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OF THE
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This is the Largest and most Complete Map of the United States ever published, being about 6 feet by 7, showing the Base, Meridian, and Township Lines of the United States Surveys, the Land allotted to the different Indian Tribes west of the Mississippi River—Also, the Districts and Township Lines of Canada :

ALL BEING COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT SURVEYS, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

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(Signed,)

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New York, on*

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Signed by the Committee :

JAMES RENWICK,
Prof. of Nat. Phil. and Chem. in Columbia College, N. Y.
EDWIN WILLIAMS,
Author N. Y. Ann. Register.
WILLIAM SERRILL.

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P R E F A C E .

IN presenting to the public a work like the present, it is expected that the compiler should give some account of the grounds on which he rests his claim to attention. The materials for this little volume have mostly been drawn from official documents and from information procured by agents who have travelled over most of the territory herein described, and it will hence be found as perfect as it is possible for a work of this character to be made. The illustrations, which are mostly original, or have been carefully selected from the most faithful representations, are engraved in the best style by eminent artists, and will bear comparison with the most finished specimens of the art. They exhibit views of the most remarkable natural scenery, cities, colleges, &c. These engravings will be found of great utility, conveying as they do a far better idea of the objects than could be derived from the most labored description. The directions for Travellers, printed in *italics*, and following the description of each place, will prove very useful, especially the time of arrival and departure of cars, steamboats, and stages at and from each place;—these, with the prices of fare, have been arranged with the greatest care, and may be relied upon for their accuracy. The Railroads, with the Depots, and the distances between them, are shown in the Tables of Routes, and will also be found, together with all the Steamboat and Stage Routes, accurately delineated on the accompanying Map. Great labor has been bestowed in collating and adjusting, in the most minute manner, on the Map, a larger amount of correct information than can be found in any similar work, in so condensed a form.

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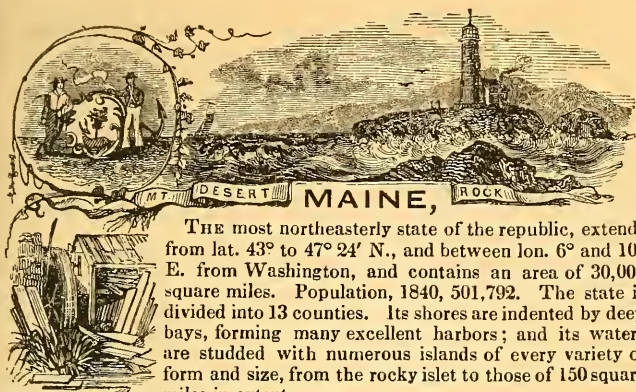
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THE most northeasterly state of the republic, extends from lat. 43° to $47^{\circ} 24'$ N., and between lon. 6° and 10° E. from Washington, and contains an area of 30,000 square miles. Population, 1840, 501,792. The state is divided into 13 counties. Its shores are indented by deep bays, forming many excellent harbors; and its waters are studded with numerous islands of every variety of form and size, from the rocky islet to those of 150 square miles in extent.

Near the coast the surface is level, but it rises on proceeding inland; and most part of the state is hilly, forming in many places a congeries of hills, or elevated cones, several of which reach an elevation of 4000 feet, and Mt. Katahdin rises to the height of 5335 feet above the level of the sea. In the northwest, an elevated ridge forms the water-shed dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Atlantic; a lateral branch of this ridge, of still less elevation, separates the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers from the St. John's.

It has been estimated that one-sixth part of the surface of Maine consists of water. There are numerous lakes, the largest and most noted of which are Moosehead, Sebago, Chesuncook, and Umbagog. A part of the waters of the latter extend into New Hampshire. Some of these lakes are justly celebrated for the picturesque beauties of their scenery. A steam-boat has been built to ply on the waters of Moosehead lake. The Kennebec and the Penobscot are the two most important streams,—the former is navigable to Augusta, and the latter to Bangor. Their shores are adorned with villages, and the *intervals* along their margins are the most fertile and best cultivated in the state. The Saco, Androscoggin, and St. Croix rivers enter the Atlantic. St. John's and its confluent, the Walloostook, Allagash, and Aroostook, drain the northern part of the state. The St. John's forms a part of the northern boundary of the state, by the late treaty of Washington, and its waters are open to the free navigation of both nations. The principal bays are—Casco, Penobscot, Machias, and Passamaquoddy.

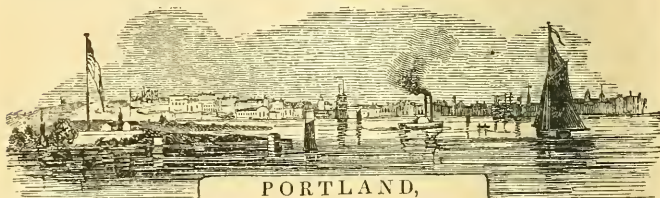
The climate is healthy; but the winters are long and severe. The principal productions are—Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, and the grasses. The uncleared lands are of great extent, and furnish an immense amount of pine and other lumber. Marble and lime are extensively exported. On the sea-coast large quantities of cod-fish are dried and prepared for the market; and the rivers abound in excellent salmon. Ship-building is extensively carried on.

The principal literary institutions are—Bowdoin College, at Brunswick; Waterville College, at Waterville; the Bangor Theological Seminary, at Bangor; and the Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield; and there are about 90 academies and 4000 common schools throughout the state.

The government is vested in a governor, senate, and house of representatives, who are elected annually. The senate consists of 31, and the house of representatives of 151 members. Seven counsellors are elected by the legislature to advise the governor on all matters pertaining to his legislative duties. The judiciary consists of a supreme judicial court and a court of common pleas, each composed of a chief justice and two associate justices. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until they have attained the age of 70 years. The right of suffrage is possessed by every male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed,) who shall have resided in the state for three months next preceding an election.

The first permanent settlement in Maine was made about the year 1630; and in 1652 the inhabitants were placed under the jurisdiction, and formed a part of, the colony, subsequently the state of Massachusetts. It was styled the District of Maine until the year 1820, when it was admitted into the Union as an independent state. The constitution was formed in 1819.

The railroads, with the distances between each depot, will be found in the accompanying tables of routes; for example, see Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad pages. 61 and 62.

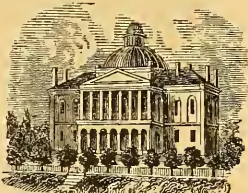


The metropolis, is situated on a peninsula, at the western extremity of Casco bay. It is 105 miles from Boston, 320 from New York, and 545 from Washington. Population, 19,013. The harbor is safe, spacious, and easy of access; completely land-locked; and is well defended by forts Preble and Scammel. The ground on which the city is built, rises at its eastern and northern extremities, presenting a beautiful appearance when approached from the sea—rising like an amphitheatre between two hills. The public buildings are—a court-house, jail, city hall, custom-house, an exchange, an athenæum, with a library of 5,000 volumes, 16 churches, and 11 academies. On Mt. Joy, an eminence a little to the northeast part of the city, is an observatory 82 feet high, and 226 feet above the level of the sea, from which a beautiful view is obtained of the harbor, its islands, and the surrounding country. *Cars leave daily for Boston and the intermediate places. Fare to Boston, \$3. Stages leave daily for Eastport and Calais, via Brunswick, Thomaston, and Belfast; also for Houlton, via Augusta and Bangor; and also for the White Mountains. A tri-weekly line runs to Quebec, via Augusta and Norridgewock. Steamboats ply between Boston and Portland, and Bangor and Portland.*

For tables of distances, see routes in Maine, pages 61 to 79 where will be found the railroad, steamboat, and stage routes from the cities and principal towns throughout the state, with the distances between the intermediate places.

AUGUSTA, the capital, is situated on both sides of the Kennebec river,

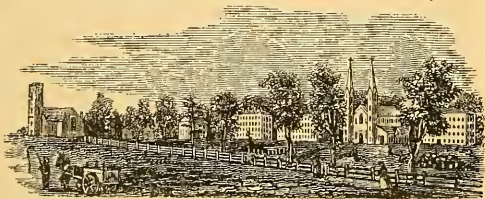
43 miles from the sea, and at the head of sloop navigation. It is 150 miles NNE. from Boston, 469 from New York, and 595 from Washington; and contains a state house, a United States arsenal, a state insane hospital, a high school, 6 churches, and 6,000 inhabitants. *The State House* is situated on an eminence, on the west side of the river. The central part is 84 feet long, and 56 deep, with two wings, each 34 feet long and 54 deep. It has a Doric portico of 8 columns; and before it is a spacious park, adorned with trees and shrubbery. There is a fine bridge across the Kennebec, and a substantial dam has been constructed across the river a short distance above, forming a very extensive water-power. *Stages leave daily for Portland and Bangor; three times a week for Belfast and Thomaston; for Anson and Phillips, and also for Fryeburg.*



BANGOR is situated at the head of navigation, on the west side of the Penobscot river, which is here crossed by a bridge 1,320 feet long. It is 222 miles from Boston, 436 from New York, 663 from Washington. It occupies an eminence from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. Steamboats ply regularly between this place, Portland, and Boston. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, 7 churches, the Bangor Theological Seminary, 2 academies, and about 13,380 inhabitants. The Theological Seminary has 3 professors, 50 students, 139 alumni, and 7,000 volumes in its library. It gives a classical and theological course in four years. The lumber trade of Bangor is extensive. *Stages leave daily for Portland; three times a week to Houlton; also for Calais, Castine, Belfast, Skowhegan, &c.*

Old Town is on an island of the same name in Penobscot river, 12 miles from Bangor; here are manufactured immense quantities of boards, &c. On another island, about a mile above, are the remnant of Penobscot Indians, (about 360.) They have a small church.

BRUNSWICK is situated on the left bank of the Androscoggin river, at the Pejepscot Falls, which here make an extensive water-power. It contains 9 churches, two academies, a cotton and woolen factory, and 4,500 inhabitants. It is the seat of *Bowdoin College*, which was founded in 1794, and organized in 1802;



has a president and nine professors, or other instructors, 749 alumni, 190 students, and 23,950 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 1st Wednesday in September. Attached to this institution, is Maine Medical School, founded in 1820, which has 4 professors, 60 students, and 464 graduates. The lectures commence on the 15th of February, annually. The philosophical apparatus and cabinets of anatomical preparations, mineralogy, and natural history, are very complete. It received a donation of \$10,000 from James Bowdoin, Esquire, its principal benefactor, from whom it was named. The state has granted it five townships of land and \$3,000 annually. Its principal edifice has been

several times burned, but has been rebuilt. The college chapel, a granite edifice, is in the Romanesque style of architecture.

BATH is situated on the right bank of Kennebec river, 12 miles from the sea. It is built on a declivity, and extends for a mile and a half along the river, and three-fourths of a mile back from it. It has an excellent harbor, and vessels of the largest class come up to its wharves. It contains 2 banks, several churches, 5 academies, 75 stores, and 5,500 inhabitants. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and Portland, and Boston, the most part of the year.

THOMASTON is situated at the head of St. George's bay, and contains the Baptist Theological Institute, a bank, 3 academies, the state prison, several churches, and 5,000 inhabitants. The Theological Institute was founded 1837; has 2 professors, 23 students, and 500 volumes in its library. The state prison is near the bank of the river, and attached to it are 10 acres of ground. The buildings are of stone, surrounded by a high wall. Immense quantities of lime of the best quality are manufactured here.

BELFAST is pleasantly situated on an arm of Penobscot bay, 30 miles from the sea; and has a spacious harbor, sufficiently deep for vessels of the largest class. It has several churches, an academy, and 4,500 inhabitants.



EASTPORT is situated on Moose Island, and is connected by a bridge with the main land. It is the easternmost town in the United States; has a good harbor, and contains 5 churches, an academy, a United States garrison, and 2,000 inhabitants.

CALAIS is situated on the right bank of the St. Croix river, at the falls, opposite St. Andrews, 250 miles from Portland, and has about 3,000 inhabitants.

HALLOWELL is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Kennebec river, and contains 5 churches, an academy, and 5,000 inhabitants. Steamboats ply to Portland and Boston. Gneiss is extensively quarried under the name of Hallowell granite, and exported to most of the eastern states.

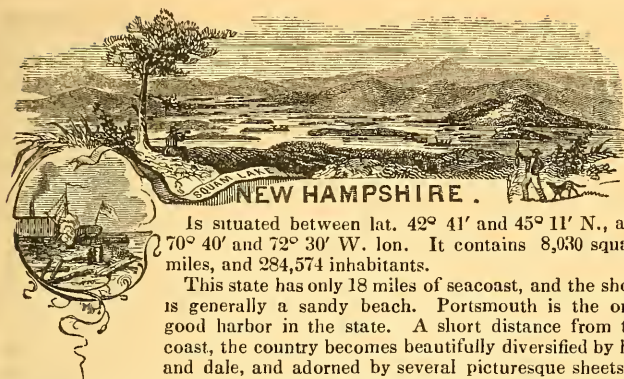
CASTINE is situated on a promontory in the E. side of Penobscot bay, and has a good harbor. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants.

Houlton, 120 miles NNE. of Bangor, is situated on a small stream emptying into St. John's river, near the New Brunswick line. It contains the Hancock barracks, a United States military post, several stores, and 1,500 inhabitants.

WATERVILLE, 18 miles north of Augusta, is situated on the right bank of the Kennebec river, near the Teconick Falls; and contains a bank, several churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants. It is the seat of Waterville College under the direction of the Baptists. It has a president and six professors, 210 alumni, 70 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in August.

Fryeburg, 48 miles from Portland, is beautifully situated on a plain, and contains a church and an academy. Lovell's Pond lies near the village, famous as the scene of a desperate fight between the whites and Indians in early times.

Topsham on the Androscoggin river; *Gardiner* and *Norridgewock* on the Kennebec river; *Bucksport* and *Frankport* on the Penobscot river, *Bristol* on the Damariscotta river; and *Machias* on the Machias river, are large and thriving places.



It is situated between lat. $42^{\circ} 41'$ and $45^{\circ} 11' N.$, and $70^{\circ} 40'$ and $72^{\circ} 30' W.$ lon. It contains 8,030 square miles, and 284,574 inhabitants.

This state has only 18 miles of seacoast, and the shore is generally a sandy beach. Portsmouth is the only good harbor in the state. A short distance from the coast, the country becomes beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and adorned by several picturesque sheets of water. The White Mountains are situated a little north

of the centre of the state, and have become a place of great resort during the summer months; they are usually ascended from the southwest. After climbing the sides of the mountain for some distance, the forest trees begin to diminish in height, until at the elevation of about 4,000 feet, you come to a region of dwarfish evergreens, which put forth numerous branches and surround the mountain with a formidable hedge, a quarter of a mile in thickness. On emerging from this thicket, you are above all woods, and at the foot of what is called the bald part of the mountain, which is very steep, and consists of a huge pile of naked rocks. After attaining the summit, the traveller is recompensed for his toil and trouble, if the sky be serene, by a most noble and extensive prospect. The other principal mountain peaks are Moosehillock, 4,636 feet high; the Grand Monadnock, 3,254 feet above the level of the sea; and Kearsarge, 2,461 feet high, on the west, and the Moose and Ossipee mountains on the east. These mountains, though not a connected range, are regarded as a continuation of the Alleghanies.

The notch or gap in the White Mountains, is justly regarded as a curiosity. It is on the west side of the mountains, near the source of Saco river. It is a deep and narrow defile, in one part only 22 feet wide. The mountain mass appears as if riven quite to its base by some convulsion of nature, perpendicularly on one side, and on the other, at an angle of forty-five degrees. The road which has been made through this pass is crossed by the river Saco, which rushes rapidly down the sides of the mountain, and gives a picturesque effect to the scenery.

The *Silver Cascade*, a beautiful sheet of water is precipitated over three precipices, from a height of 250 feet into a basin formed by the hand of nature, in the rock beneath. In its fall it presents a diversity of pleasing appearances; and in this whole mountain region, nature seems to have sported her wildest fancies. The lakes form another peculiar characteristic of this state; Winnipiseogee is 23 miles long and 10 broad in its



widest part. Its form is very irregular; its shores exhibit almost every gradation of scenery, and its surface is studded with numerous islands. The waters are very pure, being supplied mostly by springs. Squam lake is 6 miles in length and about 3 in breadth, and is surrounded by bold and rugged scenery. It embosoms many islands. Ossipee, Sunapee, Connecticut, and Newfound lakes are smaller, but picturesque sheets of water. Another object of curiosity in this state is Bellow's Falls, in the Connecticut river, at Walpole. The descent of the water in the space of 100 rods, is 44 feet; there are several pitches one above another; at the highest of which a large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. When the water is low, the eastern channel is dry, being crossed by a bar of solid rock; and the whole stream falls into the western channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of sixteen feet, and flows with astonishing force and rapidity. A bridge has been constructed over these falls; and a canal half a mile long, with nine locks around them on the west side. Amoskeag Falls, in the Merrimac, consists of three successive pitches, falling nearly 50 feet. There are also extensive caverns at Chester. The Profile Mountain, at Franconia, is a singular eminence. It is a regular peak 1,000 feet in height, presenting a bold front of solid rock; a side view of this exhibits a profile of the human face.

The Connecticut river has its source in the highlands on the north border of the state, and its west branch forms the boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada, to within one mile of the 45th deg. of N. latitude. Its general course is south by west, and dividing New Hampshire and Vermont, it passes through the western part of Massachusetts, and the central part of Connecticut, where it enters Long Island Sound. Merrimac river, the Pemigewassit branch, rises near the Notch in the White Mountains, and is joined by the Winnipiseogee, 70 miles below the source of the former. It here takes the name of Merrimac. The Androscoggin and Saco, rise and have part of their course in this state.

The principal literary institutions of the state are—Dartmouth College in Hanover, and the Gilmanton Theological Seminary at Gilmanton. There are in the state about 70 academies, and 2,200 common schools.

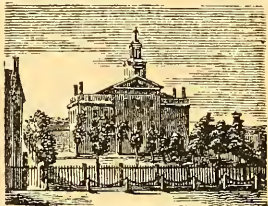
The constitution was formed in 1784, and in 1792 was altered to its present form. The governor is elected annually by the people on the second Tuesday in March. He must have resided in the state for seven years next preceding his election, be thirty-five years of age, and possess property to the amount of £500, one half of which must be a freehold within the state. The council consists of five members chosen by the people, who must have resided in the state for seven years, and possess property to the amount of £500, and be thirty years of age. The legislature consists of the senate and house of representatives, and is denominated the General Court of New Hampshire. The senate consists of twelve members chosen annually by the people, who must be at least thirty years of age, have resided in the state for seven years preceding the election, and possess property within the state to the amount of £200. The house of representatives consists of 250 members, elected annually by the people. A member must have resided two years in the state next preceding his election, be thirty years of age, and possess property to the amount of £100, within the district which he represents, one half of which must be a freehold. All judicial officers are nominated and appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behavior; but are removable by the governor, with the consent of the council, at the representation of

both houses of the legislature. No judicial officer can hold office after he is 70 years of age. The secretary and treasurer are elected by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years or over, excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, has the right of suffrage.

The first settlements made in the state were at Dover and Portsmouth, in 1623. In 1641, all its settlements, by a voluntary act, submitted to Massachusetts, but were made a separate province by an act of Charles II., in 1679. A temporary government was established in 1776, to continue during the war of the Revolution. June 21st, 1788, the state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States, yeas 57, nays 46.

PORTSMOUTH, a port of entry, and the capital of Rockingham county, is the largest town in the state. It is pleasantly situated on a peninsula, on the right bank of Piscataqua river, three miles from the ocean. The harbor is completely land-locked, and has the advantage of being always free from ice. Portsmouth is 54 miles north of Boston, and 493 from Washington. Two bridges connect it with Kittery on the opposite side of the river in Maine; another bridge connects it with Great Island, on which is a light-house. On Continental Island, on the opposite side of the harbor, is the navy yard. The town contains 8 churches, 7 banking houses, a custom house, 2 markets, an academy, an atheneum, an almshouse, a state lunatic hospital, and about 8,000 inhabitants. The atheneum, a very flourishing institution, was incorporated in 1817, and has a library of more than 5,000 volumes, besides cabinets of minerals and of natural history. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Boston, (fare \$1.50,) and for Portland, (fare \$1.50.) Stages leave three times a week for Concord.*

CONCORD, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimac river. It is 76 miles NNW. from Boston, and 481 from Washington. It lies chiefly on 2 streets, one of which extends nearly 2 miles. It contains a state house, a court-house, jail, bank, state prison, eight churches, 350 dwellings, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The *State House* is an elegant structure of hewn granite, 126 feet long, and 49 feet wide. The hall of representatives and the senate chamber, are spacious and elegant rooms. By means of artificial locks and canals around the falls in Merrimac river, and the Middlesex canal, a navigable communication exists from Boston to this place. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, (distance 76 miles; fare \$1.75;) and for Burlington, Vt., via Lebanon and Montpelier—thence connecting with a steamboat line to Montreal. Stages leave daily for the White Mountains; and for Montreal, via Haverhill, Derby, and Stanstead, Canada; and also for Brattleboro', Vt., via Keene.*



DOVER, the capital of Strafford county, is prettily situated at the Lower falls of the Cochoctoc, which affords an abundant water-power. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 academies, 10 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and about 5,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston daily, (distance 66 miles; fare \$1.75;) also from Portland, (43 miles; fare \$1.25.) Stages leave for the White Mountains 3 times a week.*

GREAT FALLS VILLAGE, 6 miles north of Dover, contains several manufacturing establishments, and 2,500 inhabitants.

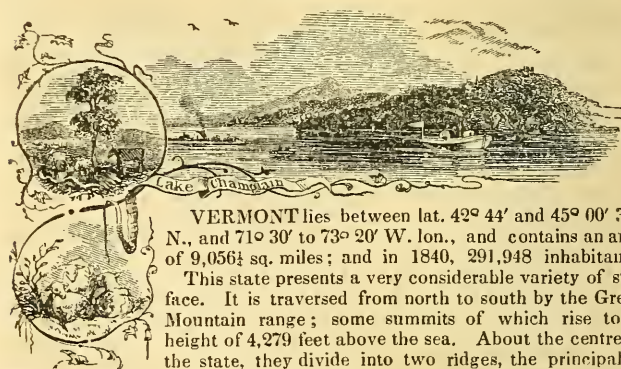
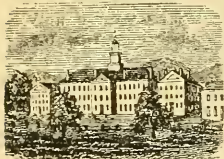
EXETER, at the head of tide water, on Exeter river, has a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, an academy with a valuable library, philosophical apparatus, &c., and several manufactories. *Cars pass through it daily from Boston to Portland.*

NASHUA is on the right bank of the Merrimac river, 41 miles from Boston. It contains several manufacturing establishments, 10 churches, many pretty residences, and about 7,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart three times daily for Boston (fare \$1,) and Concord, (fare 75 cts.) Stages leave daily for Windsor, Vt.; three times a week to Brattleboro, Vt., and three times a week to Worcester, Mass.*

HANOVER is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Connecticut river, and contains a church, many neat dwellings, and the buildings of *Dartmouth College*. This institution was founded in 1770, and besides the collegiate, it has a medical department. It has a president and 15 professors or other instructors; has had 2,228 alumni, has 331 students, and 16,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in July. The medical department, instituted in 1779, has 6 professors, 80 students, and has had 577 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Thursday in August. *Stages pass through Hanover for Concord and Montpelier.*

HAVERHILL is on the east bank of Connecticut river, and has a court-house, bank, a church, an academy, and about 60 dwellings.

GILMANTON is 20 miles north of Concord, situated on the Suncook river. The village contains an academy and the *Gilmanton Theological Seminary*, founded in 1835. It has 3 professors, 26 students, and 4,300 volumes in its libraries.



VERMONT lies between lat. $42^{\circ} 44'$ and $45^{\circ} 00' 30''$ N., and $71^{\circ} 30'$ to $73^{\circ} 20'$ W. lon., and contains an area of 9,056 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles; and in 1840, 291,948 inhabitants.

This state presents a very considerable variety of surface. It is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountain range; some summits of which rise to a height of 4,279 feet above the sea. About the centre of the state, they divide into two ridges, the principal of which passes in a north-northeast direction, into Canada. The Green Mountains are from ten to fifteen miles wide, much intersected by valleys abounding with springs and brooks, and are mostly covered with ever-greens to their summits, from which they have derived their name. The

rivers are inconsiderable: most of those flowing east are merely small tributaries of the Connecticut; those on the west side are larger and longer, and the three principal, viz., Lamoille, Missisque, and Winooski, rise on the east side of the principal mountain chain, which they break through and enter Lake Champlain. Otter creek rises on the west side of the mountains, and enters Lake Champlain.

The climate varies according to differences of level and other circumstances. It is healthy, although the winters are severe. The soil is fertile, but more suitable for pasturage than tillage. Wool is the staple production; sheep, horses, and cattle are raised in great numbers.

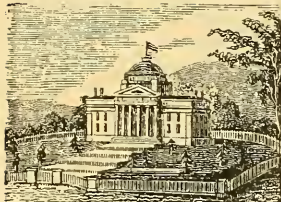
The legislature formerly consisted of a single house of assembly, but in 1836, two separate houses (a senate of 30 members, and a house of representatives, composed of one member from each town) were established, which, together with its governor, lieutenant-governor, and executive council, are chosen annually by the people. The right of suffrage is vested in every male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the state for the year previous to the election. The judicial power is in a supreme court of five judges, and county courts each composed of one judge of the supreme court, and two assistant judges. Judges are chosen annually by the general assembly, and a court of censors, by a popular vote once in 7 years. The general assembly meet annually in October.

There are three colleges in Vermont, viz., the University of Vermont at Burlington, Middlebury College at Middlebury, and Norwich University at Norwich; and there are about 50 academies, and 2,500 common schools throughout the state.



BURLINGTON is delightfully situated upon the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Winooski, or Onion river, with Lake Champlain. It is the most important town in Vermont; it is 40 miles WNW. from Montpelier, 300 N. from New York, and 513 from Washington. Population in 1840, 4,271. Here is a court-house, a jail, 2 banking houses, 6 churches, one university, an academy, and a female seminary. The buildings of the University of Vermont, 4 in number, are on high ground on the east side of the village. This institution was founded in 1791. It has a president and 7 professors, 277 alumni, 125 students, and 9,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. The view from the cupola of the college embraces an extensive range. On the west lies the village—the broad expanse of lake, with its islands and vessels; and beyond, the Adirondack mountains, rising to the height of near 6,000 feet, give grandeur to the picture; while on the east, are presented in full view the Green Mountains, with their two highest peaks, Camel's Rump and Mansfield Mountain. *Steamboats stop here daily (in summer) from Whitehall, N. Y., and from St. John's, Canada. Stages leave daily for Albany, also for Boston via Middlebury, Bellows' Falls, and Fitchburg, Mass., and to Montpelier; from thence, three times a week to Portland, Me., via the White Mountains.*

MONTPELIER, the capital of the state, is situated in a rugged and



picturesque region, at the junction of the north and south branches of the Winooski river. It contains a state-house, court-house, jail, an academy, 4 churches, and about 1,800 inhabitants. The *State House* is built of granite, 72 feet wide, and 152 feet long; it has a projecting portico in the centre of six Grecian Doric columns, 6 feet in diameter and 36 feet high. *Stages leave daily for Burlington and Concord, N. H., via Lebanon, &c.; and three times a week for the White Mountains; also to Derby, St. Albans, &c.*

MIDDLEBURY is situated at the falls and on both sides of Otter creek. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 5 churches, 2 academies, several extensive manufactories, and about 2,500 inhabitants. In the vicinity is a quarry of excellent marble, which is extensively wrought. It is the seat of Middlebury College, founded in 1800, which has a president and 7 professors, has 771 alumni, 97 students, and 7,054 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. *Stages pass through Middlebury daily for Burlington, Albany, and Boston.*

VERGENNES is situated at the Lower falls on Otter creek, and contains 3 churches, a bank, and several manufactories.

BENNINGTON is prettily situated on elevated ground, and contains a court house, a church, 2 academies, a bank, and about 300 inhabitants. The Americans under General Stark defeated a large British force, August 16, 1777, on the west border of the town.

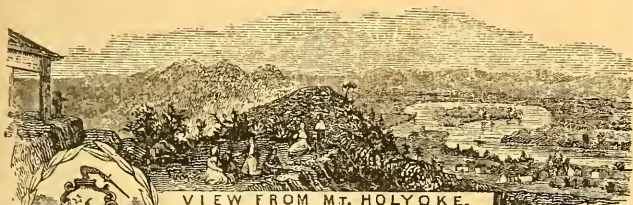
BRATTLEBORO is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut river, and contains 4 churches, a bank, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Nashua; and also to the White Mountains, passing through the principal towns along the Connecticut river.*

NORWICH is on the right bank of the Connecticut river, and contains several churches, an academy, and about 500 inhabitants. It is the seat of Norwich University. It has a president and 6 professors, and 40 students. The commencement is on the third Thursday in August. *A line of stages pass through this place three times a week from Montpelier and Concord.*

ST. ALBANS is situated near the east shore of Lake Champlain; it has a court-house, jail, a bank, 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants. *Stages from Burlington to the Canada line, pass through this place three times a week.*

CASTLETON, 74 miles from Montpelier, contains 2 churches, an academy, and the Castleton Medical College, founded in 1818, with 7 professors, 104 students, 555 graduates. The lectures commence on the 4th Thursday in August. *Woodstock* has 5 churches, and the Vermont Medical College, founded in 1835, with 7 professors, 94 students, and 255 graduates. *Windsor* contains 3 churches, the Vermont state prison, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Bellows Falls village* has 2 churches and 500 inhabitants.

Alburg Springs are on the point of land projecting into Lake Champlain, at the north; the waters are of considerable efficacy in scrofulous and other diseases.



MASSACHUSETTS lies between $41^{\circ} 23'$ and $42^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat., and between $69^{\circ} 50'$ and $73^{\circ} 30'$ W. lon. It is about 190 miles long, with an average breadth of 90 miles, and contains 7,500 square miles; and in 1840, 737,699 inhabitants.

This state presents three distinct zones. The first, towards the ocean, is a marine alluvion, but little elevated above the sea; it is mostly sandy, and the least fertile and smallest in extent of the three sections.

This plain is followed by a fine hilly tract, which crosses the state from north to south, elevated in some places 300 feet above the sea; from these elevations the rivers flow in every direction. The second or middle zone includes part of the beautiful valley of Connecticut; and is followed by the mountainous but highly fertile county of Berkshire, which comprises the whole western part of the state. Through Berkshire pass two mountain ranges, the Taghkannick, on the western border of the state; and between the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers, the Green Mountain range, here called Hoosick Mountains. Mount Holyoke, near Northampton, is near 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and Wachusett Mountain, in Princeton, is an elevated peak from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Saddle Mountain in the Taghkannick range, in the northwest corner of the state, is 4,000 feet high; and Mount Washington in the same range, in the southwest corner of the state, is about 3,000 feet high. The valleys of the Connecticut are fertile, as are also those of the Housatonic.

The principal rivers are—the Connecticut, a noble stream, winding for 50 miles across the state; Housatonic, which rises in Berkshire county, and flows through the west part of the state; and Merrimac, which rises in New Hampshire, and has a course of 50 miles in the NE. part of the state, and enters the ocean below Newburyport. It is navigable for large vessels to Haverhill, 15 miles. Besides these there are—Nashua, Concord, Taunton, and Blackstone rivers.

Massachusetts has numerous good harbors. There are several important islands off the S. shore of this state, to which they belong. The largest is Nantucket, 15 miles long and 11 broad, and which constitutes a county of its own name. Martha's Vineyard, W. of Nantucket, is 20 miles long and from 2 to 10 broad, which with other small islands constitutes Duke's county. The shores of Massachusetts are diversified by some bold promontories and capacious bays. Of the latter, Massachusetts bay, between Cape Ann on the N. and Cape Cod on the S., is about 40 miles in breadth. Buzzard's bay is on the SW. side of Cape Cod, and is 20 miles long. Cape Ann, in the N. part of the state, is a rocky promontory, 15 miles in length. Cape Cod is a peninsula in the SE. part of the

state, extending 75 miles long, and from 2 to 20 broad, with a bend in the middle, nearly at right angles. The peninsula of *Nahant*, a

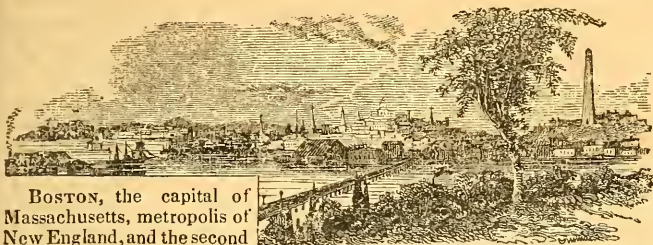


few miles north of the harbor of Boston, is connected with the main land by Lynn beach, two miles long. It has become, on account of its cool breezes and wild sea-views, a place of fashionable resort during the summer months. *Steamboats ply daily in summer from it to Boston.*

There are in this state 3 colleges, and 2 theological seminaries, viz., Harvard University, at Cambridge, the oldest and best endowed in the country, founded in 1638, about 18 years after the first landing on the rock of Plymouth; Williams College at Williamstown, founded in 1793; and Amherst College at Amherst, founded in 1821, which has had an unexampled growth. The theological seminary at Andover is under the direction of the Congregationalists. It was opened for students in the autumn of 1808. The Baptists have a flourishing theological institution at Newtown, founded in 1825. There are 260 academies or grammar schools, and 3,500 common schools in the state.

The government of Massachusetts consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, senate, and house of representatives. They are elected annually by the people. The governor must have resided 7 years in the state, and own a freehold worth £1,000, and declare his belief in the Christian religion. The lieutenant-governor must possess the same qualifications. A council of nine persons, besides the lieutenant-governor, are elected annually by the joint-ballot of the legislature, and not more than two can be chosen in one congressional district. They rank next to the lieutenant-governor. The senate consists of 40 members, who must possess a freehold of £300, and a personal estate of £600, and must have resided in the state for 5 years next preceding the election. The house of representatives contains 356 members, who must possess a freehold of 300 pounds in the town for which he is chosen, or ratable estate to the value of £200. The judges and various other officers, as attorney-general, &c., are appointed by the governor and council. The judges hold their offices during good behavior. The secretary, treasurer, and receiver-general, are appointed annually by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male citizen over 21 years of age, (except paupers and persons under guardianship,) who has resided in the state one year, and in the town or district in which he claims to vote, six months next preceding the election, and shall have paid a tax in the commonwealth within two years, or shall have been exempted from taxation, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The Plymouth colony was settled by the Puritans, December, 1620. In 1628 the settlements of Salem and Charleston were made, and in 1630 that of Boston. In 1692 these colonies were united under the name of Massachusetts. The American revolution began at Boston, and this state bore a prominent part in that great struggle. In convention, this state voted (February 6th, 1788) to adopt the federal constitution; years 187, nays 168.



Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, metropolis of New England, and the second commercial city in the Union, is situated mostly on a peninsula, 3 miles long, and a little more than one mile broad, at the head of Massachusetts bay, and possesses one of the best harbors in the United States. It is in $42^{\circ} 21' 23''$ N. lat., and $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$ W. lon. from Greenwich, and $5^{\circ} 11' 15''$ E. from Washington. It is 105 miles from Portland, Me., 214 from New York, 302 from Philadelphia, 439 from Washington, 985 from Cincinnati, and 1,809 from New Orleans. The population in 1790, was 18,033, in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,338; in 1845, 114,366;

The harbor extends from Nantasket to the city, and spreads from Nahant to Hingham, containing 75 square miles. It is defended by Forts Warren and Independence, the former of which is on Governor's Island, and the latter on Castle Island. The inner harbor has a depth of water sufficient for 500 vessels of the largest class to ride at anchor in safety, while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. Boston consists of three parts, *viz.*, Boston on the peninsula, South Boston, formerly a part of Dorchester, and east Boston, formerly Noddle's island. The "Neck" or isthmus, which in early times formed the only connection of the peninsula with the main land, is over a mile in length, and still constitutes the main avenue to the city from the south; but by a number of extension bridges and artificial avenues, it is connected in various directions with the surrounding country.

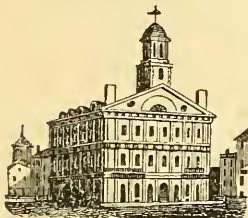
The city exhibits a picturesque and beautiful appearance when approached from the sea; and in surveying its several parts, the traveller finds much to admire. The peninsula had originally an uneven surface, and the place early received the name of Trimountain, from its three hills, and their principal eminences on Beacon Hill. These eminences, though somewhat lowered, continue to adorn the city. Beacon Hill, on the W. part, is 110 feet above high-water mark; it was originally 30 feet higher. Fort Hill, on the E. side, fronting the harbor, is 80 feet high; and Copp's Hill in the N. part, is 50 feet above high water. On this hill the British had a battery in 1775, from which, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, they bombarded and burned Charlestown. South Boston constituted part of Dorchester until 1804, when, by an act of the legislature, it was united to the city. It extends about two miles along the south side of the harbor. Nearly in the middle of this tract are Dorchester heights, or Mount Washington, 130 feet above the sea. On these heights, the Americans under Washington erected a fortification in 1775, which soon compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

East Boston is built on Noddle's island. It is connected with the city by a steam ferry, and with Chelsea, on the main land, by a bridge 600 feet

long. The eastern railroad commences here. A wharf 1,000 feet long, called Cunard's wharf, has been granted free of charge for 20 years, for the use of the Liverpool line of steamships. East Boston has wholly grown up since 1833, and already constitutes an important part of the city.

The Common occupies the declivity of Beacon Hill ; it has a pleasantly diversified surface, and covers a space of 75 acres. The State House occupies its north part. Boston is generally well built, mostly of brick, and many of its private residences are elegant. Among the public buildings, the State House is the principal. It is situated on the summit of Beacon Hill, 110 feet above the level of the sea, and fronts on the spacious Common. This edifice is 173 feet long, and 61 wide. The lower story has a large hall or public walk in the centre, 50 feet square and 20 feet high, supported by Doric columns. In the middle of the south side of this story, is a statue of Washington, by Chantry. The rooms above are—the representatives' room, in the centre, 55 feet square ; the senate chamber, 55 feet long, and 33 feet wide, and 30 feet high, with two screens of Ionic columns, supporting with their entablature a richly-decorated arched ceiling. In another part of the building is the council-chamber, 27 feet square. The dome is ascended by a spiral stairway on the inside ; and from its top is presented a view of the harbor, the bay, and the surrounding country.

Faneuil Hall was erected in 1742, by a gentleman whose name it bears, and was by him presented to the city. It was enlarged in 1805, and is now 100 feet long and 80 wide, and three stories high. The lower story is occupied by stores. The great hall in the second story is 76 feet square and 28 high, with galleries on three sides, supported by Doric columns, and the ceiling is supported by two ranges of Ionic columns. The west end is ornamented by a full length portrait of Washington, by Stuart ; and another of Peter Faneuil, Esq., copied from an original picture. Above the great hall, is another in the third story, 78 feet long and 30 feet wide, devoted to military exercises. This venerable building has been appropriately called "the cradle of American liberty." It is the property of the city, and secured by its charter from ever being devoted to any but public purposes. There are 75 churches in the city. The old State House, at the head of State-street, was built in 1658 ; it has been twice destroyed by fire, and was the last time rebuilt in 1747. It was formerly occupied by the state legislature. An elegant Merchants' Exchange has been recently erected in State-street. It contains the post-office, a reading-room, &c. Quincy Market is a splendid edifice, 585 feet long and 50 feet wide ; it is directly east of Faneuil Hall. The wings are two stories high, and at the E. and W. ends are five porticoes, of four Grecian Doric columns. The new courthouse, constructed of hewn Quincy granite, is 176 feet long, 54 feet wide, and 57 feet high ; and the N. and S. fronts are adorned with Grecian Doric porticoes. The interior has four court-rooms, each 50 by 40 feet, besides various public offices. The Custom-house has an elegant Doric portico its whole length, and a fine dome in the centre. The houses of Industry, Correction, and Reformation, are pleasantly situated in South Boston, near the brow of Dorchester heights, and are surrounded by



ornamented grounds. The Tremont House is one of the finest hotels in the United States. There are two theatres in the city.

The Medical Institution of Harvard University is located in Boston, where its professors reside. It was founded in 1782, has six professors, 157 students, and over 5,000 volumes in its library. The lectures commence on the first Wednesday of November, annually. The Institution for the Blind has been liberally patronized; it has a splendid edifice on Mount Washington, South Boston.

Boston has 106 literary and charitable societies. Among the literary societies of a high order, is the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, which has published four quarto volumes of its transactions, and has a library of over 2,000 volumes. The Massachusetts Historical Society was incorporated in 1794. Its collections have been published in 26 volumes octavo, in which are many valuable papers. Its library, consisting of books and manuscripts, amounts to over 6,000 articles, many of them rare and valuable, besides several paintings of distinguished individuals. The Boston Athenæum was incorporated in 1837, and has a library of over 30,000 volumes, a collection of over 2,000 coins and medals, and a reading-room well furnished with American and foreign newspapers. The Boston Society of Natural History was instituted in 1830, and has a cabinet and museum. The Boston museum possesses a rare and valuable collection of curiosities. The Massachusetts hospital, in the western part of the city, is deserving of notice; it has a beautiful edifice, built of granite, and surrounded by grounds highly ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

There are 36 newspapers published here, of which 12 are daily; of the remainder, a portion are semi-weekly and weekly, and others weekly. Besides newspapers, there are a number of magazines and reviews, the most distinguished of the latter is the North American Review.

The city is supplied with water brought from Jamaica pond in Roxbury, 4 miles from the city, by the Aqueduct Corporation, formed in 1795.

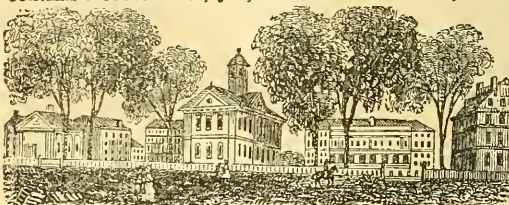
Cars leave Boston twice daily, on each of the railroads for Portland, (fare \$3;) for Lowell, (fare 50 cts.) three times, and Concord, N. H., (fare \$1.75,) twice daily; for Fitchburg three times daily, (fare \$1.25;) for Albany, N. Y., twice daily, (fare \$5 to \$6.) Cars leave daily for New York on five different routes, (fare \$3 to \$6,) (see page 66.) Cars leave twice daily for Providence, (fare \$1.25;) for New Bedford (fare \$1.50,) and Fall River, (fare \$1.35;) and also for Plymouth, (fare \$1.) See pages 65, 66, 67.

CHARLESTOWN, one mile north of Boston, is situated on a peninsula, between Mystic and Charles rivers, and is connected by bridges with Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Malden. The streets, although not regular, are wide, and ornamented with trees. It has a square, around which a number of the public buildings are situated. It contains a state prison, the M'Lean Insane Asylum, an almshouse, a town-house, 3 banks, a United States navy yard, a marine hospital, and 12 churches. The navy yard is situated on the north side of Charles river, embracing 60 acres of ground, enclosed by a wall, within which are erected the warehouse, arsenal, magazine, ropewalk, dwellings for the officers, &c., all of brick, and two immense edifices of wood, under which the largest vessels of war are constructed. Here is a dry-dock of hewn granite, 341 feet long, 80 wide, and 30 feet deep. The M'Lean Insane Asylum is pleasantly situated on elevated ground; the buildings are large and commodious, and attached to the institution are 15 acres of land, handsomely laid out,

and tastefully ornamented. The state prison is NW. of the city, and consists of four large stone buildings, a chapel, &c., enclosed by a high wall. Bunker Hill, or more properly, Breed's Hill, is a little north of Charlestown. On the site of the battle, 62 feet above the level of the sea, the *Bunker Hill Monument* has been erected. The corner-stone was laid by La Fayette. on the 50th anniversary of the battle, June 17th, 1825. This foundation having been found insufficient, the corner-stone of the present structure was laid in March, 1827. The monument was completed July 23d, 1842. Its form is that of an obelisk, 30 feet square at the base, and 16 feet 4½ inches at the top. The height from the base to the top, is 221 feet. It is substantially built of hewn Quincy granite. The interior is circular, having a diameter of 10 feet 7 inches at the bottom, and of 6 feet 4 inches at the top, and is ascended by 294 steps. At the top is an elliptical chamber, 17 feet high and 11 feet in diameter, with 4 windows. A most beautiful view is obtained from this apartment, of Boston, its harbor, and the surrounding country. *Omnibuses arrive from, and depart for Boston, every 15 minutes daily.*

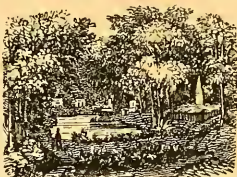


CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles NW. from Boston, consists of three parts—Old Cambridge, the seat of the University; Cambridge Port, about half way between the university and the bridge leading to Boston; and East Cambridge, formerly Lechmere's Point, opposite to the north part of Boston. It is one of the oldest towns in New England, incorporated in 1630, by the name of Newtown, but eight years after took its present name. It contains a court-house, jail, state arsenal 3 banks, 16 churches, 2 academies, and 9,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of *Cambridge University*, the oldest and best endowed institution in the Union; founded in 1638. From a donation made to it by the Rev. John Harvard, it was called Harvard College. Its funds now amount to over half a million of dollars. It has a president, 29 professors or other instructors, has had 5,942 alumni, has 280 students, and 68,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in August. The buildings consist of University Hall, an elegant granite edifice 140 by 50 feet, and 42 feet high, containing a chapel, 6 lecture-rooms, dining halls, &c.; Harvard Hall, a brick edifice 108 by 40 feet, containing the library, the philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet; and four other buildings, denominated Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy Halls, with rooms for the accommodation of the students; Holden Chapel, containing the anatomical museum, chemical laboratory, and lecture-rooms; and three other edifices for the students. The buildings occupy an enclosed plain of 14 acres. It has a botanical garden of 8 acres, with a large collection of trees, plants, and shrubs, native and foreign. The Medical Institution has 6 professors. The lectures commence on the first Wednesday in No-



vember. It has a library of over 5,000 volumes. is in Cambridge, 5 miles from Boston. The grounds occupy about 70 acres, and are prettily diversified with hill and valley, mostly covered with a great variety of native trees, and planted with ornamental shrubbery. There are also several beautiful sheets of water. It has been tastefully laid out with avenues and paths. Cambridge was a place of importance in the early history of the country.

Mount Auburn Cemetery

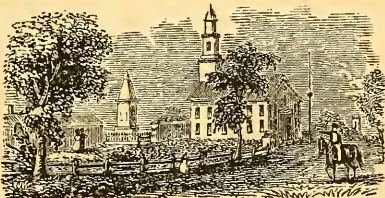


The first printing-press in America was established here, in 1639, by Stephen Day. It was long the literary centre round which the affections of the colonists clustered. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, 20,000 men collected here, and July 21, 1775, Gen. Washington arrived and established his headquarters at this place. *Omnibuses arrive from, and depart for Boston every half hour daily.*

ROXBURY, 2 miles south of Boston, is connected with the city by a neck of land. It contains 16 churches, 2 banks, many beautiful dwellings, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON is 11 miles NW. from Boston, and contains 2 churches and about 50 dwellings. This village is celebrated as the place where the first blood was shed at the opening of the great drama of the revolution. The legislature of Massachusetts have caused a *monument* to be erected on the spot where the first victims

fell, to perpetuate the memory of the slain, and of this event. The engraving is a view from the Concord road; the monument is on an elevation, on the western side of the green; a school-house stood there at the time the British troops fired upon the Americans,



on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. The church stands in the place of the old one, which was taken down in 1794, when the present one was erected. *Cars from Boston 3 times daily, fare 25 cents.*

CONCORD lies 17 miles NW. of Boston. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, 2 churches, and an academy. Population 1,784. The first blood of the revolution was shed here on the part of the British. They, after killing 8 Americans at Lexington, proceeded to this place, where they were resisted, and two British soldiers killed. A monument records the event. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston, (fare 50 cts.) 4 times daily, and also for Fitchburg.*

SALEM, the largest town in Essex county, is the oldest and largest seaport but one in Massachusetts, situated 14 miles NNW. from Boston. It is chiefly built on a point of land formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers, and contains 18 churches, 9 banks, and 16,000 inhabitants. The public square, containing ten acres, lies in the northern part of the town, and is almost perfectly level, enclosed and shaded by a large number of elms. An aqueduct supplies the city with soft spring water. On a peninsula below the town, are Fort Pickering and Fort Lee, and on an island there is a light-house. In 1692, the witchcraft delusion prevailed in Salem, and 19 persons were tried and executed. *Cars arrive*

from, and depart several times daily for Boston. A branch railroad extends from Salem to Marblehead, a distance of four miles. Cars leave for Gloucester daily, via. Beverly and Manchester.

NEWBURYPORT is a port of entry, and one of the principal towns of Essex county. It is situated 38 miles northeast of Boston, on a gentle acclivity, on the right bank of the Merrimac, at the union of that river with the ocean. It is considered in point of natural advantages, as well as in its improvements, one of the most beautiful towns in New England. The harbor is safe and spacious, but difficult of entrance. It contains a custom-house, 8 churches, an academy, 4 banks, an almshouse, a lyceum, and 7,500 inhabitants. Mr. Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, died and was buried here. A monument in one of the churches records, "that in his ministry of thirty-four years, he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times, and preached more than 18,000 sermons." *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, and also for Portland, Me. Stages leave for Haverhill and Exeter, N. H. 3 times a week, Steamboats daily to Haverhill.*

LOWELL, city, and the semi-capital of Middlesex county, is situated 25 miles NNW. from Boston. In the rapidity of its growth, and the extent of its manufactures, it stands unrivalled in the United States. The town was



incorporated in 1826, and embraces four miles square; the population then was about 200, and its property valued at about \$100,000. In 1834, Belvidere village was added to it, and in 1836, it was incorporated as a city. The water-power of this place is very extensive and easily available. A canal 60 feet wide and 8 feet deep, commencing at the head of Pawtucket Falls, supplies the factories with the water of Concord river. The entire fall is thirty feet. In the factories there are employed 6,430 females, and about 2,200 males. Besides the factories, there are print-works and bleacheries, and new manufactories are constantly being added.

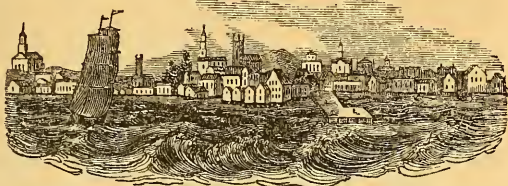
Lowell contains 3 banks, a city hall, court-house, market-house, 23 churches, a Mechanics' hall, an hospital belonging to the factories, several public schools, and 25,000 inhabitants. The Mechanics' Association is a flourishing literary society. Besides several newspapers published here, there is issued monthly a magazine called the "Offering," edited, and its contributions furnished, by female operatives in the factories, which holds a very respectable place among the magazines of the day. *Cars arrive from, and depart four times daily for Boston, (fare 50 cts.) and three times for Concord, N. H. Stages leave three times a week for Newburyport, Worcester, and also for Brattleboro, Vt.*

ANDOVER, 23 miles north from Boston, contains 2 banks, 5 churches, the Andover Theological Seminary, Philips' Academy, and about 3,000 inhabitants. The Theological Seminary was founded in 1807. It has 5 professors—one of sacred literature, one of Christian theology, one of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history, and one assistant professor—86 students, 965 graduates, and 17,500 volumes in its libraries. Commencement is on the 4th Wednesday of September. Funds to the amount of

\$400,000 have been contributed by a few benevolent donors. Philips' Academy was founded in 1778, and has a fund of \$50,000. The number of students is limited to 130, all of whom study the learned languages. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston twice daily.*

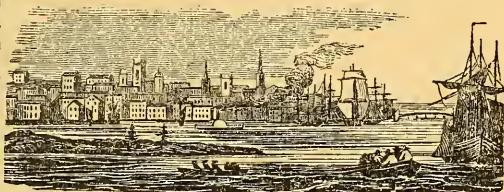
PLYMOUTH lies 37 miles SE. from Boston, on Plymouth bay. It has the noble distinction

of being the place where the "Pilgrim fathers" landed, after their perilous voyage, on the twenty-second of December, 1620, and also of being the



first town built in New England, by civilized man. Plymouth contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, and about 5,500 inhabitants. The rock on which the Pilgrims landed has been conveyed to the centre of the village. The anniversary of the landing is celebrated annually. In Pilgrim Hall is a large painting representing the landing from the *Mayflower*—the chair of Governor Carver—the sword-blade of Capt. Miles Standish, and other curiosities. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, (fare \$1.) Stages leave three times a week for Barnstable, for Falmouth, for New Bedford, and for Taunton.*

NEW BEDFORD, a port of entry, and the semi-capital of Bristol county, is 56 miles south of Boston. Population 15,000. It is on the west side of an arm of the sea which sets up from Buzzard's bay. The ground rises rapidly



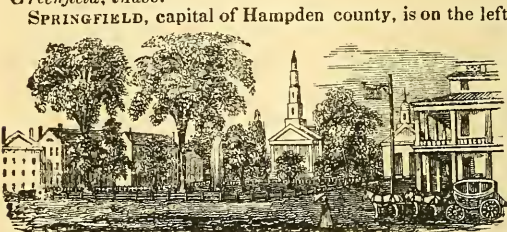
from the water, and presents a fine appearance when approached from the sea. A wooden bridge and causeway, three-fourths of a mile long, connects it with Fairhaven. It contains a jail, court-house, 4 banks, a savings institution, and 18 churches. The harbor is safe and commodious, but not easy of access. The whale fishery is extensively carried on here. There is a Friends' academy exclusively devoted to the education of females. As early as the year 1764, we find the settlers of the village of Bedford sending out small craft in search of the greasy monsters, some of which reached as far south as the Falkland Islands. Twice has the whale fishery been interrupted by war with Britain, but vigorously and successfully renewed as often, and is now continually increasing. The vessels engaged in the fishery amount to 229, all ships but four, having on board 6,000 seamen. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, (fare \$1.50.) Steamboats leave daily for Nantucket; stages 3 times a week for Providence, for Newport, and also for Barnstable, via Sandwich.*

TAUNTON, semi-capital of Bristol county, 36 miles south of Boston, is pleasantly situated at the head of navigation on Taunton river. The village contains a court-house, a town house, 9 churches, 3 banks,

and 8,000 inhabitants. Iron works were established here in 1652. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Boston, and for New Bedford, and also for Fall River.*

FALL RIVER, Bristol county, Massachusetts, is 53 miles south from Boston. Watuppa Pond, 2 miles east of the village, is 11 miles long and 1 broad, and constitutes by its outlet, Fall River. This river, which is an unfailing stream, descends 140 feet in 80 rods, creating an immense water-power. It enters Taunton river on the east side, at its entrance into Mount Hope bay, producing a fine harbor, navigable for the largest ships. It is safe and easy of access. The village contains 13 churches, 2 banks, several factories, and 7,000 inhabitants. *A steamboat plies daily to Providence, R. I. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Boston, (fare \$1.35.)*

WORCESTER, capital of the county of the same name, is 44 miles west by south from Boston. This place is one of the finest and largest of the inland cities of New England. It contains a court-house, 4 banks, 7 churches, and 7,500 inhabitants. *The hall of the American Antiquarian Society* has a central building, 46 feet long and 36 feet wide, with a neat Doric portico; and two wings, 28 feet long and 21 feet wide. It has a library of 12,000 volumes, containing many rare and valuable works relating to American history, and interesting specimens of early printing, nearly half of them donations from Isaiah Thomas, Esq., its first president, and author of the "History of Printing." The Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum, is a commodious building. *Cars arrive from, and depart several times daily for Boston; also for Albany, via Springfield; New Haven, via Springfield and Hartford; Allyn's Point, via Norwich; and Providence, via Woonsocket Falls. Stages leave 3 times a week for Lowell; for Nashua, N. H., via Fitchburg; for Keene, N. H.; for Brattleboro, Vt., and for Greenfield, Mass.*



SPRINGFIELD, capital of Hampden county, is on the left bank of the Connecticut river, 26 miles north from Hartford, 98 west from Boston. Population 15,000. The main street extends along the river between 2 and three miles. The houses are well built, and many of them elegant. The town contains a court-house, jail, 8 churches, two banks, and one of the most extensive United States arsenals of construction in the country. The armory is situated on elevated ground, half a mile east of the village. The buildings are very extensive, of brick, and admirably arranged for the manufacture and storage of fire-arms. The establishment has 250 workmen, and completes 45 muskets daily. The water-power here employed is owned by the United States. It operates upon 18 water-wheels. *Fare from or to Boston, \$2.75, Albany, \$2.25, New York, \$3.25. Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston, for New Haven, for Albany, and for Greenfield twice daily. Stages leave for Norwich, Ct., 3 times a week.*

NORTHAMPTON, capital of Hampshire county, is 93 miles west from

Boston. Population 3,700. The village is on the right bank of Connecticut river, and is regarded as one of the most pleasant for residence in New England. Round Hill, a considerable elevation in the west part of the village, is the seat of the celebrated Round Hill Seminary, on the plan of a German gymnasium. The village contains a court-house, a town-hall, 2 banks, and 6 churches. The Female Seminary here, is patronized from all parts of the United States. The scenery around is highly picturesque, including the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, and Mount Holyoke, 830 feet high, on the opposite side of the river, whose top affords one of the finest views in this part of the United States. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Springfield; and also for Greenfield several times daily; and also for the White Mountains, via Greenfield, Brattleboro', Vt., Bellows' Falls, &c.*

AMHERST, 82 miles west from Boston, contains 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2,500 inhabitants. Amherst College was founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1825. It has a president, 11 professors or other instructors, 662 alumni, 142 students, and 15,000 volumes in its libraries. The philosophical apparatus is very complete, and it has a valuable cabinet of natural history, including mineralogy. Commencement on the fourth Thursday in July. *Stages leave daily for Springfield, and 3 times a week for Northampton, and also for Worcester.*

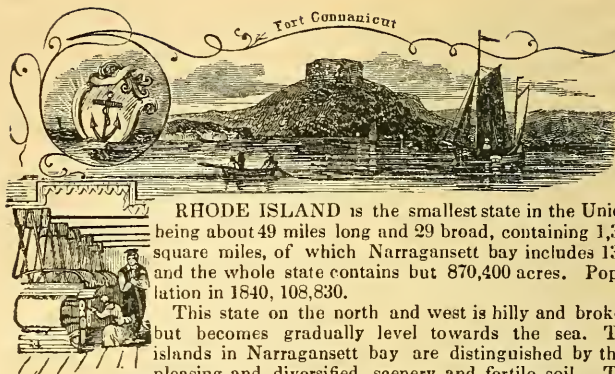
GREENFIELD, 92 miles WNW. from Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut river, and contains a court-house, a town-house, a bank, 5 churches, the Greenfield Institute for males, the Greenfield High-school for young ladies, and about 150 dwellings. *Cars leave daily for Northampton and also for Brattleboro', Vt., stages 3 times a week for Fitchburg, and also for Albany, via Williamstown.*

WILLIAMSTOWN is 131 miles west by north from Boston. The village is on uneven ground, and contains a church, an academy, the buildings of Williams College, and about 50 dwellings. Williams College was founded in 1793. It has a president and 7 professors, 967 alumni, 144 students, and 7,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. *Stages pass through the village 3 times a week from Pittsfield, from Greenfield, and from Bennington, Vt.*

PITTSFIELD, 151 miles from Boston, 33 from Albany, is situated on the Housatonic river, which here affords an immense hydraulic power, giving motion to several mills and manufactories. The village contains five churches, a bank, and the Berkshire Medical Institution, founded in 1823, having 5 professors, 100 students, and 500 graduates; the lectures commence on the first Thursday in September. *Cars pass through this place twice daily for Boston, and for Albany, N. Y.; also for N. Adams.*

NANTUCKET is situated on an island of the same name, 30 miles from the main shore, and 109 SSE. from Boston. It has a good harbor, nearly land-locked by two projecting beaches. About 150 vessels belong to this port, and are nearly all engaged in the whale fishery. The village is compactly built, and contains a court-house, 9 churches, 3 banks, an atheneum, with a neat edifice, and a library of over 2,000 volumes, a museum, and the Coffin School. This school was endowed by its founder, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British navy, with a building and £2,500 sterling for its support. *A steamboat plies daily to New Bedford via Holmes' Hole, &c.*

Hopkinton Mineral Spring is 37 miles from Boston, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the depot at Westborough; the waters contain carbonic acid, and carbonate of lime, and iron. There is a large and commodious hotel, near Whitehall Pond at this place.



RHODE ISLAND is the smallest state in the Union, being about 49 miles long and 29 broad, containing 1,360 square miles, of which Narragansett bay includes 130; and the whole state contains but 870,400 acres. Population in 1840, 108,830.

This state on the north and west is hilly and broken, but becomes gradually level towards the sea. The islands in Narragansett bay are distinguished by their pleasing and diversified scenery and fertile soil. The climate is healthy, particularly on the islands, where the sea-breezes have the effect not only of mitigating the heat in summer, but moderating the cold in winter, and rendering the climate truly delightful. The rivers, though not large, furnish many fine mill-seats, which are extensively used for manufacturing purposes. The principal are—Pawtucket, Providence. Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood rivers. Narragansett bay is a fine body of water, and contains a number of beautiful and fertile islands. Among them is Rhode Island, which gives name to the state.

The government consists of a governor, a senate, and house of representatives. The governor and lieutenant-governor are appointed annually by the people. The senate consists of the lieutenant-governor and one member from each town or city in the state. The house of representatives consists of 69 members, and cannot exceed 72. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly shall from time to time establish. Every person who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state one year, and in the county six months in which he offers his vote, is a legal voter, under the following regulations: 1st, all citizens native or naturalized, without regard to color, who are possessed of a freehold of \$134, or renting for \$7 per annum; 2d, all native citizens, without regard to color, who either pay a property tax of one dollar or a voluntary registry tax of one dollar. A residence at any garrison or naval station in the state does not give a legal residence.

Brown University was founded at Warwick in 1764, but removed to Providence in 1770. It is under the direction of the Baptists. There are in the state 55 academies or grammar schools, and 500 common schools.

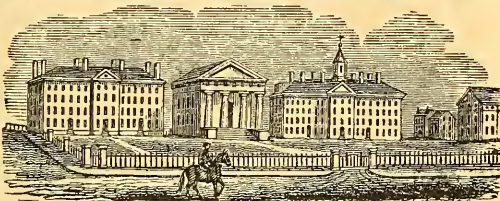
Rhode Island was first settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was the last of the old thirteen states that adopted the constitution of the United States, which it did May 20th, 1790, by a majority of two votes.

WOONSOCKET FALLS, 15 miles NNW. from Providence, is situated at the falls of Blackstone river. The village is partly in Smithfield. On the Cumberland side it contains 6 churches and 2 banks. It has a great number of factories, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The Blackstone canal passes through the village. *Cars pass through it daily from Providence and Worcester. Stages leave for Boston 3 times a week.*

BRISTOL lies 18 miles S. by E. from Providence, on a branch of Narragansett bay. It contains a court-house, market-house, 2 banks, 5 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Mount Hope lies about 2 miles northeast from the court-house. This was in early times the favorite residence of King Philip, the celebrated Pequod chief, so formidable an enemy of the colonists. From its summit a beautiful view is obtained of the bay and the surrounding country. *Steamboats ply daily to and from Providence.*

PROVIDENCE, city, and one of the capitals of the state, is situated at the head of Narragansett bay, on the Seekonk or Providence river, 35 miles from the ocean, and is in $41^{\circ} 49' 22''$ N. lat., and $71^{\circ} 24' 48''$ W. lon. It is 42 miles SSW. from Boston, 173 east from New York, and 396 from Washington. Population 32,000. The compact part of the city lies on both sides of the river, and is connected by two bridges, one of which is 90 feet wide. The principal wholesale business is done on the east side. The Blackstone canal terminates here. Among the public buildings are,

the State House, City Hall, Arcade, 21 banks, the state prison, hospital, a theatre, the custom-house, atheneum. 33 churches, the halls of Brown University, a high

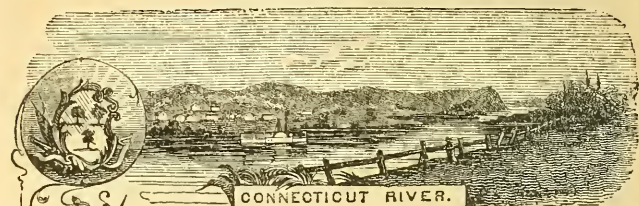


school, and several public schools. The buildings of *Brown University* occupy a commanding situation on Prospect-street, at the head of College-street, on the east side of the river. It has a president and 8 professors, 1,690 alumni, 140 students, and 25,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in September. It has an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the cabinets of mineralogy and natural history are very complete. The Friends' Boarding School, three-quarters of a mile northeast from the University, is a flourishing institution, with 10 instructors and 200 pupils. The Atheneum, founded in 1836, has a handsome granite building and 12,000 volumes in its library. The town was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams, who fled from Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions, and who adopted the principles of universal toleration. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York, (fare 2 to \$3,) and for Newport, and also for Fall River, Mass. Cars leave daily for Boston, (fare \$1.25,) and for Stonington, and also for Worcester, via Woonsocket Falls. Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Newport, and also for New Bedford, via Fall river; and 3 times a week for Hartford.*

NEWPORT, the capital of Newport county, and one of the capitals of the state, is situated on the SW. side of Rhode Island, 71 miles SW. from Boston. The harbor, enclosed by Brenton's Point on the SW. and Goat Island in front, is safe, and has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. The harbor is defended by forts Adams and Green. The town is beautifully situated, being built on a gentle acclivity, which rises gracefully from the water. Its healthful climate, pleasing scenery, and the cooling sea-breezes, have rendered it a favorite summer resort. It contains a state-house, market-house, theatre, almshouse, a library containing over 4,000 volumes, many of them rare old folios, 3 academies, 7 banks, 13 churches, and 9,000 inhabitants. Newport is unrivalled in its

fish-market, having nearly 60 different kinds of scale and shell fish, and in great abundance. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York, and also for Providence, and 3 times a week for New Bedford.*

PAWTUCKET, four miles north of Providence, is situated on both sides of Pawtucket river. It is a large and flourishing manufacturing village, and contains 9 churches, 3 banks, 12 cotton factories, and about 6,000 inhabitants.



CONNECTICUT, the southernmost of the eastern states, lies between 41° and $42^{\circ} 2'$ N. lat., and $71^{\circ} 20'$ and $73^{\circ} 15'$ W. lon. It contains 4,674 square miles, or 2,291,360 acres. Pop. in 1840, 300,015.

Though generally hilly and broken, no part of the surface rises to a great elevation above the sea. The greatest elevation is a range of mountains commencing at a bluff called East Rock, near New Haven, and continuing northward through the state. The hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, in ranges trending northward, presenting to the traveller an ever varying prospect. The soil is generally fertile, but better adapted to grazing than tillage.

The three principal rivers are the Connecticut, navigable for vessels drawing eight feet of water, 50 miles to Hartford, crossing the state nearly in the middle, and entering the Sound between Saybrook and Lyme; the Housatonic, navigable for small vessels 12 miles to Derby, and entering the Sound between Milford and Stratford; the Thames, navigable 14 miles to Norwich, and entering the Atlantic at New London. Farmington and Naugatuck are considerable streams, furnishing extensive water-power. The principal seaports are New London, New Haven, and Bridgeport. Long Island Sound extends the whole length of the state.

This state has 3 colleges:—Yale College, at New Haven, one of the oldest, and also the most flourishing institution of the kind in the United States; Washington College, at Hartford; and the Wesleyan University, at Middletown. There are in the state 130 academies, and 1,700 common and primary schools. Connecticut has a larger school fund than any of the other states, amounting to about \$2,000,000.

The government is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, who is president of the senate, and a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of not less than 18, nor more than 24 members. Most of the towns choose two representatives; some, of less population, but one. The sessions of the legislature are held annually, alternately at Hartford and New Haven. The Supreme Court consists of five judges, appointed by the legislature, who hold their offices during good behavior, or until they are 70 years of age.

The colony of Connecticut was settled in 1633, at Windsor, by emigrants from Massachusetts, who penetrated through the wilderness. Hartford was settled by the English in 1635, the Dutch having previously built a fort there. The colony at New Haven was settled by the English in 1638. By a charter granted by Charles II., in 1665, these colonies were united. During the tyranny of Andros, an attempt was made to procure a surrender of the charter. The subject was publicly debated in the evening, at Hartford, when suddenly the candles were extinguished, and the charter was hid in the hollow of an oak tree, which has become famous since as the *Charter Oak*. This charter continued to be the basis of the government until the year 1818. The constitution of the United States was adopted in a convention, January 9, 1788; yeas 128, nays 40.

NEW HAVEN, the capital of New Haven county, and semi-capital of the state, is beautifully situated round the head of a bay which sets up four miles from Long Island Sound. Population 20,500.

It lies on a plain with a gentle inclination towards the water, skirted in other directions by an amphitheatre of hills, two of which present at their termination bold bluffs which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 370 feet. From these elevations a fine view of the surrounding country may be had, including in its range the Sound, which is here 20 miles wide. The city extends about three miles from east to west, and two miles from north to south, and is laid out with regularity. The public square, shaded with elms, is one of the finest in the country. The State House, a large and well-constructed building of the Grecian Doric order, is on the western portion of the square, and on the west side, facing the east, is the fine range of buildings belonging to Yale College. The houses of the city are generally built of wood, neatly painted white, and surrounded by gardens ornamented with shrubbery and fruit trees. As a place for a quiet and elegant residence, it is unsurpassed. The city contains 20 churches, a custom-house, an almshouse, a museum, 3 banks, and

a savings institution. But the most important public institution is *Yale College*. It was founded at Killingworth, in 1701, and permanently established at New



Haven in 1717. There are four college halls, 104 feet long by 40 feet wide, and four stories high. There is also another hall for theological students, and three other buildings, denominated the chapel, the lyceum, and the atheneum. In the rear of the main buildings is another range, consisting of a chemical laboratory, the Commons' hall, which has in its second story the most complete mineralogical cabinet in the United States, and a building containing a fine collection of paintings by Col. Trumbull and others. A short distance from these are the buildings devoted to the law and medical departments. Yale College has a greater number of students than any other college in the United States. It has a president and 31 professors, 394 students, 5,463 alumni, and 34,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Thursday in August. The Medical Institute of Yale College, founded in 1810, has 6 professors, 34 students, and 810 graduates. Lectures commence six weeks after the

third Thursday in August. There are in this city 11 select schools for males, 10 seminaries for females, 2 Lancasterian schools, besides many others.

New Haven was settled in 1638. In July, 1779, the British under Gen. Tryon had possession of the town for a few days, and committed many outrages. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York. Cars leave daily for Boston via Hartford and Springfield; for New York via Bridgeport; and for Farmington. Stages leave 3 times a week for New London; for Middletown; and for Litchfield.*

HARTFORD, capital of Hartford county, and semi-capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Connecticut river, at the head of sloop navigation, 50 miles from its mouth. Population in 1840, 9,468.

Among the public buildings, the State House, standing on a public square fronting Main-street, is conspicuous. It is of the Doric order of architecture, 114 feet long, and, with the porticoes, 76 feet wide. The legislature meets here on each alternate year. The City Hall, fronting on Market-street, is a large and commodious building. Washington College occupies an elevated position, in the southwest part of the city. Its main building is 148 feet long, 43 wide, and 4 stories high. This institution, founded in 1824, has a president and 7 professors or other instructors, 257 alumni, 80 students, and 6,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Thursday in August. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians. The American Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was the first institution of the kind established in the United States. Its principal building is 130 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high. Attached to it are eight or ten acres of land. The Retreat for the Insane is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwesterly from the State House: the situation is elevated, and overlooks a wide extent of interesting scenery. The grounds around the buildings are handsomely laid out in walks ornamented with shrubbery and extensive gardens. The main building is 254 feet square and 3 stories high, with wings 2 stories high, each 70 feet long and 30 feet wide. The Atheneum is an elegant edifice of the Gothic order, on Main-street. The "Charter Oak," which is still vigorous, deserves mention as an object of interest. Hartford contains 13 churches, 5 banks, 2 markets, and an arsenal. The first settlement here was made by the Dutch from New York, in 1633. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York. Cars leave daily for Albany via Springfield, Mass., for Boston, and for New Haven. Stages leave daily for Litchfield, and also for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., via Canaan; 3 times a week for Providence, R. I.; for Norwich, New London, and also New Haven, via Middletown.*

NEW LONDON, city, and port of entry, and semi-capital of New London county, is 54 miles east from New Haven and 120 from New York. It is on the right bank of Thames river, 3 miles from its mouth, and is built on a declivity which descends to the south and east. Back of the city the ground rises to a considerable height, from the elevated parts of which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. It contains a courthouse, a custom-house, 3 banks, an almshouse, 2 markets, 9 churches, and 7,000 inhabitants. The harbor is the best in the state, easy of access, spacious, and safe, having a depth of water for the largest ships of war. There are belonging to this place 50 ships and several smaller vessels engaged in the whale fishery. In September, 1781, a large portion of the city was burned by the British under Arnold. Fort Griswold, in Groton, was captured, and a large part of the garrison massacred. A granite obelisk, 125 feet high, erected near the spot, commemorates the event; and on a tablet are

inscribed the names of those who fell. *Steamboats leave daily for New York. Steamboats in connection with cars leave daily for Boston via Norwich and Worcester, Mass. Stages leave 3 times a week for Stonington; for Providence, R. I.; for Hartford; and also for New Haven.*

NORWICH, semi-capital of New London county, is situated at the junction of the Yantic and Shetucket rivers with the Thames. The city is built on a steep acclivity, the houses on each street, as you ascend, overlooking those on the streets below. It is at the head of navigation on the Thames river, and has a court-house, town-house, 4 banks, 8 churches, 3 academies, and about 5,000 inhabitants. The falls of the Yantic are singularly wild and picturesque. From a high projecting rock which overhangs the foot of those falls, the Mohegan warriors plunged to destruction, when pursued by the Narragansetts. The town formerly belonged to the Mohegan Indians, the burial place of whose kings is still to be seen here. *Cars arrive from, and depart for Boston daily, and steamboats leave daily for New York. Stages leave 3 times a week for Hartford, and for Springfield, Mass.*

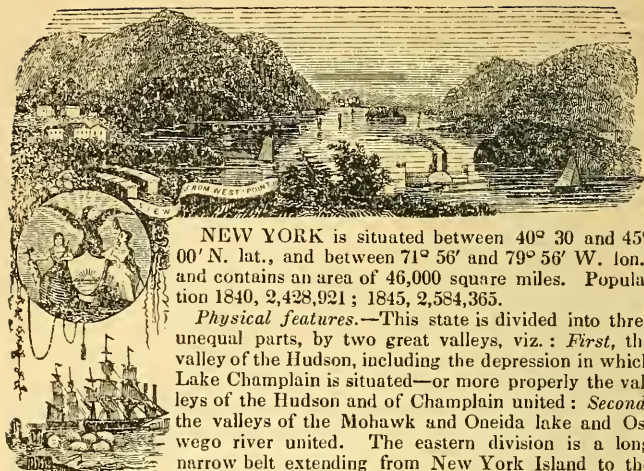
STONINGTON, 71 miles from New Haven, is situated on a rocky point of land, which projects about half a mile into the Sound. It has a good harbor, and contains 2 churches, 2 academies, a bank, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New York. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Boston via Providence. Stages leave 3 times a week for New London, New Haven, &c.*

Stafford Springs are situated on a small branch of Willimantic river, 24 miles northeast from Hartford. They have been pronounced by chemists to be the most efficacious chalybeate springs in the United States. There are two distinct springs, one of which contains "a solution of iron, sustained by carbonic acid gas, a portion of marine salt, some earthy substances, and what has been called natron, or a native alkali." The other contains "a large portion of hydrogen gas, of sulphur, and a small proportion of iron." *Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Hartford during the watering season.*

MIDDLETOWN is on the right bank of Connecticut river, and at the head of ship navigation. There are in the city, a court-house, a custom-house, 3 banks, 8 churches, the Wesleyan University, 3 academies, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The Wesleyan University, under the direction of the Methodists, was founded in 1831. It has a president and 8 professors, 221 alumni, 105 students, and 1,100 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. It has a valuable philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Hartford and New York. Stages leave three times a week for Hartford, for New Haven, and for Saybrook.*

BRIDGEPORT, Fairfield county, situated on the west side of an arm of Long Island Sound, is 17 miles WSW. from New Haven, and 62 NE. from New York, and contains 5 churches, 2 banks, several extensive manufactories, and about 4,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply daily to and from New York. Cars leave daily for Albany via New Milford, Canaan, Great Barrington, Mass., &c., &c.*

LITCHFIELD, 33 miles west from Hartford, is pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill, and contains a court-house, 2 churches, an academy, a bank, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Hartford; 3 times a week for New Haven; for Cornwall; and for New Milford.*



NEW YORK is situated between $40^{\circ} 30'$ and $45^{\circ} 00'$ N. lat., and between $71^{\circ} 56'$ and $79^{\circ} 56'$ W. lon., and contains an area of 46,000 square miles. Population 1840, 2,428,921; 1845, 2,584,365.

Physical features.—This state is divided into three unequal parts, by two great valleys, viz.: *First*, the valley of the Hudson, including the depression in which Lake Champlain is situated—or more properly the valleys of the Hudson and of Champlain united: *Second*, the valleys of the Mohawk and Oneida lake and Oswego river united. The eastern division is a long narrow belt extending from New York Island to the head of Lake Champlain. Its eastern limits are the borders of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, with a slope westward to the Hudson, traversed longitudinally by several narrow valleys. This division comprehends the western slope of the Taghkanic Mountains, which form the *water-shed* that separates the waters flowing into the Hudson from those which flow into Long Island Sound. The north division of the state is traversed by the Clinton range. There are several subordinate ranges connected with this group. It begins at Little Falls, in the valley of the Mohawk, and pursues a northeast course across the country to Trembleau Point, on the west shore of Lake Champlain. There are numerous lofty peaks, which form a remarkable group, and have been styled the Adirondack Mountains. Mount Marcy, the highest of the range, attains to an elevation 5,467 feet above the sea. This ridge presents the *water-shed* of the region, dividing the waters of the Hudson, or those which flow south into the Atlantic, from those which flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The south division is situated between Lake Ontario and the Mohawk and the Hudson valleys, and Pennsylvania. It rises with a gradual ascent until it reaches its maximum height near the southern boundary of the state. The southeastern part of this division is comprised in three ranges, viz.: the Highlands, broken through by the Hudson; the Shawangunk; and the Catskill.

The principal rivers are the Hudson, 324 miles long, navigable 156 miles to Troy; the Mohawk, 135 miles long, which enters the Hudson a little above Troy; the Genesee, 125 miles long, which enters Lake Ontario, having at Rochester, 5 miles from its mouth, two falls of 96 and 75 feet; Black river, which rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows 120 miles into Lake Ontario; the Saranac, 65 miles long, entering Lake Champlain at Plattsburg; the Oswegatchie, 100 miles, flowing into the St. Lawrence; the Oswego, proceeding 40 miles from Oneida Lake into Lake Ontario; the Au Sable, rising in the Adirondack Mountains, and having a course of 75 miles to Lake Champlain. The majestic St

Lawrence forms a part of the northern boundary of the state. The head branches of the Susquehanna, the Alleghany, and the Delaware, rise in this state.

Besides lakes Ontario and Erie on the N., and Champlain on the E., which are but partly within it, there are wholly within the state many picturesque sheets of water—viz., Lakes George, Oneida, Skanateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked lake, Canandaigua, and Chautauque.

The islands belonging to New York are—Long Island, 120 miles long from W. to E., with an average width of about 15 miles, within whose waters on the east are Fisher's, Shelter, Robin's, and some other islands; Staten Island, southwest of the harbor of New York, 18 miles long and 8 wide; Manhattan Island, on which the city of New York stands, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide at an average breadth; Grand Island, in Niagara river, 12 miles long and from 2 to 7 wide, and extending to within a short distance of the falls.

The harbor of New York is one of the finest in the United States. On the bar at Sandy Hook, it has a depth of from 21 to 27 feet. Sag Harbor, on the E., and Brooklyn on the W. end of Long Island, have good harbors. Sacketts Harbor has a good natural, and Oswego a good artificial harbor, on Lake Ontario. Buffalo and Dunkirk are harbors on Lake Erie.

This state has a number of highly respectable literary institutions:—Columbia College, (formerly King's,) founded in New York in 1754; Union College, at Schenectady, founded in 1795; Hamilton College, in Clinton, founded in 1812; Geneva College, in Geneva, founded in 1823; the University of the City of New York, founded in 1831; St. John's College, at Fordham, founded in 1841; the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, founded in 1819; the Theological Institute of the Episcopal Church, founded in 1819, in the city of New York; the Union Theological Seminary, connected with the University, founded in 1826; the Theological Seminary, at Auburn, founded in 1821; the Hartwick Seminary, founded at Hartwick, in Otsego county, in 1816; the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, founded at Newburg, in 1836; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York, founded in 1807; the Albany Medical College, founded in 1839. There are in the state 550 academies, and 12,000 common and primary schools.

The governor is elected biennially. He must be 30 years of age, be a native-born citizen of the United States, and have resided five years in the state. The lieutenant-governor is elected in like manner, and must possess similar qualifications. He is president of the senate; and in case of the disqualification, absence, or death of the governor, discharges the duties of that office. The senate consists of 32 members, who are chosen for 2 years, one-half of whom are elected annually. The assembly consists of 128 members, elected annually. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, and attorney-general, are elected biennially; as are the engineer and surveyor. The judges hold their offices during a term of eight years, and are elected by the people. Every male white citizen 21 years of age, who has resided one year in the state, and for four months preceding the election in the county where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage. Persons of color, who have resided three years in the state, and who possess a freehold of \$250, and have held it one year previous to the election, and paid a tax upon it, are allowed the right of suffrage.

In 1609, Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator, serving the Dutch East India Company, discovered Hudson river, and in 1614 some Dutch

merchants built a fort where the city of New York now stands. The state passed into the possession of the English in 1664, who governed it down to the revolution, with the exception of a single year. On the 26th of July, 1788, this state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States ;—yeas 30, nays 25



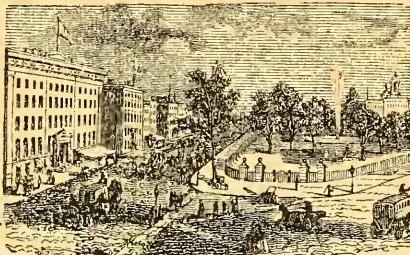
NEW YORK, the metropolis of North America, and the second commercial city on the globe, is situated on Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson with the East river or strait of Long Island Sound, in lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$, lon. $74^{\circ} 00' 41''$ W. from Greenwich. Its harbor is safe, spacious, easy of access, and capable of accommodating the united navies of the world. The harbor occupies a wide circuit of twenty-five miles, everywhere bounded with variegated scenery, villages, and country seats, and embosoms several beautiful islands. New York has communication, by steam and sailing packets, to all the principal seaports of America, Europe, Africa, Asia, East and West Indies, and the Islands of the Pacific. Its progress in population, commerce, and wealth, has no parallel. Population in 1790 was 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 202,589; in 1840, 312,710; in 1845, 371,223. 1849, 400,000.

The streets were originally laid out according to the surface of the ground, and some of them were crooked; but in later times they have been widened and improved. No city can exhibit a more beautiful plan than the northern portion of New York. *Principal business streets* :—Broadway extends from the Battery nearly three miles to Union Square. It is 80 feet wide, and occupies the height between the two rivers. It is well built, with many fine houses and stores. Being the great promenade of the city, it is much resorted to in pleasant weather by the gay and fashionable. Pearl-street, between Broadway and the East river, is in a crescent form, over a mile long, and is the principal seat of the wholesale drygoods and hardware business, which has also extended into Cedar, Pine, and other adjacent streets. Water and Front streets, between Pearl-street and the East river, are occupied chiefly by wholesale grocers, commission merchants, and mechanics connected with the shipping business. South-street, extending along the margin of East river, contains the warehouses and offices of the principal shipping merchants. In front of it is, at all times, a dense forest of masts. Wall-street extends from Broadway to the East river, and is occupied by banks, insurance offices, newspaper and brokers' offices, the Custom-house, Merchants' Exchange, and many fine granite buildings, and is the centre of the heaviest money transactions in America. The Bowery is a wide and extensive street east of Broadway, running north and south, connected with the third avenue, which is macadamized to Harlem, and forms the principal entrance to the city from the northeast.

PUBLIC SQUARES, &c.—*The Battery*, at the southeastern end of the

island, is situated at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers. It is in the form of a crescent, and contains about 11 acres of ground, tastefully laid out, and from it is obtained a fine view of the bay, with its islands, and the adjacent shores. *Castle Garden* is built on a mole, and connected with the Battery by a bridge. It was originally erected as a fortification, and having become unnecessary for that purpose, was ceded by the United States to the corporation of the city, in 1823. It has been covered by a roof converting it into an immense room, which is used for exhibitions, &c. *The Bowling Green*, at the southern termination of Broadway, is an elliptical area, 220 feet long and 140 broad, containing a fountain supplied by the Croton water-works, and is enclosed by an iron railing. It was established before the revolution, and formerly con-

tained a leaden statue of George III., which was converted into bullets at that period. *The Park*, called in early times the *Commons*, is a triangular area of $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, lying between Broadway, Chatham, and Chambers streets. It contains the City Hall, the city buildings, or old Almshouse, the Hall of Records, and Rotunda for



the exhibition of paintings. It has also, towards its south part, a public fountain, within a basin 100 feet in diameter, the water of which ascends in a single stream to the height of 70 feet. *St. John's Park* in Hudson-street, containing about four acres of ground, is beautifully laid out with walks, shaded with trees, and embellished with a fountain. *Washington Square*, a mile and a half north of the City Hall, between Fourth-street and Waverley Place, contains about ten acres of ground. Two-thirds of this area was the Potter's Field until 1827. It is tastefully laid out with walks and shaded with trees. *Union Square*, at the northern termination of Broadway, is in an elliptical form, enclosed with a fine iron fence, having a public fountain in the centre, with ornamental jets. *Tompkins Square*, in the northeast part of the city, is a large and ornamented ground. *Grammercy Park*, between the Third and Fourth avenues, is small, but very tastefully laid out, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, &c. *Madison*, *Bloomingdale*, and *Hamilton squares* are very extensive grounds, but not yet regulated.

The city of New York has many superb public buildings. The most splendid of these is the *Merchants' Exchange*, which covers the whole space between Wall, William, Exchange, and Hanover streets. It is built in the most substantial form, of Quincy granite, and is 200 feet long by 171 to 144 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 124 to the top of the dome. The front on Wall-street has a recessed portico of eighteen massive Grecian-Ionic columns, 38 feet high and 4 feet four inches in diameter. Besides numerous other rooms for various purposes, the Exchange in the centre is in a circular form, 80 feet in diameter, with four recesses, making the length and breadth each 100 feet, the whole 80 feet high, surmounted with a dome resting in part on eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high, and lighted by a skylight 25 feet in diameter. *The Custom-house* is a fine building,

constructed in the Doric order of Grecian architecture. It is built in the most substantial manner, of white marble, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and occupies the site of the *old Federal Hall*, in the open gallery of which, WASHINGTON was inaugurated. The building is 200 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 80 feet high. At the south end on Wall-street is a portico of eight columns, 5 feet eight inches in diameter and 32 feet high; and on the north end on Pine-street is a corresponding portico. The great business hall is a circular room, 60 feet in diameter, with recesses and galleries, making it 80 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome, supported by 16 Corinthian columns 30 feet high. *The City Hall* is beautifully situated in the Park; it is 216 feet long and 105 wide. The front is ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, rising above each other in regular gradations. There are 28 offices and other public rooms, the most conspicuous of which are the Governor's-room, and the Chambers of the Common Council and Assistant Aldermen. *The Governor's-room* is appropriated to the governor of the state when he visits the city, and has been used as a reception-room for other distinguished persons. It is 52 by 20 feet. The walls are hung with a fine collection of portraits, including the governors of the state, the mayors of the city, since the revolution, some of the Dutch governors, and the principal military and naval heroes. *The Common Council Room* is 42 by 30 feet, and the president occupies the same chair in which General Washington sat when he presided over the first American Congress, which assembled in New York. The room contains several fine full-length portraits painted by Trumbull, of which that of Washington is thought the best in existence. *The Superior Court Room* is very neat and conveniently fitted up for its purpose. To the east of the City-hall is the Hall of Records; it has a lofty portico of four Ionic pillars on each front; and in the rear of it, are the City Buildings, containing the United States Court rooms and several public offices. *The Hall of Justice* occupies the whole space between Centre, Elm, Leonard, and Franklin streets, and is an elegant building of the Egyptian order of architecture.

There are 230 churches in the city; many of them have been recently built, and are expensive, elegant, and commodious buildings.

New York contains several literary institutions. The oldest is Columbia College, chartered by George II. in 1754, by the name of King's College, and confirmed, with alterations, by the legislature of New York, in 1784. It has a president, and 10 professors, 1,170 alumni, 124 students, and 14,000 volumes in its libraries. The building is situated on a beautiful square at the head of Park Place, and contains a chapel, lecture-room, halls, museum, and an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. The funds amount to about \$200,000. The commencement is on the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in September. There is a flourishing grammar school attached to the institution. The University of the city of New York, in University Place, has a fine edifice of white marble, in the Gothic style of architecture. This institution, founded in 1831, has a chancellor and 12 professors, (besides 6 professors in its medical department,) and in all its departments 737 students—viz., undergraduates, 145; medical, 343; grammar school, 249. It has a valuable library and philosophical apparatus. The General Theological Seminary of the Prot. Epis. Church in the U. S., corner of Ninth avenue and 21st-street, founded in 1819, contains two handsome buildings, and has 6 professors, 74 students, and 9,350 volumes in its library. The Union Theological Seminary,

(Presbyterian,) organized in 1836, has 6 professors, 104 students, and 16,000 volumes in its library. The Rutger's Female Institute, in Madison-street, has a valuable library and philosophical apparatus. The Mechanics' Society School, in Crosby-street, has a number of teachers and 500 pupils. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, founded in 1807, has a handsome edifice in Crosby-street; it has 6 professors, about 220 students, a library of 2,000 volumes, and a superior museum of anatomical preparations. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November, and continue four months. The New York Hospital, handsomely situated in Broadway, has extensive buildings. The Eye Infirmary has four surgeons attached to it. The New York Lunatic Asylum, connected with the New York Hospital, located at Bloomingdale, has a large and fine building, attached to which are 40 acres of ground, tastefully laid out in gardens, pleasure-grounds, and gravelled walks; it occupies one of the most elevated sites on the island. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is on 50th-street, near the Fourth avenue, and has a principal and 8 instructors. The Institution for the Blind, on the 8th avenue, has about 70 pupils.

The New York Society Library, an old institution, founded in 1754, has an elegant edifice on Broadway at the corner of Leonard-street, and besides spacious accommodations for the library, has a handsome and commodious lecture-room, and the rooms of the Academy of Design. The library, which contains about 40,000 volumes, is open on every week day. The Historical Society, at the University, has a valuable library of 12,000 volumes, besides a collection of coins, medals, and manuscripts; it has published several volumes of historical collections. The National Academy of Design, instituted in 1826, has purchased the statuary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and exhibits annually a large collection of paintings by living artists. Its exhibitions open on the 15th of April and close on the 4th of July annually; the same painting is not allowed to be exhibited twice. Clinton-hall Association was founded in 1830 for the promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and is the proprietor of Clinton-hall, in which the Mercantile Library is located. The Mercantile Library Association was formed in 1820 for the special benefit of merchants' clerks. It has a library of 21,000 volumes, and a reading-room much frequented. It sustains, in the winter season, an interesting course of literary and scientific lectures. The Apprentices' Library, in Crosby-street, contains 12,000 volumes. The American Institute, incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, has a valuable library, reading-room, and a collection of models of machinery. It holds an annual fair. The New York Lyceum, founded in 1838, sustains, in the winter season, an able course of lectures. *The Mechanics' Institute* contains a library of about 2,000 volumes, a reading-room, supplied with the reviews, literary and scientific journals, and newspapers; a museum of models of machinery, and a valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus. It has established an annual course of lectures; and also two schools, one for each of the sexes. There are many religious charitable institutions which have their centre in New York.

There are 25 Banks in the city of New York, with an aggregate capital of 28 millions of dollars; several marine insurance companies, with a total capital of about 3 millions; 26 fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of about 8 millions; besides several mutual insurance companies. There are four savings banks, 15 markets, five theatres, an

opera-house, a museum, and a circus. During the summer there are theatrical performances at Castle Garden.

There are in New York many splendid hotels, of which the Astor House, is the most remarkable.

The Croton Aqueduct commences at the Croton river, five miles from the Hudson, in Westchester county. *The Dam* is 250 feet long, 70 feet wide at the bottom, and 7 at the top, and 40 feet high, built of stone and cement. It creates a pond 5 miles long, covering a surface of 400 acres, and containing 500 millions of gallons of water. From the dam, the Aqueduct proceeds, sometimes tunnelling through solid rocks, crossing valleys by embankments, and brooks by culverts, until it reaches Harlem river, a distance of 33 miles. It is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched over and under, 6 feet three inches wide at bottom, 7 feet eight inches at top of the side walls, and 8 feet five inches high; has a descent of $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches per mile, and will discharge 60 millions of gallons every twenty-four hours. It crosses the Harlem river on a magnificent bridge of stone, 1,450 feet long, with 14 piers, 8 of them bearing arches of 80 feet span, and seven others of 50 feet span, 114 feet above tide-water, at the top. The receiving reservoir, at 86th-street, 38 miles from the Croton dam, covers 35 acres, and holds 150 millions of gallons. The distributing reservoir, on Murray's Hill in 40th-street, covers 4 acres, and is constructed of stone and cement, 45 feet high above the street, and holds twenty millions of gallons. Thence the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes, laid so deep under ground as to be secure from frost. The whole cost of the work has been about 13 millions of dollars. The water is of the purest kind of river water. There are laid below the distributing reservoir in 40th-street, more than 170 miles of pipe from 6 to 36 inches in diameter.

There are not more than four cities in Europe larger than New York, viz., London, Paris, Constantinople, and St. Petersburg.

Steamboats leave daily for Boston on four routes, viz.: via Providence, via Stonington; via New London; via, Fall River and via New Haven, (see routes 122, 123, 124, 125;) and daily for Bridgeport, Norwalk, New Rochelle, Flushing, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Port Jefferson, &c. On the Hudson, several lines run daily for Albany, (fare 50 cts. to \$2,) and also to the intermediate places, (see route 128;) a line runs daily for Piermont, (where it connects with the New York and Erie railroad, see route 131,) and also for Philadelphia, connecting with the Camden and Amboy railroad (fare \$3.) Cars leave daily on the Long Island railroad for Greenport, fare \$2; Dover Plains by the Harlem railroad; for Ramapo via Paterson; for Philadelphia, fare \$4, twice daily via Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, &c. FARE to Baltimore \$6; to Washington, \$7.00; to Richmond, Va., \$13.30; to Wilmington, N. C., \$20; to Charleston, S. C., \$23; to Mobile, \$59.50; to New Orleans, \$64.50;—to Pittsburg, Pa., \$15; to Wheeling, \$16; to Cincinnati, \$20;—to Buffalo, \$11.50; to Cleveland, Ohio, \$19; to Detroit, \$20; to Mackinac, \$24; to Milwaukee and Chicago, \$26.



Jersey City.

New York.

Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN is situated on Long Island, opposite the southeastern part of the city of New York, with which it is connected by four ferries, upon which steamboats ply, every few minutes, day and night. Its beautiful, and for the most part elevated situation, has made it a favorite residence of many persons doing business in New York. It contains a City Hall, 50 churches, 3 banks, a savings institution, 3 insurance companies, and in 1845, 60,000 inhabitants. *The Lyceum* is a fine granite building with a spacious lecture-room. *The City Library* contains over 3,000 volumes, and has a fine building and reading-room. *The Hamilton Literary Association* supports annually an able course of lectures. *The United States Navy Yard* is situated on Wallabout bay, and covers 40 acres of ground, containing several extensive ship-houses, and houses for storage of materials, workshops, &c. An extensive drydock is in the course of construction. Connected with the Navy Yard is the *United States Naval Lyceum*, a literary institution formed in 1832, possessing a valuable library, an extensive collection of charts, and a museum. About half a mile east from the Navy Yard is the United States Naval Hospital, a fine building, beautifully situated, and surrounded by 33 acres of land, planted with trees and shrubbery. In Jackson-street, near the Navy Yard, is a vault, over the entrance of which is the following inscription :

“PORTAL TO THE TOMB OF 11,500 PATRIOT PRISONERS,

WHO DIED IN DUNGEONS AND PRISON-SHIPS,

In and about the city of New York, during the Revolution.”

In the year 1808, the bones of these martyrs were collected from the hill-sides in the neighborhood, where they had been slightly interred, and placed in this vault.

Greenwood Cemetery, in the south part of Brooklyn, is admirably situated, and presents an agreeable variety of surface and scenery ; from the elevated parts, the views are extremely beautiful, overlooking the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the bay of New York, the Narrows, and the Atlantic ocean. The ground has been laid out in the most tasteful manner, preserving its natural surface, ponds, trees, shrubbery, &c.; and many appropriate tombs and monuments have been erected.

There are on Long Island several places much frequented in the summer season—viz., Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, Rockaway, Patchogue, &c., on the south side ; and Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, Greenport, and Sag Harbor, on the north. Sea bathing may be enjoyed at all these places ; and most of them afford abundance of sport in fishing and fowling. *Most of these places may be approached daily by stages running in connection with the rail cars, or by lines of steamboats, or sailing vessels.*



TOUR ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

[The figures on the *left* of the page denote the distance *from Albany*—on the *right*, the distance *from New York*.]

In ascending the Hudson, immediately on leaving the wharf, the traveller's attention is drawn to the view seaward—the bay of New York, with its moving panorama of vessels, its picturesque islands and shores—all of which constitute a scene of surpassing beauty.

[145] JERSEY CITY, formerly known as Powle's Hook, is on the Jersey shore, opposite to the place of starting, and contains five churches and 4,000 inhabitants. At this place the New Jersey and the Paterson railroads commence, and also the Morris canal. One mile north is HOBOKEN, a favorite resort of the citizens of New York. The grounds for nearly 2 miles along the Hudson are laid out in walks, embowered in

[143] trees. WEEHAWKEN, 2 miles north, is a bold rocky bluff, rising [2] abruptly from the water's edge. A villa occupies its summit.

A short distance above, on the river-shore, overhung by beetling cliffs and almost inaccessible from the land-side, is the famous duelling-ground. Here it was that Gen. Hamilton fell, July 11th, 1804. *The Palisades*, which commence at Weehawken, are a massy range of columnar rock, rising almost perpendicularly from the shore to the height of four or five hundred feet, and are regarded as one of the most picturesque and interesting objects on the Hudson. They extend for a distance of 20 miles—

[139] their summits being slightly undulating table-land. BULL'S [6]

FERRY.—From this place to New York, a ferry has existed for more than half a century. Opposite is BLOOMINGDALE, a suburb of New York, extending north 3 or 4 miles. The Orphan Asylum, with numerous seats embowered in shrubbery, attracts the attention; and the Lunatic Asylum, situated on elevated ground, is also an object of interest. Immediately above, is seen *Manhattanville* valley and its pretty

[135] village, containing a church and about 500 inhabitants. FORT [10] LEE, on the Jersey side, (from which a steamboat plies several times daily to New York,) derives its name from a fort built on the summit of the rocks, 300 feet above the river. Traces of the ruins of the fortress still remain, overgrown with shrubbery. Just above, on the New York side, is FORT WASHINGTON, situated on the most elevated point of the island. It was taken by the British, after a desperate resistance, November 16th, 1776, and the garrison put to the sword. The ruins still exist, in the centre of which there has been erected a pretty mansion

[132] SPUYTEN DUYVEL CREEK enters the Hudson two miles above [13] Fort Washington, and connecting with Harlem river, separates New York from the main land. *Kingsbridge* crosses this creek one mile east. On the north of this stream, on the heights, was *Fort Inde*

[128] *pendence*. YONKERS is on the east bank, at the entrance of [17] Sawkill cr. It contains two churches, a seminary, and about 50 dwellings. *Closter Landing* is on the opposite side of the river. HAS

TINGS, three miles north of Yonkers, has several pretty country residences [123] DOBBS FERRY was a noted place in the war of the Revolution. [22] Here is a village containing two churches and 50 dwellings. On the opposite shore, and just below the old ferry landing, is the commencement of the line dividing the states of New York and New Jersey.

[121] PIERMONT, on the west bank, was formerly known as the [24] "Sloat." At this place a pier has been erected about one mile long, on which is the depot of the *New York and Erie railroad*, which

commences here. A steamboat plies daily to and from New York. The village contains two churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. Three miles west lies the village of Tappan; and about a quarter of a mile from this, on an eminence overlooking, to the east, a romantic and fertile valley, is the spot where Major Andre was executed, October 2d, 1780. *Cars leave Piermont every day on the route west—see route 131.* Here commences an expansion of the river, locally known as “Tappan Sea,” and extending for a distance of ten miles, with an average width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. *The Van Tassell House* is on the east shore, just above, and nearly opposite to Piermont. It is the residence of Washington Irving.

[118] TARRYTOWN, on the east bank, is prettily situated, and contains 4 churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. About one-fourth of a mile north of the village, is the spot where Major Andre was taken prisoner, and at the distance of a mile further north, is an ancient Dutch church, (supposed to be the oldest in the state,) erected in 1699. It was in this church that the never-to-be-forgotten Ichabod Crane, in rivalry of the Dominie, led off the choir. It was also in the ravine near by, that Ichabod had his fearful encounter with the headless horseman, when he disappeared forever from the vale of Sleepy Hollow. NYACK, on the west bank, is a considerable village, containing 3 churches and 800 inhabitants. Near the northern extremity of Tappan bay, on the east side, is the thriving village of

[112] SING SING, containing four churches, two seminaries, and about 2,000 inhabitants. *Mount Pleasant State Prison* is a short distance south of the village, where are extensive quarries of marble, wrought by the convicts. The prison grounds cover an area of 130 acres.—Almost opposite to Sing Sing is *Verdreitjes Hook*, a rocky promontory. Half a mile above is ROCKLAND LAKE LANDING; and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the Hudson is the lake, a picturesque sheet of water, from which immense quantities of ice of the purest kind are obtained. This lake is the principal source of Hackensack river.—Above Verdreitjes Hook the river expands again to an average width of two miles for a distance of six miles, and is called Haverstraw bay. HAVERSTRAW is a neat village on the west shore, and contains two churches, an academy, and 400 inhabitants.—*Grassy Point* is two

[106] miles above, at which is a steamboat-landing. STONY POINT, a small rough promontory, is on the west side of the river, with a light-house on its summit. It was fortified in the war of the Revolution, and was distinguished by the celebrated and successful assault made upon it by the Americans under Gen. Wayne, on the night of the 16th July, 1779. On the east side, and opposite to Stony Point, is *Verplanck's Point*, near which place was the famous continental village, containing the United

[101] States Barracks, destroyed by the enemy in Oct., 1777. CALDWELLS, at the entrance to the highlands, is the first landing-place in ascending the river, and from which steamboats ply across the river to

[99] PEEKSKILL, a village mostly situated on an elevation 200 feet above the river. It contains a bank, 8 churches, an academy, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week (in the summer season daily) for Mohapack lake and Carmel, and 3 times for Danbury, Con.* On the bluff north of Peekskill creek is the site of *Fort Independence*.

The Highlands, or Matteawan Mountains, extend in a northeastern direction across Orange and Rockland counties, till they are broken by the Hudson; rising again on the eastern side of the river, they pass off in the same general direction, occupying a breadth of from 15 to 20 miles.

Several of their summits attain to an elevation of 1,000 to 1,685 feet. "They are composed principally of granite and gneiss, embedding loose nodules and fixed veins of magnetic iron ores, with other minerals of the same class. It is unequivocally a primitive chain, and in the early ages must have opposed a barrier to the passage of the waters, and caused a vast lake, covering the present valley of the Hudson." The course of the traveller is now for a mile in a direction almost due west, through what is locally called the *Horse Race*, from the rapidity of its current; this is caused by an abrupt angle in the bed of the river, which is contracted to a narrow space by its passage through the mountain mass. The Thunder Mountain on the west, and the noted eminence on the east, called *Anthony's Nose*, stand as guardians of the Pass. The Nose is 1,228 feet high. During the Revolution a large boom and chain extended across from the foot of this peak to *Fort Montgomery* on the west side. Forts *Clinton* and *Montgomery* were erected to defend the passage of the river at this place. On the 6th Oct., 1777, Sir H. Clinton, with a force of about 3,000 men, took these forts by storm. The works were bravely defended for a length of time by a garrison consisting of only 600 men, who were finally overpowered by superior numbers.—Two miles above Anthony's Nose is the *Sugar Loaf Mountain*, near the base of which is the *Beverly House*, where Arnold resided when he was meditating that act of treachery which has stamped his memory with everlasting infamy. *Buttermilk Falls* (on the west side, and nearly opposite to the Sugar Loaf) descends in a succession of cascades for more than 100 feet, spreading out in sheets of milk-white foam, and making a beautiful appearance, especially when the stream is swollen by rains.

[93] WEST POINT, on the right bank of the Hudson, where the river makes an angle forming the point from which it derives its [52]



name, is situated among the most picturesque river and mountain scenery conceivable. It was strongly fortified during the war of the Revolution, and the ruins of *Fort Putnam*, on Mount Independence, (elevated 495 feet above the river,) are objects of great interest; as are also the earthen mounds of *Fort Clinton*, on the plain below. The *United States Military Academy* was established here in 1802. It is situated on a plain 157 feet above tide-water. The buildings are—two stone barracks; a building for exercises in winter, 275 feet long; a building of Gothic architecture, 150 feet long, with three towers, for astronomical apparatus and an observatory; a chapel, hospital, mess-hall, 17 separate dwellings for the officers of the institution, several workshops and storerooms, cavalry stables, a magazine, laboratory, soldiers' barracks, a store, and about 25 dwellings for families connected with the establishment. There is also an extensive hotel situated on the bank of the river. About the grounds are several monuments that erected in memory of Kosciuszko by the cadets, at an expense of \$5,000, is the most beautiful. The number of cadets is limited to 260. Opposite to West Point, on the E. shore, is *Constitution Island*, on which are the ruins of the fort erected during the Revolution. A massy chain was extended from this island to West Point. In the cove just above is the West

Point Foundry, the largest establishment of the kind in America, and which employs 400 persons. COLD SPRING, on the E. shore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above West Point, is very prettily situated, and contains 5 churches and 1,250 inhabitants. Near the base of the mountain, north of the village, is Under Cliff, the elegant villa of Gen. Morris.—Crow Nest Mountain on the west side, the summit of which is elevated 1,394 feet above the river, affords a beautiful and extended prospect.—Butter Hill, just above, is 1,530 feet above the river. On the E. side are the three elevations known as Bull Hill, 1,486 feet high, Breakneck Hill, 1,187, and Beacon Hill or Grand Sachem, 1,685 feet high. Polopels Island lies near the east shore, opposite the ravine between Bull and Breakneck Hills. CORN-

[88] WALL, on the west side, at the termination of the Highlands, [57] contains about 150 inhabitants. The river expands here to the width of a mile for the distance of about five miles, and is called Newburg bay. Two miles above is NEW WINDSOR, which has two churches and about 250 inhabitants. It is the birthplace of De Witt Clinton.

[84] NEWBURGH is situated on a steep acclivity, rising to about [61] 300 feet. From the terrace there is a magnificent view of the river and the Highlands. There are in the village a theological seminary, several academies, 3 banks, 11 churches, and about 6,000 inhabitants. The stone house occupied by WASHINGTON as his head-quarters, is still standing near the village. On the 23d of June, 1783, the American army was disbanded here. *Stages leave daily for Goshen and also for Dunkirk via Binghamton.* (See routes 160 and 161.) On the opposite side of the river, and to which a steamboat plies, is *Fishkill Landing*, which has

[78] 3 churches and about 800 inhabitants. *Fishkill*, about 5 miles [67] east of the landing, contains 3 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. It is noted as being the Head Quarters of the American Army for a time during the war of the Revolution. Three miles above the landing is *Low Point*, a scattered settlement extending along the river. NEW HAMBURG is on the east side of the river, just above the entrance to Wappinger's Creek. *Hampton*, a landing on the opposite side, is connected with New Hamburg by a ferry. Three miles above, on the west side, is *Milton Landing*. The village is about half a mile distant.

[71] POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital of Dutchess county, is on the left [74] bank of the Hudson. Population 10,000. This village, one of the handsomest in the state, is built on an elevated plain 200 feet above the river, and contains a court-house, jail, a collegiate school, the Dutchess Academy, four seminaries for young ladies, 3 banks, a savings bank, a market, a lyceum, and 14 churches. The College edifice, modelled after the Parthenon at Athens, stands on Prospect Hill, having a wide range of prospect. The village has a rich back country. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Danbury, Con.; for New Milford; and for West Cornwall via Sharon.* On the west side, opposite to Poughkeepsie, is *New Paltz Landing*. The village of *New Paltz* lies some distance from the river. Six miles above, on the east side, is HYDE PARK, which contains 3 churches and about 50 dwellings.

[61] RONDOUT, situated at the mouth of a stream of the same [84] name, contains four churches, a seminary, and about 1,500 inhabitants. It is the port of the Delaware and Hudson canal. One mile further north is *Kingston Landing*. The village of KINGSTON is situated 3 miles west of the landing. It was incorporated in 1805, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, two banks, an academy, and about 2,300 inhabitants. This place was burned by the British army Oct., 1777. *Stages*

leave 3 times a week for Delhi, and Ellenville. Six miles above, on the east side, is *Rhinebeck Landing*. The village of RHINEBECK, [90]

[55] two miles from the landing, contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Nine miles north is *Lower Red Hook*, and 3 miles above is *Upper Red Hook Landing*. The villages lie some 3 or 4 miles from the river. A ferryboat plies from the Upper Landing to the

[44] west side, at SAUGERTIES, a large manufacturing village, on Esopus creek, where is an extensive water-power. The village [101] contains five churches and about 2,000 inhabitants.—*Bristol* is 2 miles above.

[34] CATSKILL is prettily situated on the right bank, and contains [111] a court-house, two banks, 5 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Vehicles are ready on the arrival of the boats to convey passengers to the celebrated summer resort, (12 miles distant,) at *Pine Orchard*, Catskill Mountain. There is here an excellent hotel, on an elevation 2,212 feet above the level of the Hudson, which gives to the atmosphere a refreshing coolness amid the most sultry heat of summer. A little to the west of the Mountain House are two ponds, the outlets of



which unite, and proceed by falls and rapids, in a deep ravine, to the plain below. The first fall is 180 feet perpendicular; and within a short distance is a second fall of about 80 feet. By a circuitous path the traveller can pass down and go under the rock, and behind the water of the first fall, where is presented a singular and interesting view. From the Mountain House, is a most extensive and varied prospect, for the distance of sixty miles, (in a clear atmosphere:) the landscape is distinctly visible, adorned with the picturesque Hudson, its green isles and moving panorama of vessels, its cities, villages, and villas. The range of vision extends from the Hudson Highlands to the Green Mountains. Stages leave Catskill daily for Ithaca.

[29] HUDSON, on the left bank of the river, is built on an elevated [116] site, from which is obtained a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has an elegant court-house, 8 churches, two banks, two markets, the Franklin Literary Association, with a respectable library and philosophical apparatus, two academies, a lunatic asylum, and 5,700 inhabitants. The city is supplied with pure water from a mountain spring two miles distant, conveyed in iron pipes.

The village of *New Lebanon Springs* is 24 miles NE. from Hudson. The *Shaker Settlement* contains a large church, several extensive workshops, and 600 inhabitants. The *Springs* are warm, emit nitrogen gas, and have a temperature of 73° Fahrenheit; they are efficacious for rheumatism, salt rheum, and cutaneous affections. The country around is beautiful and picturesque, and the springs are much frequented. Cars leave Hudson daily for West Stockbridge, Lebanon Springs, &c.; and stages 3 times a week for Great Barrington, Mass. A ferryboat plies to the west shore at Athens, which contains 4 churches and about 1,200 inhabitants.—*Four Mile Point*, on which is a light-house, is at the

[21] head of ship navigation. *Coxsackie Landing* is on the right [124] bank; the village extends along the river for the distance of a mile, and contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

[18] STUYVESANT, on the east side, contains a church and about [127] 300 inhabitants. A short distance above is KINDERHOOK LANDING. The village of Kinderhook lies 5 miles east from the river,

and contains two churches, a bank, an academy, and about 1,400 inhabitants. NEW BALTIMORE, on the west shore, has a church and [12] about 300 inhabitants. Two miles above is COEYMANS, con- [113]

taining two churches and about 700 inhabitants. Four miles farther, on the east side, is CASTLETON, with a church and about 350 inhabitants. The *Overslaught* has heretofore been an obstruction [142]

[3] to navigation for some distance below Albany, but the channel has been straightened and deepened, at a great expense, by the United States government, thus rendering it more navigable.



ALBANY, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of the river, 145 miles from New York, 200 west by north from Boston, and 370 from Washington. Population 42,000. On the margin of the river is a flat alluvial tract, from 15 to 100 yards wide, back of which the ground rises abruptly, and in the course of a mile attains to the height of 220 feet, after which it becomes level. Originally the streets were not very regularly laid out, and some of them are narrow. State-street has a steep ascent, at the head of which is the Capitol, a fine edifice 115 feet long and 90 wide, with richly furnished apartments for the accommodation of the state legislature. In front of it is a handsome square, ornamented with walks, trees, and shrubbery. To the north of this, separated only by a street, is a corresponding square, on the east side of which is the City Hall, a splendid marble edifice; and facing the same square is the State Hall for the public offices. The Albany Academy is a fine edifice. The other public buildings are, a Medical College, a Female Academy, the Exchange, thirty-two churches, three markets, a state arsenal, and eight banks. The old State Hall, on the south side of State-street, is fitted up for the geological cabinet, collected in the geological survey of the state. The *New York State Library* occupies a large room in the Capitol, and contains 10,000 volumes. The Albany Medical College, founded in 1839, has 8 professors and 104 students. It has a museum and library. The lectures commence on the first Tuesday in October. The Albany Academy has able instructors, and 400 students. The Female Academy has about 350 pupils, and sustains a high reputation. The Young Men's Association has a library of 3,200 volumes.—Albany was founded by the Dutch in 1623, then called Fort Orange, and was chartered as a city in 1686.

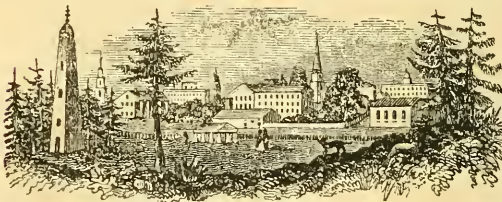
Twenty or more steamboats, and 50 towboats, ply between this city and N. York, and other places on the river. Cars arrive and depart twice daily for Boston and the intermediate places; twice daily for Saratoga Springs, (fare \$1.62;) and 3 times daily for Buffalo, (fare \$9.50) Niagara Falls, and the intermediate places: (see pages 74 and 75.) Stages leave daily for Pittsfield, Mass.; for Bennington, Vt.; for Burlington, for Montreal, Can., via Whitehall, Plattsburg, &c.; and also Syracuse, via Cherry Valley. Twice a week for Binghamton; and also for Williamstown, Mass.

TROY, the capital of Rensselaer county, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Hudson, at the head of tide-water, 6 miles north of Albany, and 151 north of New York. Population 21,709. It extends about 3 miles along the river, with a breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is bordered

on the E. by hills of considerable elevation, from which descend two considerable streams, which have romantic cascades and afford extensive water-power. The city is handsomely laid out, and its streets are wide and well paved. The Court-house is a fine building, constructed of marble, with a Grecian front of the Doric order. Here are the Troy Female Institute and the Rensselaer Institute, with several other schools of a high order; the Lyceum of Natural History, a Young Men's Association, 18 churches, 6 banks, and 11 academies. *Cars leave daily for Saratoga Springs, for Schenectady, and also for Boston. Stages leave daily for Bennington, Vt.; and for Whitehall, and also for Burlington, Vt.*

BALLSTON SPA, 31 miles from Albany, is situated on a small branch of Kayaderoseras creek, and contains a court-house, 4 churches, 1 bank, and about 1,500 inhabitants. The oldest and still most esteemed fountain is known as the "*Public Well*," on the flat west of the centre of the village. There are several other springs of less note, possessing medicinal properties of a similar character. *Cars pass twice daily from Albany and from Saratoga Springs.*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, 38 miles north of Albany, is the most celebrated



watering-place in the United States. It contains some of the largest and most splendid hotels and boarding-houses in the country, which in the watering season are abundantly

filled by the gay and fashionable from all parts of the Union, West Indies, &c. The village contains six churches, an academy, a female seminary, and about 3,000 inhabitants.

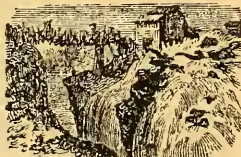
The mineral waters are drawn from some 9 or more fountains or springs, and vary considerably in their characteristics. The principal springs are called the Congress, Iodine, Empire, Putnam's, Hamilton, High Rock, Columbian, Flat Rock, and Washington. The most prominent effects of these waters, when taken into the stomach, are cathartic, diuretic, and tonic. In all pulmonary affections arising from primary diseases of the lungs, the waters are thought to be injurious, but they have proven highly efficacious in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, jaundice, bilious affections, chronic rheumatism, &c., &c. The objects of amusement here are always sufficiently numerous for the gratification of the transient visitor. The reading-rooms afford mental recreation; while, if other amusement be sought, it is afforded by the railroad carriages—cars leaving several times a day on trips of pleasure—or by a short excursion into the neighborhood, where sufficient beauty and novelty of scenery are always presented to render it interesting. The amusements of the day



are usually crowned by a ball or promenade. *Saratoga Lake*, 4 miles southeast of the village, is much resorted to, by parties of pleasure. It affords ample sport to the angler, and its shores abound with game. The *Sulphur Spring* at the head of the lake is exciting much attention; its waters, which are remarkably clear, are moderately impregnated with sulphur

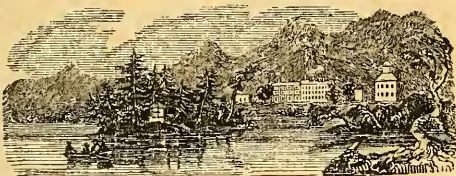
The plain of Saratoga was the scene of the surrender of the British army under Gen. Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. Bemus' Heights, Freeman's Farm, and other places in the vicinity, connected with the battles which preceded that event, are objects of interest. *Cars arrive and depart twice daily for Albany, and also for Troy. Stages leave daily for Whitehall via Glenn's Falls, and three times a week for Ticonderoga.*

The village of GLENN'S FALLS, on the Hudson, is 18 miles north from Saratoga Springs. It has three churches, two seminaries, and about 1,200 inhabitants. *The falls in the river are exceedingly beautiful. Caldwell is delightfully situated at the head of Lake George, 62 miles north from Albany, and contains a church and about two hundred inhabitants. A steamboat plies on the lake 36 miles to its outlet, near Fort Ticonderoga.*



WHITEHALL, seventy-two miles N. of Albany, is situated at the head of Lake Champlain; and contains 3 churches, 1 bank, and about 2,500 inhabitants. *Steamboats leave daily (in the summer season) for Montreal via St. John's. (See page 74.) Fort Ticonderoga, the ruins of which fortress still exist, was situated near Lake Champlain, at the outlet of Lake George. The scenery in this region is varied and picturesque.*

Lake George is justly celebrated for its wild, picturesque, and varied scenery; its waters are remarkably transparent and pure. Its shores contain the remains of Fort William Henry and Fort George, and others memorable in the French and Revolutionary wars.



PLATTSBURGH, Clinton co., is 166 miles N. of Albany, and 538 from Washington. Population 6,000. The village is on both sides of Saranac river, at its entrance into Cumberland bay, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, and contains a court-house, a bank, a lyceum, an academy, and 4 churches. It is celebrated for the battle in the last war between the Americans and British, September 11th, 1814, in which the Americans under Gen. Macomb, on land, and Commodore Macdonough, on the lake, were victorious, after a hard-fought battle. *Steamboats (in the summer) arrive and depart daily for Whitehall via Burlington, Ticonderoga, &c.; and also for Montreal via St. John's. Stages (in the winter season) pass through daily from Montreal and from Albany. Stages leave three times a week for Ogdensburg via Fort Covington.*

SCHENECTADY, 16 miles NW. from Albany, on the south bank of Mohawk river, contains a court-house, a market, a female academy, a lyceum, two banks, 9 churches, and 6,555 inhabitants. It is the seat of Union College, founded in 1795, which has a president, 10 professors or other instructors, 2,125 alumni, 242 students, and 13,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in July. Its buildings are commodious, and attached to them are 250 acres of land, handsomely laid out. The reputation of this college is deservedly high. *Cars pass through daily for Buffalo and the intermediate places, and also for Albany, and twice daily for Saratoga Springs.*

Sharon Sulphur Springs are 9 miles from the depot at Palatine Bridge, (see route 150,) from which stages leave daily in the summer season. These waters are highly efficacious in rheumatic, cutaneous, and dyspeptic complaints. There are in the vicinity several caves, and *Otsego Lake* furnishes abundant sport for the angler.

LITTLE FALLS, situated on both sides of Mohawk river, 73 miles from Albany, contains five churches, a bank, and about 2,500 inhabitants. There is a fall of 42 feet in the river, affording an immense hydraulic power. *A line of stages leaves daily for Trenton Falls.*



TRENTON FALLS are 18 miles NE. from Utica, on West Canada creek. The waters fall 312 feet, by a succession of cascades, in the course of two miles, and the scenery is the most wild and picturesque imaginable. The chasm, for the whole distance, is broken through limestone rock, and the pathway is mostly along the margin

of the rushing waters, upon a ledge or shelf so narrow and perilous, that the visitor will find difficulty in sustaining himself.

HERKIMER, pleasantly situated on Mohawk river, contains a court-house, an academy, a bank, two churches, and about 800 inhabitants.

UTICA is 94 miles from Albany, 202 from Buffalo, and 237 from New York. The city is beautifully situated on the south side of Mohawk river, on an inclined plain rising from the river, so as to command from its elevated parts some fine prospects. It contains a court-house, 18 churches, an exchange building, two academies, the Utica Library, a Mechanics' Association, an Apprentices' Library, two Orphan Asylums, 4 banks, and 12,200 inhabitants. The State Lunatic Asylum, a mile west of the city, is a fine building, with a farm of 160 acres attached to it. The city occupies the site of old Fort Schuyler, and is now one of the finest in Western New York, though in 1794 there were only 3 or 4 dwellings on the spot. It dates its great prosperity from the completion of the Erie canal. *Cars pass through 3 times daily from Buffalo, and from Albany. Stages arrive and depart daily for Sacketts Harbor, via Trenton, Watertown, &c.; and for Binghamton; three times a week for Ithaca and for Cooperstown.*

ROME, situated on the Mohawk river, 108 miles from Albany, occupies the site of Fort Stanwix, built in 1758, and which was rebuilt during the war of the Revolution and called Fort Schuyler. The village contains a court-house, 6 churches, a bank, a female academy, a United States arsenal, and about 2,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Oswego; and for Sacketts Harbor.*

SYRACUSE, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Onondaga lake, and 147 miles from Albany, contains a court-house, an academy, two banks, 8 churches, and 7,500 inhabitants. Great quantities of salt are manufactured in the village and vicinity. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo; also for Oswego. Stages leave daily for Ogdensburg, and Ithaca.*

AUBURN, 173 miles W. from Albany, is a flourishing village, situated on the outlet of Owasco lake. It contains a court-house, two banks, 3 academies, a female seminary, 7 churches, and 5,600 inhabitants. The Auburn Theological Seminary, founded in 1821, is under the direction of the Presbyterians, and has 4 professors, 71 students, and 5,000 volumes in its

libraries. The State Prison is regarded as a model for such institutions. The building forms three sides of a square, the front of which is 276 feet and the wings 242. The prisoners labor together in silence, and when not laboring are confined in solitary cells. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo. Stages leave for Ithaca daily, and for Oswego three times a week.*

SENECA FALLS, 15 miles from Auburn, is situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca lake, which has here a fall of 47 feet. The village contains 5 churches, several manufactories, and about 3,000 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, on Seneca outlet, has a court-house, 4 churches, 1 bank, an academy, and about 2,500 inhabitants.

GENEVA, 199 miles from Albany, is beautifully situated at the north end of Seneca lake.

The principal street runs parallel with the lake shore, at an elevation of 120 feet. Most of the houses on the south side of this street have terraced gardens extending down to the shore. It contains nine churches,



two banks, a seminary, and about 3,600 inhabitants. Geneva College, founded in 1823, is under the direction of the Episcopalians. It has a president, 5 professors, 70 students, 10,000 volumes in its libraries, a cabinet of minerals, and ample philosophical and chemical apparatus. Geneva Medical College was founded in 1834, and has since been liberally endowed by the state for the erection of buildings, &c. It has a dean, register, 6 professors, and 175 students. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo. Stages leave daily for Ithaca, for Oswego, and for Williamsport via Corning, Blossburg, &c.*

Clifton Springs, 12 miles from Geneva, are becoming somewhat celebrated for their medicinal properties. They are sulphur springs.

CANANDAIGUA, 222 miles from Albany, is one of the most beautiful villages in Western New York, situated on a plain at the north end of Canandaigua lake, at its outlet. The ground descends gently towards the lake, presenting a fine view of it from the village. It contains a court-house, jail, and county offices, a town-hall, 5 churches, two banks, an academy of a high order, a female seminary, and about 2,500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. *Stages leave daily for Erie, via Geneseo, Ellicottsville, and Jamestown.*

Avon Springs, situated near the Genesee river, 20 miles south from Rochester, have become a place of much resort. The village contains 3 churches, an academy, several extensive hotels, and about 600 inhabitants. The two most noted springs are about 80 rods apart, and are a short distance southwest of the village. The waters have been found efficacious in disordered digestion, rheumatism, gout, and cutaneous affections. *Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Rochester.*

ROCHESTER, situated on both sides of the Genesee river, 251 miles from Albany, was incorporated as a village in 1817 and a city in 1834. Population 25,500. It is handsomely built, and to many of the dwellings are attached gardens ornamented with shrubbery. The city contains a court-house, two markets, 7 banks, twenty-two churches, a museum, a Collegiate Institute, two seminaries, two orphan asylums, an arcade, a Mechanics' Literary Association, an atheneum, and many extensive

flouring mills and manufactories. The *Genesee Falls* have an entire descent of 268 feet, composed of 3 perpendicular falls, of 105, 96, and 20 feet, besides rapids; the best views of these falls are obtained from the east side of the river. The Erie canal crosses the river

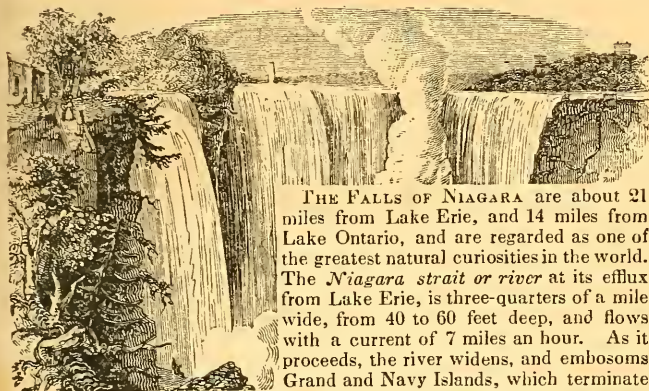


here by a massive stone aqueduct. The Mount Hope Cemetery, near the city, has been laid out in walks, and embellished with sculptured tombs, trees, shrubbery, &c. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Albany and for Buffalo. Stages leave daily for Niagara Falls via Lockport; and to Corning, via Geneseo, and Dansville; 3 times a week for Oswego; also to Olean, via Mt. Morris, and Angelica.*

BATAVIA, 32 miles from Rochester, is prettily situated on a plain through which flows the Tonawanda creek; it has a court-house, 4 churches, two banks, a land office, a seminary, and 2,000 inhabitants.

BUFFALO is situated at the NE. end of Lake Erie, 325 miles west from Albany, 195 from Cleveland, and 327 from Detroit. Population 30,000. Its situation as a place of business is very commanding, being at the western extremity of the Erie canal, and at the eastern termination of the navigation of the great lakes—Erie, Huron, and Michigan. The ground on which the city is built rises gradually to a considerable elevation, from which is a commanding view of the lake, Niagara river, the Canadian shore, &c. The streets are regularly laid out, and are wide and well-regulated. The public buildings and institutions are, a court-house, two markets, 17 churches, 4 banks, a theatre, an orphan asylum, and several large hotels. The Young Men's Association has a reading-room and a library of 3,000 volumes. A mole or pier of stone, 1,500 feet long, has been constructed at the mouth of Buffalo creek, which, by confining the channel, has so far removed the bar that vessels requiring 8 feet of water freely enter. At the end of the pier is a stone light-house twenty feet in diameter, and 46 feet high. The harbor is well protected, and so spacious that several hundred vessels can be accommodated in it. Buffalo was originally laid out by the Holland Land Company, in 1801. In December, 1813, it was burnt by the British and Indians. It was incorporated as a city in 1832. *Cars leave Buffalo twice daily for Albany (fare \$9.50) & the intermediate places; for Niagara Falls twice daily, (fare 75 cts.) Steamboats leave Buffalo almost daily for Erie, Pa., (fare \$3;) Cleveland, Ohio, (fare \$5;) Sandusky, (fare \$5.50;) Detroit, Mich., (fare \$6;) Mackinac, (fare 10;) Milwaukee and Chicago, (fare \$12;) for Port Stanley, Can.; also for Queenston, Can., via Chippewa. Stages leave Buffalo daily for Erie, Pa.; three times a week for Olean, for Geneseo, and for Batavia.*

LOCKPORT is on the Erie canal, 58 miles from Rochester; the waters of the canal here descend 60 feet by 5 locks of 12 feet each. The surplus water of the canal creates an immense hydraulic power, and is extensively used. Lockport contains a court-house, twelve churches, a lyceum, two academies, and about 6,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart twice daily for Niagara Falls, and for Lewistown. Stages leave daily for Rochester.*



THE FALLS OF NIAGARA are about 21 miles from Lake Erie, and 14 miles from Lake Ontario, and are regarded as one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The *Niagara strait or river* at its efflux from Lake Erie, is three-quarters of a mile wide, from 40 to 60 feet deep, and flows with a current of 7 miles an hour. As it proceeds, the river widens, and embosoms Grand and Navy Islands, which terminate in beautiful points a mile and a half above the falls. Below the islands are rapids, which extend a mile to the precipice, in which space the river descends 57 feet. At the precipice it is three-quarters of a mile wide. Here Goat Island divides the waters into two channels; and the channel between Goat Island and the eastern shore is also divided by a small island. Over the precipice the river falls perpendicularly about 160 feet. The greater part of the water passes in the channel between Goat Island and the Canada shore, and this fall is called from its shape the Horse-shoe fall. Between Goat Island and Luna Island in the eastern channel, the stream is only about ten yards wide, forming a beautiful cascade. Between Luna Island and the shore, the sheet of water is broad, and the descent several feet greater than at the Horse shoe fall, but the stream is comparatively shallow. The best single view of the falls is from Table Rock, on the Canada shore, and the best view of the rapids is from Goat Island, which is ingeniously connected by a bridge with the shore. While curiosity constitutes an attribute of the human character, these falls will be frequented by admiring and delighted visitors, as one of the grandest exhibitions in nature. Well has an American poetess said of this magnificent cataract—

“Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead; and the cloud
Mantled around thy feet. And he doth give
Thy voice of thunder, power to speak of Him
Eternally—bidding the lip of man
Keep silence—and upon thine altar pour
Incense of awe-struck praise.”

About two miles below the falls on the American side, is the Bellvue fountain; its waters contain sulphuric and muriatic acids, lime, and magnesia, and are useful in scrofulous, rheumatic, and cutaneous complaints. One mile further is the WHIRLPOOL, almost as famous as the Maelstrom of Norway. Apart from the falls, the region of the Niagara strait is one of deep interest, from historical reminiscences, its many objects of curiosity, its picturesque scenery, &c

OSWEGO is situated on both sides of the Oswego river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 185 miles from Albany. It has a good harbor protected by two stone piers, and contains a custom-house, a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, an academy, a seminary, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Syracuse, and 3 times a week for Sacketts Harbor, Watertown, and Ogdensburg; for Utica via Rome; for Auburn; and also for Rochester. Steamboats leave daily for Kingston, Sacketts Harbor, and Ogdensburg, and for Lewiston via Rochester.*

SACKETTS HARBOR, 50 miles from Oswego, on the south side of Black Water bay, is one of the best ports on Lake Ontario. The village contains three churches, a United States Navy Yard, the Madison barracks, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

OGDENSBURG, situated on the right bank of St. Lawrence river, 210 miles from Albany, contains 5 churches, two banks, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Utica, and for Plattsburg; steamboats for Oswego, Rochester, and Lewiston, and for Montreal, Can.*

CLINTON, 9 miles from Utica, situated on Oriskany creek, contains the building of Hamilton College, 4 churches, two academies, two seminaries, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Hamilton College, founded in 1812, has a president, 8 professors, 487 alumni, 126 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in August.

COOPERSTOWN is situated on a plain at the outlet of Otsego lake. The village is handsomely laid out, and contains a court-house, 5 churches, a bank, an academy, and about 1,500 inhabitants. The lake, 9 miles long, is a beautiful sheet of water, and affords first-rate sport for the angler. *Stages leave daily for Albany, and for Syracuse, and 3 times a week for Utica, and also for Binghamton.*

ITHACA is prettily situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of Cayuga lake. It is surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of hills, which rise by a gentle ascent to the height of 500 feet; and a part of the village lies on a hill, commanding an extensive view of Cayuga lake and the surrounding country. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 3 banks, a lyceum, an academy, and about 5,000 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Owego, connecting with stages on the line of the Erie railroad. Steamboats leave daily (in summer) for Auburn. Stages leave daily for Catskill, and for Geneva; three times a week for Albany, for Utica, for Syracuse, for Auburn, for Rochester via Bath, and for Jamesport.*

BINGHAMTON is situated at the junction of Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, 133 miles from Albany. It contains a court-house, an academy, 9 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and about 3,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily (connecting with the New York and Erie railroad) for New York, and also for Ithaca; 3 times a week for Albany; for Utica; and for Philadelphia via Wilkesbarre, Easton, &c.*

PENN YAN is situated at the outlet of Crooked lake, 192 miles from Albany, and contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, several manufacturing establishments, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

ELMIRA, situated on the left bank of Chemung river, 195 miles from Albany, contains a court-house, 4 churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Stages pass through it daily on the line of the New York and Erie railroad, and also leave three times a week for Williamsport, Pa. It has a communication with the Blossburg coal-mines by canal and railroad.

RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,

THROUGH THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



(1) FROM BOSTON TO EASTPORT, ME.

Via Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland, Brunswick, Ellsworth, and Machias.

Eastern Railroad.

To Lynn.....	9
Salem*	5 14
Beverly†	2 16
Wenham	4 20
Ipswich.....	5 25
Rowley	4 29
NEWBURYPORT ..	5 34
Salisbury, N. H..	2 36
Seabrook	4 40
Hampton Falls ..	2 42
Hampton	2 44
Greenland	5 49
PORTSMOUTH ...	5 54

Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad.

S. Berwick, Me. .	12 66
North Berwick... 6	72
Wells	5 77
Kennebunk	5 82
Saco	10 92
Scarboro?	8 100
PORTLAND	5 105

Kennebec & Portland R.R.

Falmouth	5 110
Cumberland.....	3 113
North Yarmouth..	2 115
Freeport	6 121
BRUNSWICK	9 130
Bath	7 137

Stage.

WISCASSET	11 148
Sheepscot Bridge.	5 153
Damariscotta Mills	5 158
Noblesboro?	2 160
Waldoboro?	6 166
Warren	7 173
THOMASTON	6 179
E. Thomaston ..	4 183
Camden	9 192
Lincolntonville..	7 199
Northport	5 204
E. Northport.....	4 208
BELFAST	3 211

West Prospect ...	6 217
Prospect.....	6 223
Bucksport.....	5 228
Orland	3 231
ELLSWORTH.....	14 245
N. Hancock.....	6 251
Franklin	6 257
Narraguagus.....	23 280
Harrington	4 284
E. Harrington....	4 288
Columbia	4 292
Jonesboro?	7 299
MACHIAS	8 307
E. Machias	6 313
Dennysville	17 330
Pembroke	6 336
EASTPORT	12 348

* A branch rd. extends from Salem to Marblehead, 4 m.

† A br. from Beverly to Gloucester, via Manchester, 16 m.

(2) FROM BOSTON TO CALAIS, ME.

To Pembroke—	
(see No. 1)	336
Robbinstown.....	13 349
Calais	7 356

(3) FROM BOSTON TO PORTLAND,

Via Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, N. H., and Dover.

Boston & Maine Railroad.

To Charlestown..	1
Somerville*	1 2
Malden	3 5
North Malden....	2 7
South Reading ...	3 10
Reading	2 12
Wilmington.....	3 15
Ballardsville	6 21
ANDOVER	2 23
North Andover[.	3 26
Bradford	5 31
HAVERHILL	1 32

Atkinson.....	4 36
Plaistow	1 37
Newtown	3 40
East Kingston....	4 44
EXETER	5 49
S. Newmarket ...	4 53
Newmarket	3 56
Durham	5 61
Madbury	2 63
DOVER.....	3 66
Somersworth c...	3 69
South Berwick...	2 71
To PORTLAND, (as	
in No. 1, by the	
Portsmouth, Saco,	
and Portland	
Railroad)	39 110

* A br. extends fr. near Somerville to Medford, 2 miles.

† Br. from Andover to Lawrence, 2 m. †† Br. fr. Somersworth to Gt. Falls, 2 1/2 m.

(4) FROM PORTLAND TO HOULTON,

Kennebec & Portland Railroad.

To BRUNSWICK,	
(see No. 1)	25
Topsham.....	1 26
Bowdoinham ...	8 34
Richm'd Corners	6 40
Gardiner	9 49
Hallowell	4 53
AUGUSTA.....	2 55
<i>Stage</i>	
Vassalboro?	11 66
East Vassalboro?.	4 70
China	6 76
Albion	5 81
Unity	8 89
Troy	5 94
Dixmont	4 98
Newbury	8 106
Hampden	11 117
BANGOR	6 123
North Bangor...	3 126
Orono	4 130
W. Great Works.	2 132
Old Town	3 135
Millford	2 137

Sunkhaze	3	140
Greenbush	6	146
Olamon	7	153
Passadumkeag ..	2	155
West Enfield	4	159
South Lincoln	7	166
Lincoln	6	172
Lincoln Centre ..	2	174
North Lincoln ...	3	177
Mattawamkeag ..	8	185
Moluncas	10	195
Haynesville	19	214
Linneus	20	234
HOULTON	6	240

(5) FROM BELFAST TO BANGOR.

To Swanville— (see No. 1)	12	7
Frankfort Mills...	19	
Frankfort	2	21
Hampden	7	28
BANGOR	6	34

(6) FROM BANGOR TO CASTINE.

To Brewer	1
Brewer Village...	2 3
Orrington	4 7
South Orrington .	3 10
North Bucksport.	4 14
Bucksport.....	5 19
Orland	3 22
North Castine....	11 33
CASTINE	3 36

(7) FROM BANGOR TO ELLSWORTH.

To Brewer	1
East Brewer	6 7
North Ellsworth .	9 16
Ellsworth	11 27
From Ellsworth to Eastp't, see No. 1.	103 130

(8) FROM BANGOR TO SKOWHEGAN.

To Hermon	9
Carmel	5 14
Etna	4 18
Newport	7 25
Palmyra	5 30
Pittsfield	6 36
Canaan	7 43
SKOWHEGAN.....	9 52

(9) FROM BANGOR TO MOOSE HEAD LAKE,
Via Dover.

To Levant	12	
East Corinth	8	20
W. Charleston ...	5	25
Dover	11	36
Sanguerville.....	9	45

Guilford.....	2	47
Abbot.....	4	51
Monson	7	58
Shirley	7	65
Greenville, at the LAKE	7	72

(10) FROM BANGOR TO BROWNSVILLE.

East Corinth	20
Charleston	6 26
Atkinson.....	8 34
Sebec	7 41
Williamsburg	6 47
BROWNSVILLE.....	2 49

(11) FROM AUGUSTA TO THOMASTON.

Windsor	10
South Windsor...	4 14
W. Jefferson.....	4 18
Jefferson	4 22
Waldoboro'.....	9 31
Warren	7 38
THOMASTON	6 44

(12) FROM AUGUSTA TO BELFAST.

To S. Vassalboro ² .	5	9
South China	5	14
Palermo	5	19
North Palermo	4	23
Montville	5	28
North Searsmont.	3	31
Belmont	9	40
BELFAST	6	46

(13) FROM AUGUSTA TO QUEBEC.

To Sidney.....	9	
Waterville.....	9	18
Fairfield.....	4	22
Bloomfield.....	10	32
Skowhegan.....	2	34
NORRIDGEWOCK.	5	39
Madison.....	8	47
Anson.....	4	51
Embsen.....	5	56
Solon.....	3	59
Bingham.....	3	62
Moscow.....	14	76
Currituck.....	6	82
The Forks.....	9	91
Jackman's.....	19	110
Moose River.....	10	120
Monument.....	20	140
QUEBEC.....	94	234

(14) FROM AUGUSTA TO PHILLIPS.

To Readfield		12
Mt. Vernon	5	17
Vienna.....	11	28
Farmington Falls.	4	32
Farmington	5	37

Strong	11	49
Avon	3	51
PHILLIPS	6	57

(15) FROM AUGUSTA TO FRYEBURG,

Via Paris and Waterford.

To Winthrop	10
Wayne	5 15
North Turner	10 25
Bucksfield	7 32
PARIS	7 39
Norway	5 44
Waterford	9 53
Sweden	6 59
Lovel	4 63
FRYEBURG	9 72

(16) FROM PORTLAND TO AUGUSTA,

Via Gray & Winthrop.

To Stevens' Plains	3
GRAY	13 16
New Gloucester..	6 22
Auburn	7 29
Lewiston.....	3 32
Greene	6 38
Monmouth	9 47
Winthrop	7 54
Hallowell x Roads	6 60
AUGUSTA	4 64

(17) FROM PORTLAND TO PARIS.

To Gray.....	16
W. Gloucester ...	7 23
Poland	6 29
Oxford	8 37
Norway	6 43
PARIS	5 48

(18) FROM PORTLAND TO LANCASTER, N.H.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence R. R.

To Falmouth ...	6
Cumberland	3 9
North Yarmouth ..	2 11
Yarmouth Cent. ..	4 15
Upper Yarmouth ..	5 20
New Gloucester. ..	4 24
Danville	3 27
Poland	5 32
Mechanic Falls .	5 37
Oxford	6 43
South Paris	6 49
Norway	2 51
North Norway.. ..	6 57
Greenwood	4 61
Bethel	9 70
Gilead	8 78
Shelburn, N.H. ...	8 86
Lancaster	32 118

(20) FROM PORTLAND
TO CONWAY, N. H.

To Sacarappa— (see No. 1).....	6
Gorham	4 10
Standish	7 17
Baldwin	8 25
Hiram	9 34
Brownfield	6 40
Fryeburg	8 48
CONWAY	8 56

(23) F^m PORTSMOUTH,
N. H., TO CONCORD.

To Durham	17
Nottingham Turn- pike	9 26
East Northwood	3 ³ / ₄ 29 ¹ / ₂
West Northwood	3 ³ / ₄ 33
Epsom	6 39
Chichester	4 43
CONCORD	8 51

(24) FROM EXETER TO
PORTSMOUTH.

To Stratham	4
Greenland	4 8
PORTSMOUTH	5 13

(25) FROM EXETER TO
NEWBURYPORT.

To Kensington	4
Amesbury	3 7
Salisbury	2 9
Bellevilleport	2 11
NEWBURYPORT	2 13

(26) FROM EXETER TO
CONCORD.

To Epping	7
North Raymond	8 15
South Deerfield	6 21
West Deerfield	4 25
Allenstown	4 29
Pembroke	5 34
CONCORD	5 39

(27) FROM BOSTON TO
CONCORD, N. H.

Via Lowell & Nashua.
*Boston & Lowell Rail-
road.*

To Medford	5
South Woburn	2 ¹ / ₂ 7 ¹ / ₂
Woburn	2 ¹ / ₂ 10
Wilmington	5 15
Billerica	4 19
Billerica Mills	2 ¹ / ₂ 21 ¹ / ₂
LOWELL	3 ¹ / ₂ 25

Nashua Railroad.

To Middlesex	2 27
Chelmsford	2 29
Tyngsboro'	3 32
Little's	3 35
NASHUA	4 39

Concord Railroad.

Thornton's Ferry	6 45
Reed's Ferry	3 48
Goff's Falls	4 52
Manchester	4 56
Martin's Ferry	5 61
Hooksett	4 65
Robertson's Ferry	6 69
CONCORD	4 73

(28) FROM CONCORD
TO HAVERHILL.

*Boston, Concord, and
Montreal Railroad.*

To East Concord	2
North Concord	3 5
Canterbury	5 10
Northfield	3 13
Sanbornton B'ge	5 18
Union Bridge	4 22
Meredith Bridge	5 27
Lake Village	2 29
Weavers Bridge	4 33
Meredith	4 37
Holderness	8 45
PLYMOUTH	5 50
Rumney	9 59
West Rumney	3 62
Wentworth	4 66
Warren	4 70
Benton	7 77
HAVERHILL	7 84

(29) F^m BOSTON TO
BURLINGTON, Vt.

Northern Railroad.

To Concord— (see No. 27)	73
West Concord	3 76
Fishersville	4 80
Boscawen	3 83
North Boscawen	5 88
Franklin	4 92
East Andover	6 98
Andover	5 103
West Andover	3 106
Danbury	6 112
Grafton	5 117
Grafton Centre	2 119
Canaan	6 125
Enfield	7 132
East Lebanon	2 134
Lebanon	4 138
West Lebanon	4 142
Wh. Riv. Village	1 144

Vermont Central R. R.

West Hartford	6 149
Sharon	6 155
South Royalton	5 160
Royalton	2 162
North Royalton	1 163
Bethel	4 167
Randolph	7 174
Braintree	5 179
Granville	4 183
Roxbury	5 188
Northfield	7 195
MONTPELIER	9 204
Middlesex	6 210
Waterbury	6 219
Bolton	7 226
Richmond	8 234
BURLINGTON	13 247

(21) FROM PORTLAND
TO BOSTON,

*Via Portsmouth, New-
buryport, and Salem.*

*Portsmouth, Saco, and
Portland Railroad.*

To Scarborough'	5
Saco	8 13
Kennebunk	10 23
Wells	5 28
North Berwick	5 33
South Berwick	6 39
PORTSMOUTH	12 51

Eastern Railroad.

Greenland	5 56
Hampton	5 61
Hampton Falls	2 63
Seabrook	2 65
Salisbury	4 69
NEWBURYPORT	2 71
Rowley	5 76
Ipswich	4 80
Wenham	5 85
Beverly	4 89
Salem	2 91
Lynn	5 96
BOSTON	9 105

(22) FROM BOSTON TO
LITTLETON, N. H.

*Via Dover, Conway,
and the White Moun-
tains.*

To DOVER— (see No. 3)	66
Rochester	10 76
Milton	10 86
Union	6 92
Wakefield	5 97
Ossipee	10 107
Centre Ossipee	5 112
West Ossipee	6 118
Eaton	9 127
CONWAY	6 133
North Conway	3 136
Lower Bartlett	3 139
Bartlett	6 145
The Notch	21 166
Bethlehem	12 179
LITTLETON	5 184

(30) FR'M CONCORD TO WHITE MOUNTAINS.	Chesterfield Fac.	8	57	Vergennes	7	206
To Meredith (28)	Chesterfield	3	60	Ferrisburg	3	209
Centre Harbor	BRATTLEBORO'	8	68	Charlotte	7	216
Moultonboro	(36) FROM LOWELL, Mass., TO BRATTLE- BORO', Vt.			Shelburn	6	222
Sandwich	North Chelmsford	3	4	BURLINGTON	8	230
S. Tamworth	Tyngsboro'	3	7	<i>Steamboat.</i>		
Tamworth	Dunstable	3	10	PLATTSBURG, N. Y.	25	255
Eaton	Pepperell	6	16	Rouse's Point	25	280
CONWAY	Townsend Harbor	4	20	Isle aux Noix	14	294
N. Conway	Townsend	2	22	St. Johns, Canada	11	305
Mt. Crawford H'se	Ashley	6	28	<i>Champlain & St. Law- rence Railroad.</i>		
Wiley House	Rindge, N. H.	11	39	La Prairie	15	320
Notch House	Fitzwilliam	7	46	<i>Steamboat.</i>		
Mt. Wash'n H'se	Richmond	7	53	MONTREAL	9	329
(33) FROM NASHUA TO MONTPELIER, Vt.	Winchester	6	59	(38) FROM BRATTLE- BORO', Vt., TO AL- BANY, N. Y.,		
<i>Via Windsor and Roy- alton.</i>	Hinsdale	6	65	<i>Via Bennington and Troy.</i>		
To Amherst	BRATTLEBORO'	7	72	To West Brattle- boro'	7	2
Mt. Vernon	(37) FROM BOSTON TO MONTREAL,			Marlboro'	7	9
Fracestown	<i>Fitchburg Railroad.</i>			Wilmington	9	18
West Deering	To Cambridge	3	3	Scarsburg	5	23
Hillsboro'	W. Cambridge	3	6	Woodford	14	37
Washington	Waltham	4	10	BENNINGTON	4	41
Lempster	Stony Brook	2	12	Hoosick	7	48
Unity	Weston	1	13	Pittstown	7	55
Claremont	Lincoln	4	17	Lansingburg	12	67
West Claremont	Concord	3	20	TROY	4	71
Cornish	S. Acton	5	25	ALBANY	6	77
WINDSOR, Vt.	W. Acton	2	27	(39) FR'M BURLINGTON TO ALBANY,		
Woodstock	Littleton	4	31	<i>Via Middlebury & Cas- tleton.</i>		
Barnard	Groton	4	35	To Shelburn	8	
ROYALTON	Shirley	5	40	Charlotte	6	14
Randolph	Lunenburg	2	42	Ferrisburg	7	21
Brookfield	Leominster	4	46	Vergennes	3	24
Williamstown	FITCHBURG	4	50	New Haven	7	31
Berlin	<i>Vt. & Mass. Rk.</i>			MIDDLEBURY	8	39
MONTPELIER	Westminster	5	55	Cornwall	4	43
(34) FR'M CONCORD TO WHITE MOUNTAINS.	S. Ashburnham	5	60	Whiting	6	49
Plymouth—(28)	<i>Cheshire Rk.</i>			Sudbury	6	55
W. Thornton	Winchendon	8	68	Hubbardton	6	61
Woodstock	Fitzwilliam	9	77	CASTLETON	9	70
Flume House	Troy	5	82	Poultney	7	77
Franconia	Keene	10	92	Granville, N. Y.	10	87
Littleton	Westmoreland	10	102	Hebron	9	96
Bethlehem	Walpole	7	109	Salem	8	104
Mt. Wash'n H'se	BELLOWS' FALLS	5	114	Jackson	6	110
Mt. Washington	Rockingham	5	107	Cambridge	6	116
(35) FROM NASHUA TO BRATTLEBORO', Vt.	La Grange	5	112	Lansingburg	24	140
<i>Via Keene.</i>	Chester	5	117	TROY	4	144
To Milford	Cavendish	9	126	ALBANY	6	150
East Wilton	Ludlow	5	131	(40) FR'M BURLINGTON TO WHITEHALL, N. Y.		
Wilton	Mt. Holly	8	139	To Vergennes— (see No. 39)		
Temple	Finlayville	7	146	Addison	6	24
Peterboro'	East Clarendon	6	152			
Dublin	RUTLAND	4	156			
Marlboro'	Pittsford	8	164			
KEENE	Brandon	8	172			
	Leicester	5	177			
	Salisbury	4	181			
	MIDDLEBURY	10	191			
	Weybridge	5	196			
	New Haven	3	199			

Bridport.....	8	38
Shoreham.....	6	44
Orwell.....	6	50
Benson.....	6	56
West Haven.....	6	62
WHITEHALL.....	8	70

(41) FR'M BURLINGTON
TO PHILLIPSBURG,
Canada.

To Colchester....	6	12
Georgia.....	6	18
ST. ALBANS.....	6	24
High Gate.....	8	32
Phillipsburg.....	9	41

(42) FR'M BURLINGTON
TO DERBY.

To Essex.....	8	
Jericho.....	4	12
Underhill.....	4	16
Cambridge.....	10	26
Jeffersonville....	3	29
Johnson.....	9	38
Eden.....	10	48
Lowell.....	9	57
Westfield.....	6	63
Troy.....	3	66
Newport.....	8	74
Derby.....	6	80

(43) FROM BURLING-
TON TO THE WHITE
MOUNTAINS,

*Via Montpelier & Lit-
tleton.*

To Williston.....	8	
Richmond.....	5	13
Bolton.....	8	21
Waterbury.....	7	28
Middlesex.....	6	34
MONTPELIER.....	6	40
Plainfield.....	9	49
Marshfield.....	6	55
Cabot.....	5	60
Danville.....	10	70
St. Johnsbury....	7	77
Waterford.....	12	89
Littleton, N. H....	6	95
Bethlehem.....	5	100
Notch House.....	13	113
Bartlett.....	21	134
CONWAY.....	12	146

(44) F'M MONTPELIER
TO ST. ALBANS,
Via Johnson.

To Worcester....	8	
Elmore.....	12	20
Morrisville.....	6	26
Ilyde Park.....	5	31
Johnson.....	5	36
Waterville.....	7	43

Bakersfield.....	6	49
Fairfield.....	7	56
ST. ALBANS.....	7	63

(45) F'M MONTPELIER
TO DERBY.

To Calais.....	10	
Woodbury.....	6	16
La Moilleville....	6	22
Hardwick.....	5	27
Glover.....	12	39
Barton.....	3	42
Brownington.....	7	49
Derby.....	9	58

(46) F'M MONTPELIER
TO HAVERHILL, N. H.

To Barre.....	6	
Orange.....	7	13
West Topsham....	5	18
East Corinth.....	4	22
Bradford.....	9	31
HAVERHILL.....	4	35

(47) F'M MIDDLEBURY
TO ROYALTON.

To Ripton.....	8	
Hancock.....	12	20
Rochester.....	4	24
Stockbridge.....	7	31
Bethel.....	8	39
Royalton.....	5	44

(48) FR'M RUTLAND TO
WHITEHALL, N. Y.

To Castleton....	12	
Fair Haven.....	5	17
Low Hampton....	3	20
WHITEHALL.....	4	24

(50) F'M BENNINGTON
TO RUTLAND.

To Shaftsbury....	7	
Arlington.....	7	14
Sunderland.....	5	19
Manchester.....	3	22
Factory Point....	2	24
East Dorset.....	5	29
Danby.....	8	37
Wallingford.....	9	46
Clarendon.....	3	49
RUTLAND.....	6	55

(51) F'M BRATTLEBO-
RO' TO DERBY LINE.

*Brattleboro & Bellows
Falls Railroad.*

Dummerstown....	6	
Putney.....	5	11
Westminster.....	8	19
Bellows Falls....	4	23
Sullivan R.R.....	.	.
Charleston.....	8	31

North Charleston	6	37
Claremont.....	4	41
W. Claremont..	3	44
Cornish.....	5	49
WINDSOR.....	1	50

Vermont Central R. R.

Hartland.....	5	55
N. Hartland.....	5	60
White River Vil..	5	65

*Connecticut & Passumpsic
Rivers Railroad.*

Norwich.....	5	70
Union Village....	5	75
Thetford.....	6	81
Fairlee.....	6	87
Bradford.....	5	92
South Newbury..	5	97
Newbury.....	2	99
Wells River Vil..	6	105
Ryegate.....	5	110
McIndoes Falls..	4	114
Barnet.....	2	116
PASSUMSIC.....	7	123
St. John's'y Plain	3	126
St. Johnsbury....	3	129
Lydon Corner....	4	133
Lydon Centre....	2	135
Burke Hollow....	5	140
Trull's Mills....	3	143
Summit.....	6	149
Barton.....	6	155
Brownington....	5	160
E. Charleston....	6	166
W. Charleston..	4	170
Derby Centre....	5	175
DERBY LINE.....	4	179

(52) FROM BOSTON TO
ALBANY.

*Boston and Worcester
Railroad.*

To Brighton.....	5	
Angier's Corner..	2	7
Newton.....	2	9
Needham.....	4	13
Natick.....	4	17
Framingham.....	4	21
Hopkinton.....	3	24
Southboro'.....	4	28
Westboro'.....	4	32
Grafton.....	6	38
WORCESTER.....	6	44

Western Railroad.

Clappville.....	9	53
Charlton.....	4	57
Spencer.....	5	62
East Brookfield..	2	64
South Brookfield.	3	67
West Brookfield..	2	69
Warren.....	4	73
Palmer.....	10	83
North Wilbraham	6	89
Wilbraham.....	3	92
SPRINGFIELD....	6	98

W. Springfield...	2	100
Westfield	8	108
Russell	8	116
Chester Village...	3	119
Chester Factory...	6	125
North Becket...	10	135
Washington	3	138
Hinsdale	5	143
Dalton	3	146
PITTSFIELD.....	5	151
Shaker Village...	5	156
Richmond.....	3	159
State Line.....	3	162

*Albany and W. Stock-
bridge Railroad.*

Canaan, N. Y. ...	5	167
East Chatham...	5	172
Chatham.....	5	177
Kinderhook.....	7	184
Schodack	8	192
Greenbush.....	7	199
ALBANY.....	1	200

(53) FROM BOSTON TO
WILLIAMSTOWN.

To Fitchburg (37)	50
<i>Vt. & Mass. RR.</i>	
Westminster.....	5 55
Junction.....	5 60½
S. Gardiner	4 65
Templeton	4 69
Baldwinsville ..	2 71
S. Royalston	7 78
Athol.....	5 83
S. Orange	5 88
Greenfield.....	20 108
Shelburn Falls ..	9 117
Florida.....	20 137
North Adams ...	5 142
WILLIAMSTOWN	5 147

(54) F'M WORCESTER
TO NASHUA, N. H.

*Worcester and Nashua
Railroad.*

W. Boyleston...	8½
Oakdale	1 10
Sterling	2 12
Clintonville ..	4 16½
New Boston.....	1 18
Lancaster	1 19
Still River	4 23
Harvard.....	2 25
Groton Junction	3 28
Groton	3 31
Pepperell.....	5 36
Hollis' Sta'n, N.H	4 40
NASHUA	6 46

(55) F'M WORCESTER
TO LAWRENCE.

Groton J.—(No. 54.)	23
<i>Stony Brook Railroad.</i>	
Forge Village....	15 33

Westford.....	4	37
Factory Village..	2	39
N'th Chelmsford	2	41
<i>Lowell & Nashua, R.R.</i>		
LOWELL	14	145
<i>Lowell and Lawrence Railroad.</i>		
Tewkesbury.....	5	50
Hagget's Pond...	3	53
LAWRENCE	4½	57½

(56) FROM BOSTON TO
BRATTLEBORO' VT.

Fitchburg—(37) 1 50

*Vermont & Massachu-
setts Railroad.*

Crockersville...	2½	52½
Westminster...	3½	56
Ashburnham...	4	60
Gardiner	4½	64½
Dedmanville....	5	69½
Baldwinsville ..	1½	71
South Royalston	6	77
Athol.....	6	83
Orange	4½	87½
Wendall	3	90½
Erving	2½	93
Montague	6½	99½
Northfield	8	107½
State Line, Vt..	2	109½
Vernon	4½	114
BRATTLEBORO'	6	120

(59) F'M W. BROOKF'D
TO NORTHAMPTON.

To Ware, (see		
No. 52).....	7	6
Enfield	12	13
Amherst	12	25
Hadley	5	30
NORTHAMPTON..	3	33

(60) FR'M PALMER DE-
POT TO AMHERST.

To Belchertown—		
(see No. 52)....		10
Amherst.....	10	20

(61) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO BOSTON.

Western Railroad.

To Wilbraham...	3	6
North Wilbraham	3	9
Palmer	6	15
Warren	10	25
W. Brookfield...	4	29
N. Brookfield ..	2	31
E. Brookfield....	3	34
Spencer	2	36
Charlton.....	5	41
Clappville.....	4	45
WORCESTER....	9	54

*Boston and Worcester
Railroad.*

Grafton.....	6	60
Westboro'	6	66
Southboro'	4	70
Hopkinton	4	74
Frammingham....	3	77
Natick	4	81
Needham.....	4	85
Newton	4	89
Angier's Corner..	2	91
Brighton	2	93
BOSTON	5	98

(62) F'M SPRINGF'D TO
BRATTLEBORO', Vt.

Connecticut River R.R.

To Cabotville*..	3½	7
Williamansell...	3½	13
Smith's Ferry...	6	17
NORTHAMPTON.	4	21½
Hatfield.....	4½	26
Whately	2½	28½
South Deerfield.	4½	33
Deerfield	3	36
GREENFIELD...		

Stage.

Bernardston.....	7	43
Guilford, Vt....	10	53
BRATTLEBORO'.	3	56

* A branch extends to
Chicopee Falls, 2 miles.

(63) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO GREENFIELD,

Via Amherst.

To Cabotville...	4	8
Williamansett....	4	10
S. Hadley Falls ..	4	14
South Hadley...	3	17
Holyoke Place...	3	20
Hadley	5	25
AMHERST.....	3	28
North Amherst...	5	33
Sunderland.....	5	38
Montague.....	7	45
GREENFIELD....		

(64) F'M NORTHAMPT'N
TO ALBANY, N.Y.

To W. Hampton..	6	11
Norwich	5	16
Chester Village ..	5	19
ALBANY, (see		
No. 52).....	81	97

(65) FROM BOSTON TO
NEW YORK,

*Via Worcester, Spring-
field, Hartford, and
New Haven.*

To SPRINGFIELD,		
(see No. 52)....		98

<i>Hartford & Springfield Railroad.</i>		<i>Providence & Stonington Railroad.</i>		(70) FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK.	
Thompsonville ...	8|106	Apponag.....	8|50	<i>Old Colony Railroad.</i>	
Windsor Locks ..	5|111	Greenwich.....	3|53	Dorchester.....	3|
Windsor.....	6|117	Wickford.....	6|59	Neponset.....	1½|4½
HARTFORD.....	7|124	Kingston.....	7|66	Quincy.....	3½|8
<i>Hartford & New Haven Railroad.</i>		Richmond.....	6|72	South Braintree..	3|11
New Britain.....	8|132	Charleston.....	7|79	<i>Fall River Railroad.</i>	
Berlin.....	3|135	Westerly.....	4|83½	N. Bridgewater..	8|19
Meriden.....	7|142	STONINGTON.....	5½|89	Bridgewater.....	7½|26½
Wallingford.....	6|148	<i>Steamboat.</i>		Middleboro'.....	7|33½
North Haven.....	5|153	To NEW YORK..		Myricks.....	7½|41
NEW HAVEN.....	7|160	(68) FROM BOSTON TO NEW BEDFORD,		FALL RIVER....	12|53
<i>Steamboat.</i>		<i>Via Taunton and Fall River Branch.</i>		<i>Steamboat.</i>	
To NEW YORK..	80|240	To Mansfield—	|	Newport.....	18|71
(66) FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK,		(see No. 67)....	24	NEW YORK.....	165|236
<i>Via Worcester, Norwich, & Greenport.</i>		<i>Taunton Br. Railroad.</i>		(72) F'M PLYMOUTH TO FALMOUTH.	
To WORCESTER,	|	Norton.....	5|29	To W. Sandwich..	17
(see No. 52)....	44	TAUNTON.....	7|36	Monument.....	4|21
<i>Norwich & Worcester Railroad.</i>		<i>New Bedford Railroad.</i>		Pocasset.....	3|24
Oxford.....	11|55	Freetown*.....	6|42	N. Falmouth.....	4|28
Webster.....	5|60	NEW BEDFORD..	14|56	W. Falmouth.....	4|32
Fishersville.....	4|64	* The Fall River Railroad extends f'm Free-		Falmouth.....	4|36
Pomfret.....	6|70	town		Wood's Hole.....	4|40
Daysville.....	5|75	To Fall River—..		(73) F'M PLYMOUTH TO NEW BEDFORD.	
Danielsville.....	3|78	(see No. 83)....		To Carver.....	8½
Central Village ..	6|84	(69) FROM BOSTON TO ORLEANS,		W. Wareham....	6½|15
Plainfield.....	3|87	<i>Via Plymouth, Sandwich, & Barnstable.</i>		Rochester.....	6|21
Jewett City.....	6|93	<i>Old Colony Railroad.</i>		Mattipoisett.....	6|27
NORWICH.....	10|103	To Savin Hill....	2½	Fair Haven.....	5|32
Allyn's Point*....	7|110	Dorchester.....	1|3	NEW BEDFORD..	1|33
<i>Steamboat.</i>		Neponsett.....	1½|4½	(74) F'M PLYMOUTH TO TAUNTON.	
To Greenport,NY	30|140	Quincy.....	3½|8	To Plympton.....	9
L. Island R. R.	|	N. Braintree....	2|10	Middleboro'.....	8|17
To NEW YORK..	96|236	W. Braintree....	1½|11½	N. Middleboro' ..	5|22
* Steamboat.		S. Weymouth....	3|14½	TAUNTON.....	8|30
To New London..	8|118	Abington.....	4½|18½	(75) F'M NEWBEDFORD TO SANDWICH.	
NEW YORK.....	120|238	S. Abington.....	1½|20	To Fair Haven...|	1
(67) FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK,		Hanson.....	4½|24½	Mattipoisett.....	5|6
<i>Via Providence and Stonington.</i>		Halifax.....	3½|28	Sippican.....	5|11
<i>Boston and Providence Railroad.</i>		Plympton.....	1|29½	Wareham.....	6|17
To Roxbury.....	|2	Kingston.....	3½|32½	E. Wareham....	3|20
Jamaica Plains..	1½|3	PLYMOUTH.....	4½|37	Sandwich.....	10|30
Toll Gate.....	1|4½	<i>Stage.</i>		(76) F'M NEWBEDFORD TO NANTUCKET,	
Dedham Low Pl'n	4|8½	Eel River.....	3|40	<i>Via Holmes's Hole.</i>	
Canton.....	5½|14	W. Sandwich....	14|54	<i>Steamboat.</i>	
Sharon.....	3½|17½	SANDWICH.....	2|56	Holmes's Hole ...|	39
Foxboro'.....	3½|21	E. Sandwich....	6|62	Nantucket.....	26|65
Mansfield.....	3|24	W. Barnstable..	4|66	(77) F'M NEWBEDFORD TO PROVIDENCE.	
Toby's Corner....	2½|26½	BARNSTABLE....	6|72	To N. Dartmouth|	3½
Attleborough....	4½|31	Yarmouthport..	3|75	Westport.....	4½|8
Dodgeville.....	1½|32½	Yarmouth.....	1|76	Fall River.....	8|16
Perrin's Crossing.	2½|35	Dennis.....	3|79		
Seekonk.....	4|39	Brewster.....	8|87		
PROVIDENCE.....	2½|41½	Orleans.....	5|92		

Swansea	4	20	(85) FR'M PROVIDENCE	W. Greenwich...	5	18
S. Seekonk.....	8	28	TO BOSTON.	Pine Hill.....	4	22
PROVIDENCE.....	5	33	<i>Boston and Providence</i>	Brand's Iron W'ks	6	28
(78) FR'M TAUNTON TO			<i>Railroad.</i>	Hopkinton	6	34
SANDWICH.			To Seekonk.....	N. Stonington, Ct.	6	40
To Middleboro'...	12		Perrin's Crossing.	Mystick	6	46
S. Middleboro'...	6	18	Dodgeville	Groton Centre...	3	49
Wareham.....	7	25	Attleboro'.....	Groton	4	53
Sandwich.....	13	38	Toby's Corner...	NEW LONDON...	1	54
(79) FROM BOSTON TO			Mansfield.....			
WOONSOCKET FALLS,			Foxboro'.....	(91) FR'M PROVIDENCE		
R. I.			Sharon	TO STONINGTON, Ct.		
To Dedham	10		Canton	<i>Providence & Stoning-</i>		
W. Dedham.....	3	13	Dedham Low Pl'n	<i>ton Railroad.</i>		
Medfield.....	5	18	Toll Gate	To Apponag	3	9
Rockville	5	23	Jamaica Plain ..	Greenwich	3	12
Franklin City ...	2	25	Roxbury	Wickford	6	18
Franklin	3	28	BOSTON	Kingston	7	25
WOONSOCKET				Richmond.....	6	31
FALLS	10	38	(86) FR'M PROVIDENCE	Charleston	7	38
			TO WORCESTER,	Westerly	4	42½
(80) FROM LOWELL TO			<i>Providence & Worcester</i>	STONINGTON ...	5½	48
NEWBURYPORT,			<i>Railroad.</i>			
<i>Via Haverhill.</i>			To Pawtucket ...	(92) FR'M PROVIDENCE		
To Dracut.....	2		Valley Falls.....	TO WICKFORD.		
Methuen	8	10	Lonsdale.....	To Pawtucket....	5	
Haverhill.....	8	18	Ashton.....	Warwick	6	11
E. Haverhill....	6	24	Albion	E. Greenwich ...	3	14
W. Amesbury...	3	27	Maryville	Wickford	8	22
Amesbury.....	4	31	WOONSOCKET			
Salisbury.....	2	33	FALLS.....	(93) FROM HARTFORD		
Bellevilleport..	1	34	Waterford	TO SPRINGFIELD.		
NEWBURYPORT..	2	36	Millville.....	<i>Hartford & Springfield</i>		
			Uxbridge.....	<i>Railroad.</i>		
(81) FROM SALEM TO			Whitins	To Windsor.....	7	
ROCKPORT.			Northbridge....	Windsor Locks ..	6	13
To Manchester...	9		Farmumville....	Thompsonville..	5	18
Gloucester.....	7	16	Grafton	SPRINGFIELD ...	8	26
Rockport.....	5	21	Sutton			
(82) FROM FALL RIVER			Milbury	(94) FROM HARTFORD		
TO NEWPORT, R. I.			Quinsigamond ..	TO NEW HAVEN.		
To Tiverton.....	6		WORCESTER	<i>Hartford & New Haven</i>		
Portsmouth	3	9		<i>Railroad.</i>		
NEWPORT	9	18	(88) FR'M PROVIDENCE	To New Britain..	8	
			TO KILLINGLY, Ct.	Berlin	3	11
(83) FR'M PROVIDENCE			To N. Scituate... 10	Meriden.....	7	18
TO NEW BEDFORD,			Foster	Wallingford....	6	24
Mass.			E. Killingly.....	North Haven....	5	29
To S. Seekonk ...	6		Killingly	NEW HAVEN....	7	36
N. Swansea.....	3	9				
Swansea.....	5	14	(89) FR'M PROVIDENCE	(95) FROM HARTFORD		
Fall River.....	4	18	TO PLAINFIELD, Ct.	TO NEW HAVEN,		
Westport.....	8	26	To S. Scituate ...	<i>Via Middletown.</i>		
N. Dartmouth...	4	30	Mt. Vernon	To Wethersfield..	4	
NEW BEDFORD..	3	33	Rice City	Rocky Hill.....	3	7
(84) FR'M PROVIDENCE			Sterling, Ct.	Up'r Middletown.	5	12
TO NEWPORT.			Plainfield.....	Middletown	2	14
To Barrington....	8			Durham.....	7	21
Warren	6	14	(90) FR'M PROVIDENCE	Northford	7	28
Bristol.....	4	18	TO N. LONDON, Ct.	Fair Haven	10	38
Portsmouth.....	6	24	To Natick.....	NEW HAVEN....	2	40
NEWPORT	9	33	Centreville			
			Coventry.....			

(96) FROM HARTFORD
TO SAYBROOK.

To Middletown ..	14
Higganum.....	7 21
Haddam.....	2 23
E. Haddam.....	4 27
Chester.....	4 31
Deep River.....	2 33
Essex.....	4 37
SAYBROOK.....	5 42

(97) FROM HARTFORD
TO NEW LONDON.

To E. Hartford...	1
Glastonbury.....	5 6
Marlboro'.....	10 16
Colchester.....	8 24
Salem.....	6 30
Chesterfield.....	6 36
NEW LONDON.....	8 44

(98) FROM HARTFORD
TO NORWICH,
Via Colchester.

To Colchester	24
Bozrah.....	9 33
Norwich.....	6 39

(99) FROM HARTFORD
TO NORWICH.

To E. Hartford...	1
Manchester.....	9 10
Bolton.....	4 14
Andover.....	5 19
Columbia.....	5 24
Liberty Hill.....	4 28
Lebanon.....	3 31
Franklin.....	6 37
Norwichtown	3 40
NORWICH.....	2 42

(100) FROM HARTFORD
TO W. KILLINGLY.

To Manchester— (see No. 99)	10
Coventry.....	7 17
S. Coventry.....	5 22
Willimantic.....	6 28
Windham.....	3 31
Howard Valley... 7	38
Brooklin.....	6 44
W. Killingly.....	3 47

(101) FROM HARTFORD
TO KILLINGLY.

To Coventry	17
Mansfield.....	7 24
Ashford.....	8 32
Abington.....	7 39
Pomfret Landing. 4	43
Killingly.....	2 45

(102) FROM HARTFORD
TO WILBRAHAM, Ms.

To E. Windsor...	7
Scantie Village ..	6 13
Broad Brook.....	3 16

Somers.....	8 24
N. Somers.....	2 26
Wilbraham.....	7 33

(103) FROM HARTFORD
TO WESTFIELD, Ms.

To Bloomfield....	7
Tariffville.....	5 12
Granby.....	4 16
Southwick, Mass. 7	23
Westfield.....	5 28

(104) FROM HARTFORD
TO CANAAN.

To W. Hartford..	3
Avon.....	7 10
Canton.....	3 13
Collinsville.....	2 15
New Hartford.....	6 21
Winchester.....	6 27
Millbrook.....	5 32
Norfolk.....	5 37
CANAAN.....	6 43

(105) FROM HARTFORD
TO LITCHFIELD.

To W. Hartford..	3
Farmington.....	6 9
Bristol.....	8 17
Terrysville.....	4 21
Plymouth.....	2 23
Northfield.....	4 27
LITCHFIELD.....	6 33

(106) F'M NORWICH TO
WORCESTER, Mass.

*Norwich & Worcester
Railroad.*

To Jewett's City..	10
Plainfield.....	6 16
Central Village... 3	19
Danielsville.....	6 25
Daysville.....	3 28
Pomfret.....	5 33
Fishersville.....	6 39
Webster, Mass... 4	43
Oxford.....	5 48
WORCESTER.....	11 59

(107) F'M NORWICH TO
NEW YORK.

Railroad.

To Allyn's Point.
Steamboat.

NEW YORK.....	142 149
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(108) F'M NORWICH TO
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

To Norwichtown..	2
Franklin.....	3 5
Windham.....	9 14
Mansfield.....	10 24
Tolland.....	6 30
Ellington.....	6 36
Somers.....	6 42
E. Long Meadow. 7	49
SPRINGFIELD....	5 54

(109) FR'M N. LONDON
TO STONINGTON.

To Groton.....	1
Pequot.....	3 4
Mystick.....	4 8
Portersville.....	3 11
Mystick Bridge... 2	13
STONINGTON.....	4 17

(110) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO NEW LONDON.

To E. Haven.....	3
Branford.....	4 7
Guilford.....	9 16
Madison.....	5 21
Clinton.....	5 26
Westbrook.....	4 30
SAYBROOK.....	5 35
Lyme.....	4 39
E. Lyme.....	8 47
Riverhead.....	2 49
Waterford.....	3 52
NEW LONDON....	2 54

(111) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO SPRINGFIELD.

*Hartford & New Haven
Railroad.*

To North Haven .	7
Wallingford.....	5 12
Meriden.....	6 18
Berlin.....	7 25
New Britain.....	3 28
HARTFORD.....	8 36

*Hartford & Springfield
Railroad.*

Windsor.....	7 43
Windsor Locks ..	6 49
Thompsonville ...	5 54
SPRINGFIELD....	8 62

(112) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO BOSTON,

Via Springfield,

(See No. 125) 1160

FROM NEW HAVEN TO
ALBANY, N. Y.,

Via Springfield.

To Springfield— (see No. 111) ...	63
ALBANY.....	102 164

(113) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO LITCHFIELD.

To Westville.....	2
Straitsville.....	13 15
Naugatuck.....	3 18
Waterbury.....	5 23
Watertown.....	6 29
LITCHFIELD.....	10 39

(114) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO LITCHFIELD,*Via Derby.*

To Derby.....	8
Humphreysville..	5 13
Oxford.....	4 17
Southbury.....	6 23
Woodbury.....	4 27
Bethlehem.....	7 34
South Farms.....	3 37
LITCHFIELD.....	8 45

(115) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO FARMINGTON.

To Hamden.....	6
Cheshire.....	8 14
Southington.....	7 21
Plainville.....	5 26
FARMINGTON.....	4 30

(116) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO NEW YORK,*Via Bridgeport and Norwalk.*

(See No. 125) 176½

(117) F'M NEW HAVEN
TO NEW YORK.*Steamboat.*

To Bridgeport....	20
NEW YORK.....	60 80

(118) F'M BRIDGEPORT
TO ALBANY, N. Y.,*Via West Stockbridge.**Housatonic R. R.*

To Stepney.....	10
Bottsford.....	5 15
Newtown.....	4 19
Hawleyville.....	4 23
Brookfield.....	6 29
NEW MILFORD..	6 35
Gaylord's Bridge.	6 41
Kent.....	6 47
Cornwall Bridge..	8 55
Cornwall.....	4 59
Canaan.....	7 66
Mass. State Line.	7 73

*Berkshire and West
Stockbridge R. R.*

Sheffield.....	7 80
Great Barrington.	6 86
Van Deusenville..	2 88
W. STOCKBRIDGE	8 96
N. Y. State Line.	2 98

*Albany and W. Stock-
bridge Railroad.*

Canaan.....	5 103
Chatham 4 Corn's	10 115
Kinderhook.....	7 120
Schodack.....	8 128
ALBANY.....	8 136

(119) F'M LITCHFIELD
TO W. CORNWALL.*To Goshen—
(see No. 118) ...*

Cornwall.....	6 12
W. CORNWALL..	3 15

(120) F'M LITCHFIELD
TO NEW MILFORD.

To Woodville....	7
New Preston.....	4 11
Northville.....	4 15
New MILFORD..	4 19

(120½) F'M NEW YORK
TO GREENPORT.*To Brooklyn..... 1 1**Long Island R. R.*

Bedford.....	2½ 3½
East New York..	2½ 6
Union Course...	2½ 8½
Jamaica.....	3½ 12
Hempstead Br...	7 19
Hicksville.....	8 27
Farmingdale....	5 32
Deer Park.....	6 38
Suffolk Station..	7 45
Lake Station...	5 50
Medford.....	6 56
Yaphank.....	6 62
St. G'ge's Manor	6 68
Riverhead.....	7 75
Mattetuck.....	10 85
Southold.....	7 92
GREENPORT....	4 96

(121) FR'M NEW YORK
TO BOSTON.*Via New London, Nor-
wich and Worcester.**Steamboat.*

New London....	120
Allyn's Point... 8	128

*Norwich & Worcester
Railroad.*

Norwich.....	7 135
Jewett's City..	9½ 144½
Plainfield.....	6½ 151
Central Village	3 154
Danielsonville..	6 160
Pomfret.....	8 168
Fisherville.....	5½ 173½
Webster.....	4½ 178
Oxford.....	5 183
Auburn.....	6½ 189½
WORCESTER..	4½ 194
Boston & Worc r R. R.	7 201
Grafton.....	6 207
Westboro'.....	4 211
Southboro'.....	4 215
Framingham..	2½ 217½
Natick.....	4 221½
W. Needham... 3	224½
W. Newton.....	5½ 230
Brighton.....	4 234
BOSTON.....	5 239

(122) F'M NEW YORK
TO BOSTON,*Via Stonington and
Providence.**Steamboat.*

To STONINGTON.	125
Providence & Stoning- ton Railroad.	

Westerly.....	5½ 130½
Charleston.....	4½ 135
Richmond.....	7 142
Kingston.....	6 148
Wickford.....	7 155
Greenwich.....	6 161
Apponaug.....	3 164
PROVIDENCE...	8½ 172½

*Boston and Providence
Railroad.*

Seekonk.....	2½ 175
Perrin's Crossing	4 179
Dodgeville.....	2½ 181½
Attleborough... 1½	183
Toby's Corner... 4½	187½
Mansfield.....	2½ 190
Foxboro'.....	3 193
Sharon.....	3½ 196½
Canton.....	3½ 200
Dedham Low Pl.	5½ 205½
Jamaica Plains.. 5	210½
Roxbury.....	1½ 212
BOSTON.....	2 214

(123) F'M NEW YORK
TO BOSTON,*Via New Haven, Hart-
ford, Springfield, &
Worcester.**Steamboat.*

Blackwell's Isl. ..	4
Hell Gate.....	3 7
Brothers' Island..	3 10
Throg's Neck....	5 15
New Rochelle....	8 23
Captain's Island..	8 31
Greenwich Point..	3 34
Shippan Point... 3	37
Norwalk Islands..	8 45
Black Rock.....	12 57
Bridgeport.....	3 60
Stratford.....	3 63
Neck Point.....	12 75
NEW HAVEN....	3 78

*Hartford & New Haven
Railroad.*

To North Haven..	7 85
Wallingford.....	5 90
Meriden.....	6 96
Berlin.....	7 103
New Britain.....	3 106
HARTFORD.....	8 114

*Hartford & Springfield
Railroad.*

Windsor.....	7 121
Windsor Locks..	6 127

Thompsonville ...	5	132
Springfield	8	140
<i>Western Railroad.</i>		
Wilbraham	6	146
Palmer	9	155
Warren	10	165
West Brookfield ..	4	169
East Brookfield ..	5	174
Spencer	2	176
Charlton	5	181
Clappville	4	185
WORCESTER	9	194

Boston and Worcester Railroad.

To BOSTON—
(see No. 121) ... 44 238

(124) F'M N. YORK TO
ALBANY & TROY,

Via Bridgeport.

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
To Bridgeport, Ct	60	
<i>Housatonic R. R.</i>		
Stepney	10	70
Bethford	5	75
Newtown	4	79
Hawleysville	4	83
Brookfield	6	89
New Milford	6	95
Gaylord's Bridge ..	6	101
Kent	6	107
Cornwall Bridge ..	8	115
Cornwall	4	119
Canaan	7	126
Mass. State Line ..	7	133
<i>Berkshire & W. Stock- bridge Railroad.</i>		
Sheffield, Mass. ...	7	140
Great Barrington ..	6	146
Van Deusenville ..	2	148
W. Stockbridge ..	8	156
N. Y. State Line ..	2	158

*Albany & West Stock-
bridge Railroad.*

Canaan	5	163
Chatham 4 Cor's ..	10	173
Kinderhook	7	180
Schodack	8	188
ALBANY	8	196

*Troy and Greenbush
Railroad.*

TROY

(125) F'M NEW YORK
TO NEW HAVEN.

N. Y. & N. Hav. R. R.

F'm City Hall to 32d-street	3	
Tunn'l, Yorkville ..	3	6
Harlem	2	8
Junction	7	15½
New Rochelle	6	21½
Mamaroneck	3½	25

Rye	3½	28½
Port Chester	1½	30
Horse Neck, Con ..	2½	32½
Stamford	5	37½
Darien	4½	42
Norwalk	3½	45½
Westport	3½	49
Southport	4	53
Fairfield	1½	54½
Bridgeport	4½	59
Stratford	3½	62½
Milford	4½	67
NEW HAVEN	9½	76½

(126) F'M NEW YORK
TO ALBANY.

N. Y. & Harlem R. R.

From City Hall to 32d street ...	3	6
Tunnel, Yorkville ..	2	8
Harlem	1½	9½
Mottsville	1½	11
Morrisiana	1½	11
Fordham	2	13
Williams' Bridge ..	1	14
Junction	1½	15½
Underhill's	3½	19
Tuckahoe	1	20
White Plains	6	26
Davis' Brook	2	28
Unionville	2	30
Pleasantville	1	31
Chapequa	2	33
Newcastle	6	39
Bedford depot	1	40
Whitlockville	5	45
Purdy's	5	50
Croton Falls	1½	51½
Southeast	5½	56½
Patterson	7½	64
Pawlingville	3	67
South Dover	6	73
Dover Plains	7½	80½
Amenia Union	3½	84
Amenia	7	91
North Amenias	7	98
Northeast	4	102
Ancram	3	105
Copake	8	113
Hillsdale	6	119
Claverack	6	125
Spencertown	10	135
Chatham 4 Corn's ..	5	140
Greenbush	22	162
ALBANY	1	163

(127) F'M N. YORK TO
ALBANY & TROY.

*By Steamboat and the
Hudson Riv. R. R.*

Manhattanville ..	7½	
Fort Lee	1	8½
Fort Washington ..	2	10½
Spuyten Duval C ..	1½	12
Yonkers	4	16

Hastings	4	20
Dobbs Ferry	2	22
Piermont	2	24
Tarrytown	2	26
Nyack	2	28
SINGSING	4	32
Cortlandtown	3	35
Haverstraw	2	37
Verplank's Point ..	3	40
PEEKSKILL	2	42
Caldwell's .....	...	...
Anthony's Nose	4	46
West Point	6	52
Cold Spring	1	53
Cornwall	3	56
Matteawan	3	59
Fishkill Landing ..	1	60
Newburgh, opp. ...	...	...
Carthage	4	64
New Hamburg	3	67
Barnegat	3	70
Milton .....	...	...
POUGHKEEPSIE	5	75
New Paltz	1	76
Hyde Park	5	81
Pelham	2	83
Staatsburgh	2	85
Rhinebeck Lan. ...	5	90
Kingston Lan. ...	...	...
Barrytown	6	96
Tivoli	4	100
Saugerties	1	101
East Camp	3	104
Livingston	4	108
Oakhill	3	111
Cattskill, opp. ...	...	...
HUDSON	4	115
Athens, opposite ...	...	...
Columbiaville	4	119
Coxsackie	4	123
Stuyvesant	2	125
New Baltimore	4	129
Schodack	2	131
Coeymans, opp. ...	...	...
Castleton	4	135
(Overslaugh)	5	140
Greenbush	3	143
Albany, opposite ...	...	...
Troy Railroad .....	...	...
To Troy	6	149

(129) F'M NEW YORK
TO MONTREAL.

To Troy—(127) | 149

Ren'r & Saratoga R. R.

Waterford	4	153
Mechanicsville ..	8½	161½
Ballston Spa	12½	174
Sche'y & Saratoga R. R.		
SARATOGA Sp'gsl ..	7	181
Sarat'a & Wash'n R. R.		
Wilton	6	187
Gansevoort	3	190
Fort Edward	8	198
Dunham's Basin ..	3	201

<i>N. Y. & Erie R.R.</i>		Conklin, N. Y....	5 222	Gridleyville	2 260
Ramapo.....	20 44	BINGHAMTON....	7 225	Smith's.....	4 264
Monroe Works..	8 52	Union.....	7 234	ITHACA.....	13 277
Turner's Depot...	5 57	Campville.....	7 241	<i>Steamboat on Cayuga Lake.</i>	
<i>Stage.</i>		OWEGO, (see 133).	7 248	Ludlowville Lan.	7 284
NEWBURGH.....	17 74	Tioga Centre.....	6 254	Port Ogden	8 292
Marlboro'.....	8 82	Smithsboro'.....	4 258	Sheldrake Point..	2 294
Milton.....	4 86	Barton.....	4 262	Aurora.....	8 302
New Paltz.....	4 90	Factoryville.....	4 266	Levanna.....	3 305
Esopus.....	9 99	Athens, Pa.....	3 269	Union Springs....	5 310
Rondout.....	8 107	Chemung, N. Y....	5 274	Cayuga Bridge...	7 317
KINGSTON.....	2 109	Baldwin.....	4 278	<i>Railroad.</i>	
Glasco.....	9 118	ELMIRA.....	9 287	Geneva.....	16 233
Saugerties.....	3 121	Big Flats.....	9 296	Canandaigua.....	23 356
Malden.....	3 124	E. Painted Post..	4 300	ROCHESTER.....	29 385
CATSKILL.....	9 133	CORNING.....	3 303	Batavia.....	32 417
Athens.....	6 139	Painted Post.....	2 305	BUFFALO.....	42 459
Coxsackie.....	8 147	Campbelltown...	7 312	(134) F'M NEW YORK	
New Baltimore..	6 153	Mud Creek.....	5 317	TO OWEGO.	
Coeymans.....	2 155	BATH.....	6 323	<i>Via Paterson, N. J.,</i>	
ALBANY.....	12 167	Kennedysville....	4 327	<i>Milford, Penn., and</i>	
(131) F'M NEW YORK TO		Goff's Mills.....	5 332	<i>Honesdale.</i>	
DUNKIRK.		Howard.....	3 335	To Jersey City... | 1 1	
<i>Steamboat</i> (see p. 48)		Hornellsville.....	10 345	<i>Paterson & Hudson R.R.</i>	
To Piermont L'g.	24	Almond.....	5 350	Bergen.....	2 3
<i>N. Y. & Erie R.R.</i>		Centre Almond..	4 354	Aquackanonck...	9 12
Piermont.....	1 25	W. Almond.....	5 359	PATERSON.....	5 17
Blauveltville....	4 29	ANGELICA.....	7 366	<i>Stage.</i>	
Clarkstown.....	5 33	Belfast.....	6 372	Pompton.....	9 26
Monsey.....	2 37	Candace.....	6 378	Newfoundland...	9 35
Suffern's.....	5 42	Rushford.....	6 384	Stockholm.....	4 39
Ramapo.....	2 44	Farmersville....	7 391	Hamburg.....	9 48
Monroe Works..	8 52	Franklinville....	5 396	Deekertown.....	5 53
Turner's.....	5 57	Ellicottsville....	13 409	Libertyville.....	3 56
Monroe Village..	3 60	Little Valley....	7 416	MILFORD, Pa.....	14 70
Chester.....	5 65	Napoli.....	8 424	Darlingsville....	12 82
Goshen.....	6 71	Randolph.....	5 429	Tafton.....	10 92
New Hampton...	4 74	Waterboro'.....	6 435	Cherry Ridge.....	8 100
Middletown.....	3 78	Levant.....	5 440	HONESDALE.....	5 105
Howell's.....	4 82	Jamestown.....	5 445	Waymart.....	9 114
Otisville.....	4 86	Vermont.....	7 452	Carbondale.....	6 120
PORT JERVIS*...	12 98	Gerry.....	5 457	Dundaff.....	8 128
Saw Mill Rift...	3 101	Holdenville.....	7 464	Lenox.....	8 136
Pond Eddy...Pa.	8 109	Fredonia.....	8 472	Brooklyn.....	9 145
Craigsville.....	3 112	DUNKIRK.....	3 475	Montrose.....	7 152
Barryville.....	4 116	(132) F'M NEW YORK TO		Forest Lake.....	6 158
Luxawaxen.....	4 120	BARCELONA.		Friendsville.....	6 164
Mast Hope Cr...	6 126	To Jamestown—		Warrenham.....	8 172
Delaware Bridge.	2 128	(see No. 131)...	4 45	Owego, N. Y.	9 181
Narrowsburg NY.	3 131	Harmony.....	8 453	(135) F'M NEW YORK TO	
Cochecton.....	9 140	Magnolia.....	7 460	WASHINGTON, D. C.	
Callicoon.....	5 145	Maysville.....	6 466	<i>Via Trenton, Philadel-</i>	
Hawkins.....	7 152	Westfield.....	6 472	<i>phia, Wilmington, &</i>	
Little Equinunck.	2 154	BARCELONA.....	2 474	<i>Baltimore.</i>	
Big Equinunck...	8 162	(133) F'M NEW YORK TO		<i>Steamboat.</i>	
Stockport.....	5 167	BUFFALO.		To Jersey City ...	
Chehocton.....	6 173	<i>Steamboat & Railroad.</i>		<i>New Jersey R.R.</i>	
Boundary Island.	7 180	To OWEGO—		NEWARK.....	8 9
Deposit.....	6 186	(see No. 131) ...	248	Elizabethtown...	5 14
Gulf Summit.....	8 194	<i>Cayuga & Susquehan R.</i>		Railway.....	5 19
Lanesboro'...Pa.	8 202	Candor.....	110 258	Metuchin.....	8 27
Great Bend.....	8 210			NEW BRUNSWICK	4 31
Marshville.....	4 214				
Windsor Road...	5 219				

*Trenton & N. Bruns-
wick Railroad.*

Kingston.....	14	45
Princeton.....	4	49
TRENTON.....	10	59
Morrisville, Pa. ...	1	60

*Philadelphia & Trenton
Railroad.*

Bristol.....	9	69
<i>Steamboat.</i>		
PHILADELPHIA... 19	88	

*Philadelphia, Wilming-
ton, & Baltimore R.R.*

Gray's Ferry....	3	91
Lazaretto.....	7	98
Chester.....	4	102
Marcus' Hook... 3	105	
Naaman's Creek 2	107	
WILMINGTON... 8	115	
Newport.....	4	119
Stanton.....	2	121
Newark.....	6	127
Elkton.....	6	133
Northeast.....	6	139
Charlestown.... 3	142	
Cecil.....	5	147
Havre de Grace . 1	148	
Hall's X Roads.. 5	153	
Perryman's..... 3	156½	
Gunpowder.....	8	165
Harewood.....	2	167½
Chase's.....	1	169
Stemmer's Run . 5	174½	
Canton.....	7	182
BALTIMORE..... 3	185	

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Relay House.....	1	8193
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Washington Br. R.R.

Elkridge Land'g .	2	195
Annapolis Junc..	10	205
Beltsville.....	8	213
Bladensburg....	6	219
WASHINGTON ...	6	225

(136) F'M NEW YORK
TO ROCHESTER,
Via Oswego & Genesee.

TO BATH— (see No. 131)...	3	223
Kennedysville...	4	327
Avoca.....	4	331
Conhocton.....	8	339
Patchin's Mills..	8	347
DANVILLE.....	6	353
Sparta.....	3	356
Groveland.....	5	361
Groveland Centre.	6	367
GENESEO.....	6	373
South Avon.....	6	379
Avon.....	2	381
Rush.....	8	389
Henrietta.....	5	394
ROCHESTER.....	7	401

(136½) F'M NEW YORK
TO GENEVA.

To ITHACA— (see No. 133)...	277	
<i>Stage.</i>		
Jacksonville.....	8	285
Truman-burg ...	3	288
Covert.....	3	291
Farmer.....	4	295
Lodi.....	5	300
Ovid.....	5	305
Romulus.....	6	311
Varick.....	3	314
W. Fayette.....	4	318
GENEVA.....	9	327

(137) FR'M PEEKSKILL
TO DANBURY, Ct.

To Yorktown....	7	6
Somers.....	7	13
Salem.....	5	18
N. Salem.....	2	20
Ridgebury, Ct. ...	6	26
DANBURY.....	5	31

(138) F'M SING SING TO
PAWLING'S.

To Pine's Bridge.	9	7
Somers.....	9	16
Owensville.....	2	18
Southeast.....	8	26
Patterson.....	7	33
Pawling's.....	3	36

(139) F'M Po'KEEPSIE
TO N. MILFORD, Ct.

To Manchester Bridge.....	5	
Arthursburg....	6	11
Beekmantown....	4	15
Poughquag.....	2	17
Pawling's.....	7	24
Quaker Hill....	3	27
Sherman.....	3	30
NEW MILFORD..	6	36

(140) F'M POUGHKEE-
SIE TO WEST CORN-
WALL, Ct.

To Pleasant Val- ley.....	7	
Washington Hol- low.....	5	12
Hurtsville.....	3	15
Mabbetsville ...	2	17
Lithgow.....	3	20
Amenia.....	5	25
Leedsville.....	3	28
Amenia Union... 2	30	
Sharon, Ct.	4	34
W. CORNWALL..	5	39

(141) FROM HUDSON TO
WEST STOCKBRIDGE.

*Hudson & Berkshire
Railroad.*

To Claverack—	3	
Mellenville.....	4	7
Ghent.....	5	12
Chatham 4 Cor's .	4	16
Chapmans.....	5	21
Edwards.....	6	27
State Line.....	3	30½
W. STOCKBRIDGE	2	33

(142) FROM HUDSON
TO NEW LEBANON
SPRINGS.

To Edwards— (see No. 141)...	27	
<i>Stage.</i>		
New Lebanon ...	6	33
NEW LEBANON SPRINGS.....	1	34

(143) FR'M ALBANY TO
PITTSFIELD, Mass.

To Schodack Cen- tre.....	6	
Nassau.....	6	12
Brainard's Bridge	4	16
Mothit's Store...	3	19
New Lebanon....	4	23
NEW LEBANON SPRINGS.....	1	24
PITTSFIELD.....	9	33

(144) FR'M ALBANY TO
BOSTON.

To Greenbush.... 1 1 1

*Albany & West Stock-
bridge Railroad.*

Schodack.....	7	8
Kinderhook.....	8	16
Chatham.....	7	23
E. Chatham.....	5	28
Canaan.....	5	33
State Line.....	5	38

Western Railroad.

Richmond.....	3	41
Shaker Village..	3	44
PITTSFIELD.....	5	49
Dalton.....	5	54
Hinsdale.....	3	57
Washington.....	5	62
North Becket....	3	65
Chester Factory..	10	75
Chester Village..	6	81
Russell.....	3	84
Westfield.....	8	92
W. Springfield... 8	100	
SPRINGFIELD ...	2	102
Wilbraham.....	6	108
N. Wilbraham... 3	111	
Palmer.....	6	117
Warren.....	10	127
W. Brookfield... 4	131	

S. Brookfield.....	2 133
E. Brookfield.....	3 136
Spencer	2 138
Charlton	5 143
Clappville.....	4 147
WORCESTER.....	9 156

*Boston and Worcester
Railroad.*

Grafton	6 162
Westboro'.....	6 168
Southboro'.....	4 172
Hopkinton	4 176
Framingham.....	3 179
Natick	4 183
Needham.....	4 187
Newton	4 191
Angier's Corner..	2 193
Brighton	2 195
BOSTON	5 200

(145) FR'M ALBANY TO
BENNINGTON. Vt.

To Troy	6
Lansingburg.....	4 10
Raymestown.....	9 19
Pittstown	4 23
Hoosick.....	7 30
BENNINGTON.....	8 38

(146) FR'M ALBANY TO
LAKE GEORGE,

*Via Saratoga Springs
and Glenn's Falls.*

*Mohawk and Hudson
Railroad.*

To SCHENECTADY! 16

*Saratoga & Schenectady
Railroad.*

Rexford Flats	4 20
Burnt Hills.....	4 24
Ballston Centre...	4 28
Ballston	3 31
SARATOGA SP'GS.	7 38

Stage.

Wilton	7 45
Fortsville.....	5 50
GLENN'S FALLS	6 56
Caldwell (at the foot of Lake George)	6 62

(147) FR'M ALBANY TO
SARATOGA SPRINGS
AND WHITEHALL,

Via Troy.

To TROY..... 1 6

*Rensselaer & Saratoga
Railroad.*

Waterford	4 10
Mechanicsville...	8 18
Ballston Spa	12 30
SARATOGA SP'GS.	7 37

Stage.

Fortsville.....	12 49
Sandy Hill	7 56
Kingsbury	5 61
Fort Ann.....	5 66
WHITEHALL.....	11 77

(148) FR'M N. YORK TO
WHITEHALL,
Via Albany & Troy.

Steamboat.
To ALBANY—
(see No. 128) ...

Stage.

Watervliet.....	5 150
TROY	1 151
Lansingburg	4 155
Waterford.....	2 157
Mechanicsville...	9 166
Stillwater	3 169
Bemus' Heights ..	4 173
Schuylersville ..	9 182
Northumberland ..	4 186
Fort Miller	3 189
Fort Edward.....	8 197
SANDY HILL	4 201
Kingsbury.....	5 206
Fort Ann.....	4 210
Comstock's Land- ing	5 215
WHITEHALL.....	7 222

(149) FR'M ALBANY TO
MONTREAL,
(Winter Route,)

*Via Glenn's Falls &
Plattsburgh.*

To Glenn's Falls
(see No. 146) ...

Caldwell	9 65
Warrensburg.....	6 71
Chestertown.....	12 83
Schroon Lake.....	15 98
Schroon River ..	12 110
Elizabethtown ..	19 129
Lewis	5 134
Keeseville.....	16 150
Peru.....	6 156
PLATTSBURGH.....	10 166
Rouse's Point ..	26 192
La Colle, Can....	9 201
Napierville	7 208
Douglasville.....	4 212
St. Philip.....	6 218
La Prairie.....	6 224
Across St. Law- rence to	
MONTREAL	9 233

(150) FR'M ALBANY TO
BUFFALO.

*Mohawk and Hudson
Railroad.*

To Schenectady.. 1 16

*Utica and Schenectady
Railroad.*

Hoffman's.....	9 25
Cranesville.....	3 28
Amsterdam	4 32
Tribe's Hill.....	5 37
Fonda.....	6 43
Spraker's.....	8 51
Palatine Bridge ..	3 54
Fort Plain.....	3 57
Palatine Church..	3 60
St. Johnsville ..	3 63
Little Falls.....	10 73
Herkimer.....	6 79
Schuyler	7 86
UTICA.....	8 94

*Syracuse & Utica Rail-
road.*

Whitesboro'.....	3 97
Oriskany.....	4 101
Rome	7 108
Verona Centre ..	9 117
Oneida Depot.....	4 121
Wampsville.....	3 124
Canastota.....	3 127
Chittenango.....	6 133
Manlius	4 137
SYRACUSE	10 147

*Auburn and Syracuse
Railroad.*

Geddes	2 149
Camillus	6 155
Elbridge.....	8 163
Skaneateles Junc.	1 164
Sennet	4 168
AUBURN	5 173

*Auburn and Rochester
Railroad.*

Cayuga Bridge...	10 183
Seneca Falls.....	5 188
Waterloo.....	4 192
GENEVA.....	7 199
Oak's Corners....	5 204
E. Vienna.....	3 207
W. Vienna	1 208
Clifton Springs..	3 211
Short's Mills.....	5 216
Chapinsville.....	3 219
Canandaigua.....	3 222
Victor.....	9 231
Pittsford	12 243
Brighton	4 247
ROCHESTER.....	4 251

Tonawanda Railroad.

Churchville	14 265
Bergen	4 269
Byron	7 276
Batavia	7 283
Alexander.....	8 291
ATTICA	3 294

*Attica & Buffalo Rail-
road.*

Darien.....	6 300
Alden	5 305
Lancaster	10 315
BUFFALO.....	10 325

(151) FROM TROY TO
SCHENECTADY.

*Schenectady and Troy
Railroad.*
To SCHENECTADY | 20

(152) FROM TROY TO
WHITEHALL.

To Lansingburgh.....	4
Junction.....	6 10
Schaghticoke.....	4 14
Easton.....	7 21
Greenwich.....	8 29
N. Greenwich.....	5 34
Argyle.....	6 40
Hartford.....	11 51
N. Granville.....	9 60
WHITEHALL.....	8 68

(153) FROM TROY TO
HANCOCK, Mass.

To Wynant's Kill.....	4
Sand Lake.....	7 11
Alps.....	3 14
Stephentown.....	8 22
HANCOCK.....	3 25

(154) FROM TROY TO
BURLINGTON, Vt.
Via Castleton.

To Troy.....	6
Lansingburgh.....	4 10
Junction.....	6 16
Tomhannock.....	4 20
Prospect Hill.....	4 24
Buskirk's Bridge.....	5 29
Cambridge.....	6 35
Jackson.....	6 41
Salem.....	6 47
Hebron.....	8 55
Granville.....	9 64
W. Poultney, Vt.....	8 72
Castleton.....	7 79
BURLINGTON— (see No. 39).....	70 149

(155) F'M ALBANY TO
SYRACUSE,

*Via Cherry Valley and
Morrisville.*

To Guilderland ..	9
Dunnsville.....	6 15
Duanesburg	4 19
Esperance.....	6 25
Sloats ville.....	4 29
Carlisle.....	6 35
Sharon.....	4 39
Sharon Springs ..	3 42
Leesville.....	3 45
CERRY VALLEY.....	6 51
E. Springfield....	4 55
Springfield.....	2 57
Warren.....	3 60
Richfield Springs.	4 64

Winfield.....	4 68
Bridgewater.....	5 73
Sangerfield.....	7 80
Madison.....	9 89
MORRISVILLE....	7 96
Nelson.....	7 103
Cazenovia.....	4 107
Oran.....	6 113
Manlius.....	2 115
Fayetteville.....	2 117
De Witt.....	3 120
SYRACUSE.....	5 125

(156) F'M ALBANY TO
BINGHAMTON.

To Guilderland ..	9
Knowersville.....	6 15
Knox.....	6 21
Gallupsville.....	6 27
SCHOHARIE.....	5 32
Punchkill.....	5 37
Cobleskill.....	5 42
Richmondville ..	5 47
East Worcester ..	6 53
Worcester.....	5 58
Maryland.....	4 62
Colliersville.....	7 69
Oneonto.....	6 75
Otego.....	9 84
Unadilla.....	10 94
Bainbridge.....	12 106
S. Bainbridge.....	6 112
Nineveh.....	6 118
Harpersville.....	2 120
Colesville.....	3 123
BINGHAMTON.....	10 133

(157) F'M ALBANY TO
NEW YORK.

Overslaugh.....	3
Castleton.....	5 8
Coeymans.....	4 12
New Baltimore ..	2 14
Kinderhook.....	4 18
Coxsackie.....	3 21
HUDSON.....	8 29
Cattskill.....	5 34
Saugerties.....	10 44
Upper Red Hook ..	1 45
Lower Red Hook ..	3 48
Rhinebeck.....	7 55
Pelham.....	6 61
Hyde Park.....	4 65
POUGHKEEPSIE..	6 71
Milton.....	4 75
New Hamburg.....	3 78
Newburgh.....	6 84
Cornwall.....	4 88
Cold Spring.....	3 91
West Point.....	2 93
Caldwell's L'd'g.....	8 101
Verplanck's Pt. ..	4 105
SING SING.....	7 112
Tarrytown.....	6 118
Piermont.....	3 121
Dobb's Ferry.....	2 123

Hastings.....	2 125
Yonkers.....	3 128
Fort Lee, N. J. ...	7 135
Manhattanville...	2 137
NEW YORK.....	8 145

(158) F'M CATTSKILL
TO CANAJOHARIE.

To Leeds.....	4
Cairo.....	6 10
Winansville.....	7 17
Durham.....	6 23
Oakhill.....	2 25
Preston Hollow...	4 29
Livingstonville...	4 33
Middlebury.....	9 42
Schoharie.....	5 47
Sloats ville.....	8 55
Root.....	10 65
Spraker's Basin ..	4 69
CANAJOHARIE ...	7 76

(159) F'M CATTSKILL
TO ITHACA,
Via Delhi.

To Leeds.....	4
Cairo.....	6 10
Acra.....	3 13
S. Durham.....	3 16
Union Society.....	6 22
Windham.....	5 27
Scienceville.....	2 29
Pratts ville.....	6 35
Mooresville.....	4 39
Stamford.....	8 47
Hobart.....	4 51
S. Kortwright.....	4 55
Bloomville.....	5 60
DELHI.....	7 67
W. Meredith.....	7 74
Franklin.....	7 81
Sidney.....	9 90
Unadilla.....	1 91
Sidney Plains.....	5 96
Bainbridge.....	7 103
Coventryville.....	7 110
Coventry.....	5 113
Greene.....	6 119
Geneganslet.....	5 122
Triangle.....	4 126
Whitney's Point ..	4 130
Lisle.....	5 133
Richford.....	11 141
Caroline.....	6 150
Slatersville.....	2 153
ITHACA.....	5 162

(160) F'M NEWBURGH
TO GOSHEN.

To New Windsor ..	2
Salisbury Mills...	7 9
Blooming Grove..	2 11
Hamptonburg.....	5 16
GOSHEN.....	4 20

(161) F'M NEWBURGH
TO BARCELONA,
(Lake Erie.)

To Coldenham ...	6	12
Montgomery	6	12
Bullville	8	20
Bloomington ...	3	23
Barcelona—		
(see No. 131)...	349	372

(162) F'M AMSTERDAM
TO NORTHVILLE.

To Perth	3	
Broadalbin	4	7
Union Mills	4	11
Northampton	5	16
Osborne's Bridge.	6	22
Northville	3	25

FROM FONDA TO
JOHNSTOWN ...

	4	
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(163) FROM LITTLE
FALLS TO TRENTON.

To Eatonville...	4	4
Fairfield	4	8
Middleville	3	11
Newport	4	15
Poland	3	18
Russia	3	21
Trenton Falls ...	5	26
Trenton	3	29

(164) FROM UTICA TO
SACKETT'S HARBOR.

To S. Trenton ...	9	
Trenton	4	13
Remsen	4	17
Booneville	14	31
Leyden	6	37
Turin	5	42
Honseville	4	46
Martinsburg	4	50
Lowville	3	53
Stow's Square ...	3	56
DENMARK	6	62
Champion	7	69
Rutland	6	75
Watertown	6	81
Brownville	4	85
SACKETT'S HAR-		
BOR	8	93

(165) FROM UTICA TO
OGDENSBURG,
Via Denmark.

To Denmark—		
(see No. 164) ...	62	
Carthage	6	68
Wilna	5	73
Antwerp	12	85
Somerville	7	92
Gouverneur	5	97
Richville	6	103
De Kalb	8	111

Heuvelton	8	119
OGDENSBURG....	7	126

(166) FROM ROME TO
TURIN.

To W. Branch ...	10	
W. Leyden	9	19
Constablesville...	6	25
Turin—		
(see No. 164) ...	5	30

(167) FROM ROME TO
OSWEGO.

To McConnells-		
ville	14	
Camden	7	21
W. Camden	5	26
Williamstown ...	6	32
Union Square ...	13	45
Mexico	4	49
New Haven	5	54
Scriba	6	60
OSWEGO	4	64

(168) F'M SYRACUSE TO
OGDENSBURG,*Via Watertown.*

To Salina	2	
Cicero	8	10
Brewerton	4	14
Central Square...	4	18
Hastings	6	24
Colosse	3	27
Union Square ...	3	30
Richland	8	38
Sandy Creek	6	44
Mannsville	5	49
Adams	7	56
Appling	7	63
WATERTOWN ...	7	70
Evans's Mills ..	9	79
Philadelphia ...	7	86
Antwerp	6	92
Oxbow	7	99
Rossie	7	106
Hammond	6	112
Morristown	10	122
OGDENSBURG....	11	133

(169) F'M OGDENSBURG
TO PLATTSBURG.

To Lisbon	8	
Waddington	10	18
Madrid	9	27
Norfolk	8	35
Massena	11	46
Racket River	6	52
Hogansburg	8	60
Fort Covington ..	8	68
W. Constable ...	5	73
E. Constable ...	7	80
Chateaugay	12	92
Ellenburg	13	105
PLATTSBURGH...	27	132

(170) F'M WATERTOWN
TO CAPE VINCENT.

To Brownsville ..	4	
Limerick	4	8
Chaumont	6	14
Three-mile Bay ..	4	18
Cape Vincent	8	26

(171) F'M SACKETT'S
HARBOR TO PIER-
PONT'S MANOR.

To Smithville	6	
Belleville	6	12
Ellisburg	4	16
Pierpont's Manor.	3	19

(172) F'M SYRACUSE TO
OSWEGO.

To Salina	2	
Liverpool	3	5
Clay	6	11
Phoenix	6	17
Fulton	9	26
OSWEGO	11	37

(173) FR'M OSWEGO TO
ROCHESTER.

To N. Sterling ...	6	
Little Sodus	7	13
Red Creek	6	19
Wolcott	6	25
Huron	5	30
Port Glasgow ...	3	33
Alton	2	35
Sodus	4	39
Williamson	5	44
Ontario	5	49
Webster	9	58
ROCHESTER	12	70

(174) F'M OSWEGO TO
OGDENSBURG,*Via Kingston, Canada.**Steamboat.*

To Sackett's Har-		
bor	45	
Kingston, Canada	40	85
French Creek	20	105
Alexandria	12	117
Brockville, Can..	20	137
Morristown	2	139
OGDENSBURG....	10	149

(175) FR'M OSWEGO TO
LEWISTON.*Steamboat.*

To Sodus Bay	18	
Pultneyville	12	30
Genesee River	30	60
Oak Orchard C'k.	40	100
Olcott	20	120
Fort Niagara	18	138
Youngstown	1	139
LEWISTON	6	145

(176) FROM PALATINE
BRIDGE TO BINGHAM-
TON,

Via Cooperstown.

To Canajoharie ..	1	8
Buel.....	8	9
Cherry Valley....	8	17
Cooperstown.....	14	31
Hartwick Semin'y	4	35
Milford.....	4	39
Colliersville.....	10	49
BINGHAMTON—		
(see No. 156) ...	64	113

(177) FROM UTICA TO
BINGHAMTON.

To W. Hartford..	4	6
Paris.....	6	10
Waterville.....	6	16
Madison.....	9	25
Bouckville.....	2	27
Hamilton.....	5	32
Earleville.....	6	38
Sherburne.....	5	43
N. Norwich.....	5	48
Norwich.....	6	54
Oxford.....	8	62
S. Oxford.....	6	68
Greene.....	6	74
Chenango Forks..	7	81
BINGHAMTON.....	11	92

(178) FROM UTICA TO
ITHACA,

Via Cortland Village.

To New Hartford.	4	5
Clinton.....	5	9
Deansville.....	5	14
Oriskany Falls...	7	21
Mudison.....	3	24
Bouckville.....	2	26
Eaton.....	5	31
Erieville.....	7	38
New Woodstock..	5	43
De Ruyter.....	7	50
Cuyler.....	3	53
Truxton.....	5	58
Homer.....	10	68
CORTLAND VIL-		
LAGE.....	3	71
McLean.....	6	77
Dryden.....	4	81
ITHACA.....	12	93

(179) FROM ITHACA TO
BAINBRIDGE.

To Sauquoit.....	9	2
Paris Furnace....	2	11
Bridgewater.....	8	19
W. Edmeston.....	9	28
New Berlin.....	9	37
Mt. Upton.....	16	53
BAINBRIDGE.....	13	66

(180) FROM UTICA TO
COOPERSTOWN.

To Frankfort Hill	6	4
Litchfield.....	4	10
Columbia.....	8	18
Richfield Springs.	7	25
Oakville.....	10	35
COOPERSTOWN ..	5	40

(181) FROM COOPERS-
TOWN TO ITHACA.

To Burlington....	11	6
Edmeston.....	6	17
Sherburne.....	15	32
Otselie.....	15	47
De Ruyter.....	9	56
ITHACA—		
(see No. 178) ...	43	99

(182) FROM RAILROAD
DEPOT TO N. WOOD-
STOCK.

To Chittenango..	2	8
Cazenovia.....	8	10
New Woodstock		
(see No. 178) ...	6	16

(183) F'M SYRACUSE TO
ITHACA,

Via Cortland Village.

To Onondaga Hol-		
low.....	4	8
Cardiff.....	8	12
Tully.....	7	19
Homer.....	11	30
Cortland.....	3	33
ITHACA.....		
(see No. 178) ...	22	55

(184) F'M SYRACUSE TO
SKANEATELES.

To Geddes.....	2	6
Camillus.....	6	8
Elbridge.....	8	16
Skaneateles Junc.	1	17
SKANEATELES ...	5	22

(185) FR'M AUBURN TO
ITHACA.

To Fleming.....	4	3
The Square.....	3	7
Scipioville.....	3	10
Poplar Ridge....	3	13
Ledyard.....	3	16
King's Ferry.....	2	18
Lansingville.....	8	26
Ludlowville.....	3	29
ITHACA.....	10	39

(186) FR'M AUBURN TO
OSWEGO.

To Sennet.....	5	3
Weedsport.....	8	16
Cato.....	3	18
Ira.....	6	22

Hannibal.....	8	30
Kinney's Corners.	3	33
OSWEGO.....	8	41

(187) FROM GENEVA TO
ITHACA.

To W. Fayette....	9	13
Ovid.....	13	22
Farmersville.....	10	32
Trumansburg....	7	39
ITHACA.....	11	50

(188) FROM GENEVA TO
ELMIRA & CORNING.

*Steamboats on Seneca
Lake.*

To Salubria*....	39	3
Stage.....		
Havanna.....	3	42
Millport.....	7	49
Fairport.....	7	56
ELMIRA.....	6	62

* To Salubria....	39	9
W. Cutlin.....	9	48
Hornby.....	5	53
CORNING.....	8	61

(189) FROM GENEVA TO
BATH.

To Benton.....	8	8
Penn Yan.....	8	16
Barrington.....	9	25
Wayne.....	6	31
Urbanna.....	9	40
Cold Spring Mills	4	44
BATH.....	4	48

(190) FROM GENEVA TO
CONHOCTON.

To Gorham.....	10	5
Rushville.....	5	15
Middlesex.....	5	20
Naples.....	10	30
N. Conhocton....	5	35
CONHOCTON.....	5	40

(191) FROM GENEVA TO
OSWEGO.

To Junius.....	11	3
Marengo.....	3	14
Clyde.....	5	19
Rose.....	5	24
Wolcott.....	7	31
OSWEGO—		
(see No. 173) ...	25	56

(192) F'M CANANDAIGUA
TO ERIE, Pa.

*Via Genesee, Franklin-
ville, & Jamestown.*

To Bristol.....	8	5
Allen's Hill.....	5	13
W. Richmond....	3	16

Livonia	4	20
Lakeville	4	24
GENESEO	6	30
Moscow	6	36
Perry	7	43
Castile	6	49
E. Pike	4	53
Pike	4	57
Centreville	8	65
Fairview	5	70
Farmersville	5	75
Franklinville	5	80
ELLCOTTSVILLE	13	93
Little Valley	7	100
Napoli	8	108
Randolph	5	113
Waterboro'	6	119
Levant	5	124
JAMESTOWN	5	129
Harmony	8	137
Panama	6	143
Clymer	10	153
Wattsburg, Pa.	10	163
ERIE	18	181

(193) F'M ROCHESTER
TO OLEAN.

To Henrietta	1	7
Rush	5	12
Avon	8	20
S. Avon	2	22
Geneseo	6	28
Mt. Morris	6	34
Brook's Grove	7	41
Nunda Valley	4	45
Grove	8	53
Allen	6	59
Angelica	6	65
Hobbierville	5	70
Friendship	5	75
Cuba	8	83
Hinsdale	7	90
OLEAN	6	96

(194) F'M ROCHESTER
TO MOSCOW.

To O'Connellsville	5	5
Scotsville	7	12
Wheatland	4	16
Caledonia	5	21
York	9	30
Greigsville	3	33
Moscow	4	37

(195) F'M ROCHESTER
TO NIAGARA FALLS,
Via Lockport.

To Adam's Basin	10	10
Brockport	5	15
Holley	5	20
Halburton	4	24
Albion	6	30
Knowlesville	6	36
Medina	4	40
Shelby Basin	3	43

Middleport	3	46
Reynold's Basin	3	49
LOCKPORT	9	58

*Lockport and Niagara
Falls RR.*

Pekin	12	70
Junction Lewis- ton RR.*	6	76
NIAGARA FALLS	6	82

* 3 miles from Junction
to Lewiston.

Rochester to Lew- iston	79	
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FROM ROCHESTER TO
LOCKPORT.

On the north road. | 64

(196) F'M ROCHESTER
TO CHARLOTTE.

To Hanford's Landing	3	
Charlotte	4	7

(197) F'M BATAVIA TO
LOCKPORT.

To Oakfield	8	
Alabama	6	14
Royalton	9	23
LOCKPORT	9	32

(198) F'M BATAVIA TO
BUFFALO.

To E. Pembroke	7	
Pembroke	6	13
Newstead	4	17
Clarence	4	21
Williamsville	8	29
Elysville	4	33
BUFFALO	5	38

(199) F'M BUFFALO TO
YOUNGSTOWN,
Via Niagara Falls.*Buffalo and Niagara
Falls RR.*

To Black Rock	3	
Tonawanda	8	11
NIAGARA FALLS	11	22

*Lockport and Niagara
Falls RR.*

To Junction Lew- iston RR.	6	28
Lewiston	3	31
Stage		

YOUNGSTOWN ... 6 37

(200) F'M BUFFALO TO
GENESEO.

To E. Hamburg	12	
Willink	6	18
Wales	6	24

Sheldon	7	31
Johnsonburg	4	35
Orangeville	4	39
Warsaw	6	45
Perry	8	53
Moscow	7	60
GENESEO	6	66

(201) F'M BUFFALO TO
OLEAN.

To Hamburg	12	
Boston	9	21
Springfield	9	30
Ashford	8	38
Ellicottsville	11	49
Great Valley	7	56
Chapelsburg	7	63
Burton	8	71
OLEAN	4	75

(202) F'M BUFFALO TO
ERIE, Pa.

To Hamburg (on the Lake)	12	
E. Evans	7	19
Evans	4	23
Irving	8	31
Silver Creek	3	34
Sheriden	4	38
FREDONIA	8	46
Salem & Roads	7	53
Portland	2	55
Westfield	8	63
Ripley	8	71
Northville, Pa. ...	3	74
Northeast	4	78
Harbor Creek	5	83
Westleyville	4	87
ERIE	4	91

(203) F'M BUFFALO TO
CHICAGO,Via Cleveland, Detroit,
and Mackinac.*Steamboat.*

To Dunkirk	16	45
Portland	16	61
ERIE, Pa.	30	91
Conneaut, Ohio	30	121
Ashtabula	14	135
Grand River	30	165
CLEVELAND	30	195
Black River	27	222
Huron	20	242
Sandusky	10	252
DETROIT, Mich	75	327
Fort Gratiot	72	399
Point au Barques	75	474
Thunder Bay Isl.	75	549
Presque Isle	80	629
MACKINAC	65	694
Manitou Island	103	797
MILWAUKIE, Wis.	150	947
Racine	25	972
Southport	13	985
CHICAGO, Ill. ...	57	1042

(204) F'M PLATTSBURG
TO OGDENSBURG.

To Ellenburg.....	27
Chateaugay.....	13 40
Malone.....	12 52
Bangor.....	5 57
Dickinson.....	7 64
Nicholville.....	9 73
Hopkinyille.....	2 75
Parishville.....	7 82
Potsdam.....	9 91
Canton.....	11 102
OGDENSBURG.....	18 120

(205) FROM BUFFALO
TO ALBANY.

*Attica & Buffalo Rail-
road.*

To Lancaster....	10
Alden.....	10 20
Darien.....	5 25
ATTICA.....	6 31

Tonawanda Railroad.

Alexander.....	3 34
Batavia.....	8 42
Byron.....	7 49
Bergen.....	7 56
Churchville.....	4 60
ROCHESTER.....	14 74

*Auburn and Rochester
Railroad.*

Brighton.....	4 78
Pittsford.....	4 82
Victor.....	12 94
Canandaigua.....	9 103
Chapinsville.....	3 106
Short's Mills.....	3 109
Clifton Springs.....	5 114
W. Vienna.....	3 117
E. Vienna.....	1 118
Oak's Corners.....	3 121
GENEVA.....	5 126
Waterloo.....	7 133
Seneca Falls.....	4 137
Cayuga Bridge.....	5 142
AUBURN.....	10 152

*Auburn and Syracuse
Railroad.*

Sennet.....	5 157
Skaneateles Junc.....	4 161
Elbridge.....	1 162
Camillus.....	8 170
Geddes.....	6 176
SYRACUSE.....	2 178

*Syracuse & Utica Rail-
road.*

Manlius.....	10 188
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Chittenango.....	4 192
Canastota.....	6 198
Wampsville.....	3 201
Oneida Depot....	3 204
Verona Centre...	4 208
Rome.....	9 217
Oriskany.....	7 224
Whitesboro'.....	4 228
UTICA.....	3 231

*Utica and Schenectady
Railroad.*

Schnylter.....	8 239
Herkimer.....	7 246
Little Falls.....	6 2 2
St. Johnsville....	10 262
Palatine Church..	3 265
Fort Plain.....	3 268
Palatine Bridge..	3 271
Spraker's.....	3 274
Fonda.....	8 282
Tribe's Hill.....	6 288
Amsterdam.....	5 293
Cranesville.....	4 297
Hoffman's.....	3 300
Schenectady.....	9 309

*Mohawk and Hndson
Railroad.*

ALBANY.....	13 325
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ROUTES IN CANADA.

(205 I.) FROM BUFFALO
TO QUEENSTON.

Steamboat.

To Chippewa... | 1 20

*Chippewa & Queenston
Railroad.*

Niagara Falls... |	3 23
Drummondville.. |	1 24
Queenston..... |	6 30

(205 II.) NIAGARA
FALLS TO MONTREAL.

Railroad.

To Lewiston.... | 1 9

Steamboat.

Fort George, Ca..	7 16
TORONTO.....	36 52
Port Hope.....	65 117
Coburg.....	7 124
KINGSTON.....	110 234
Brockville.....	63 297
Ogdensh'g, N. Y..	12 309
Cornwall, Can..	50 339
Coteau du Lac..	41 400
Cascades.....	14 414
Lachine.....	24 438

Stage.

MONTREAL..... | 9 447

(205 III.) FROM MON-
TREAL TO NEW YORK.

Steamboat.

To La Prairie... | 1 9

*Champlain & St. Law-
rence Railroad.*

St. Johns.....	1 15 24
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Steamboat.

Isle au Noix....	11 35
Rouses Pt. N. Y..	14 49
Plattsburgh....	2 74
BURLINGT'N, Vt.	25 99
West Port, N. Y..	28 127
Crown Point....	20 147
Ticonderoga*... |	10 157
Whitehall..... |	24 181
SARATOGA Sp's..	39 220

Railroad.

Troy..... | 31 251

Steamboat.

NEW YORK..... | 146 397

FROM MONTREAL TO
SARATOGA

via Lake George.

*To Ticonderoga |

(as above).... | 157

Alexandria..... | 3 160

Steamboat Lake George.

Caldwell..... | 36 196

SARATOGA Sp's.. | 27 223

FROM MONTREAL TO
NEW YORK.

To Saratoga Springs.
(as above.).... | 1220

Railroad.

Schenectady....	22 242
Albany.....	16 258

(205 IV.) FROM MON-
TREAL TO QUEBEC.

Steamer.

Varennas.....	15
William Henry..	30 41
St. Francis.....	38 83
Three Rivers....	7 90
St. Anne.....	25 115
Richelieu Rapids	20 135
Cape Sante.....	15 150
Cape Rouge.....	22 172
QUEBEC.....	8 180

(205 V.) FROM QUEBEC
TO HALIFAX, N. S.

Steamer.

Cape Tourment..	30
The Pillars.....	25 55
Mal Bay.....	25 80
Pilgrim Islands..	25 105
TADOUSAC.....	35 140
Bic I.....	35 175
Mitis Harbor....	45 220
Cape Chut.....	70 240
Cape Magdelaine	70 360
Cape Rosiere....	65 425
Cape Gaspe.....	10 435
Cape D'Espoir...	30 465
Bay of Chaleurs	25 490
Mirimichi Bay..	55 545
Richibucto Har.	28 573
Shediac Harbor.	34 607
Bay Verte.....	43 650
PICTOU.....	60 710

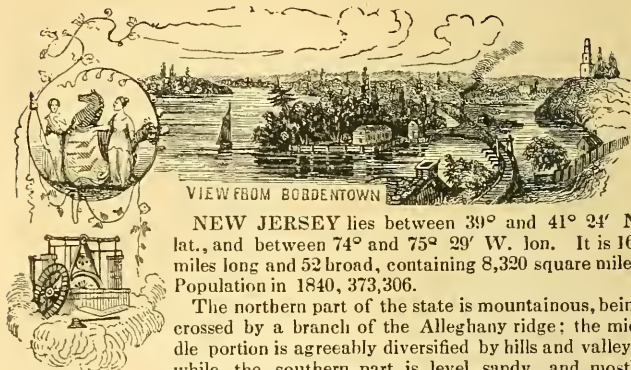
Stage.

Truro.....	40 750
HALIFAX.....	60 810

DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRAL STATES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, WATERING-PLACES, &c.



VIEW FROM BORDENTOWN

NEW JERSEY lies between 39° and $41^{\circ} 24'$ N lat., and between 74° and $75^{\circ} 29'$ W. lon. It is 163 miles long and 52 broad, containing 8,320 square miles. Population in 1840, 373,306.

The northern part of the state is mountainous, being crossed by a branch of the Alleghany ridge; the middle portion is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys, while the southern part is level, sandy, and mostly covered with pines and a scanty growth of shrub oaks. The northern and middle portions of the state have a fertile soil. The Hudson and Delaware rivers flow on the eastern and western sides of this state. The Raritan is navigable for sloops 17 miles to New Brunswick, and it enters Raritan bay; the Passaic, navigable for small vessels for about 15 miles, and enters into Newark bay; the Hackensack, navigable 15 miles, also enters Newark bay; Great Egg Harbor river, navigable 20 miles for small craft passes through a bay of the same name, and enters into the Atlantic. The principal bays are Newark and Raritan; Delaware bay is on its southeastern border. It has two important capes, viz., Cape May, on Delaware bay, and Sandy Hook, at the entrance of the bay of New York.

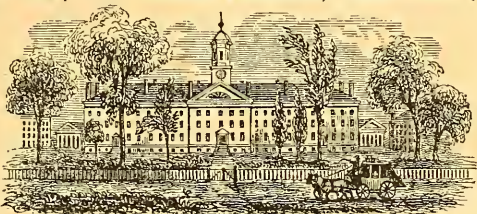
There are in this state two colleges, viz., the College of New Jersey, or Nassau Hall, founded in 1738, and Rutgers College, in New Brunswick, founded in 1770, with which is connected a Theological Seminary, established in 1784, by the Dutch Reformed Church. There are in the state about 70 academies and 1,250 common schools.

The government is vested in a governor, senate, and general assembly. The senators are elected for three years, and the assembly are elected annually. The legislature meet annually on the second Tuesday in January. The governor is chosen for three years, and is ineligible for the same office for the next three years. He must have attained the age of 30 years, and have resided seven years in the state, and been a citizen of the United States for 20 years. Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year, and of the county five months, shall be a legal voter. Judges of the Supreme Court, and the chancellor, are appointed by the governor and senate for a term of 7 years; the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, by the senate and assembly for five years.

The first settlement of New Jersey, was by the Dutch about 1614. On the 19th of Dec., 1787, in convention, it adopted the constitution of the United States by a unanimous vote.

TRENTON, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, and at the head of steamboat navigation, and is 59 miles from New York. The city is regularly laid out, and has many handsome public and private buildings. It contains a state-house, 2 banks, the State library, state prison, a city-hall, a lyceum, 11 churches, 4 academies, and 6,000 inhabitants. The town was first settled in 1720, and is memorable for the "Battle of Trenton," fought Dec. 25, 1776, when the enemy were routed by the forces under Washington. *Cars leave twice daily for N. York, (fare \$2,) for Philadelphia, (fare \$1.50.) Stages leave 3 times a week for Mansfield.*

PRINCETON, distant 50 miles from New York, is pleasantly situated and neatly built. Population 2,100. It contains 4 churches, a bank, and the buildings of the College of New Jersey. This institution was first incorporated in 1746. *Nassau Hall*, the principal edifice, is 176 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories



high. It has a president and 12 professors or other instructors, 2,183 alumni, 263 students, and 12,000 volumes in its libraries; it has also a valuable philosophical, astronomical, and chemical apparatus, a mineralogical cabinet, and a museum of natural history. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. The Princeton Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, located here, has 5 professors, 120 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. Its buildings are commodious. *Cars leave the Princeton depot twice daily for Philadelphia and for New York. Stages leave daily for Long Branch, via Freehold.*

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated on the right bank of the Raritan river, 31 miles from New York. It contains a court-house, jail, eight churches, two banks, and 8,693 inhabitants. It is the seat of Rutgers' College, founded in 1770, which has a president, 9 professors or other instructors, 483 alumni, 85 students, and 1,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in July. Connected with the college is a Theological Department, under the Dutch Reformed Church. *Cars leave twice daily for New York, (fare 50 cts. ;) and for Philadelphia—steamboats daily for New York—stages 3 times a week for Easton, Pa.*

RAHWAY, situated on both sides of Rahway river, 5 miles from its mouth, contains 5 churches, the Rahway Female Institute, an academy, a bank, several manufacturing establishments, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave three times daily for New York, and twice for Philadelphia.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, 5 miles from Newark, has a court-house, a bank, 5 churches, 4 academies, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave several times daily for New York, and for Somerville. Steam boat daily to New York.*

SOMERVILLE, on the north side of Raritan river, is mostly built on one street, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for New York via Elizabethport. Stages leave daily for Easton, Pa.*

NEWARK is situated on the right bank of Passaic river, 3 miles from its entrance into Newark bay, and 9 miles from New York. It contains a court house, 3 banks, 25 churches, two libraries, two literary and scientific associations, 6 academies,



and 17,290 inhabitants. Two large public grounds, bordered with trees, add much to the beauty of the place. The city is abundantly supplied with pure water from a spring two miles distant. *Cars leave 9 times daily for New York, (fare 25 cts.) and twice for Philadelphia, and also for Morristown. A steamboat plies to New York.*

JERSEY CITY, opposite to the city of New York, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Hudson, and contains 5 churches, several manufacturing, and about 4,000 inhabitants. The New Jersey railroad commences here, and in connection with other railroads extends to Camden, opposite Philadelphia. The Paterson and Hudson railroad extends to Paterson. The Morris canal also terminates here. In the war of the Revolution, Powles Hook (as the place was then called) was occupied as an outpost of the British army. It was surprised by Major Lee, on the night of the 18th of August, 1779, and 159 prisoners taken. *Steamboats ply to New York every few minutes daily.*

HOBOKEN is one mile north from Jersey City. The village has a church and about 500 inhabitants. The grounds along the bank of the Hudson have been laid out in gravelled walks, and embowered with shrubbery for the distance of two miles, terminating at a beautiful lawn called the Elysian Fields. Hoboken is much frequented in summer. *Steamboats ply every few minutes daily between it and the city of New York, at three different ferries.*

PATERSON is situated on the right bank of the Passaic river, at the falls. It contains a court-house, 14 churches, two banks, a philosophical society with a library, an academy, several extensive cotton and other manufacturing, and about 9,000 inhabitants. The river has here a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, which was formerly a very picturesque and interesting cascade; the effect however has been much diminished, by the waters having been drawn off from the river above in race-ways, to propel machinery. *Cars arrive and depart twice daily for New York. Stages leave 3 times a week for Milford, Pa.*

HACKENSACK, situated on the right bank of Hackensack river, 14 miles from New York, contains a court-house, four churches, 2 academies, 2 seminaries, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for New York.*

ACQUACKANONCK, 12 miles from N. Y., has 3 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. *Blachley's Mineral Spring is 1½ miles from the village.*

MORRISTOWN, situated on an elevated plain, 22 miles from Newark, is laid out in streets crossing each other at right angles, with a square in the centre of the village. It contains a court-house, two banks, five churches, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Morristown was at two different periods the head-quarters of the American army during the Revolution. *Cars leave daily for New York. Stages leave 3 times a week for Milford, and also for Easton, Pa., via Schooley's Mountain.*



Schooley's Mountain is eighteen miles from Morristown. *The Mineral Spring*, which is on the western declivity of the eminence, in a deep defile, contains muriate of soda, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, siliceous, and carbonated oxyde of iron. The pure air and the picturesque scenery of this region render it a healthful and pleasant place of summer resort.

SOUTH AMBOY is situated on the right bank of the Raritan river, at its entrance into Raritan bay. The village has an academy and about twenty-five dwellings. Here commences the Camden and Amboy railroad. (See route 207.) **AMBOY**, on the north side of the river, contains four churches, two academies, several manufacturing establishments, and about one thousand five hundred inhabitants. *Steamboats ply daily to New York.*

FREEHOLD, built upon a plain a little elevated above the surrounding country, has a court-house, 5 churches, two academies, and about 600 inhabitants. This village will ever be memorable in American history as the scene of one of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolution, fought June 28, 1778. *Long Branch* on the sea-shore, 18 miles east from Freehold, is a popular watering-place, much frequented. *Steamboats ply daily to New York, and a line of stages run to Philadelphia.*

BORDENTOWN is on the left bank of the Delaware river, at the head of steamboat navigation. This village is situated on the brow of a hill, and affords a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. It contains 4 churches, a female seminary, and about 1,800 inhabitants. *Cars pass through daily for New York and Philadelphia.*

BURLINGTON, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Delaware, 19 miles from Philadelphia, contains a city-hall, an arsenal, a lyceum, an hospital, a bank, 7 churches, a public library, two seminaries, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Cars pass daily from New York and from Philadelphia.*

MOUNT HOLLY is situated at the foot of an eminence of the same name on the Rancocus creek, 7 miles from Burlington. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a bank, a seminary, several extensive manufactories, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Burlington and for Bordentown.*

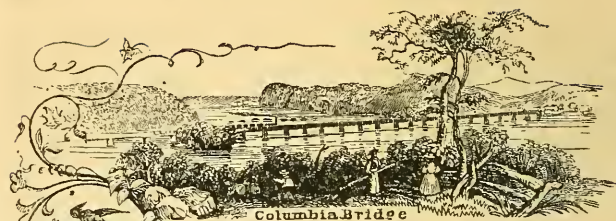
Cape Island, near Cape May, 85 miles from Philadelphia, is a favorite watering-place. There are here several hotels and boarding-houses. In the summer months this island is thronged with visitors, for the purpose of enjoying the luxury of sea-bathing. *A steamboat (in summer) plies daily to Philadelphia.*



CAMDEN, on the Delaware, opposite the city of Philadelphia, is the starting point of the cars for New York on the Camden and Amboy railroad, and is connected with Philadelphia by several ferries. It contains a bank, 5 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and about 4,000 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for New York, (fare \$3.) Stages leave daily for Cape Island via Woodbury, Salem, Bridgeton, &c.*

WOODBURY, 9 miles from Philadelphia, is pleasantly situated on Woodbury creek, and has a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, two public libraries, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

SALEM, situated on a stream of the same name, is 34 miles from Philadelphia. It has a court-house, 8 churches, a bank, two public libraries, a lyceum, an academy, and about 2,200 inhabitants.



PENNSYLVANIA, lies between $39^{\circ} 43'$ and 42° N. lat., and between 74° and $80^{\circ} 40'$ W. lon. It is 307 miles long and 160 broad, containing 46,000 square miles. The population in 1840, was 1,724,033.

The Alleghany Mountains cross the state from SW. to NE., and there are many smaller ranges on each side of the principal ridge and parallel to it. The southeastern and northwestern parts of the state are either level or moderately hilly. The soil is generally good, and much of it is of a superior quality; the best land in the southeast is on both sides of the Susquehanna. Between the head waters of the Alleghany and Lake Erie, the soil is very fertile. The anthracite coal region is immense. The Mauch Chunk, Schuylkill, and Lyken's Valley coal-field extends from the Lehigh river, across the head waters of the Schuylkill, and is 65 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 5 miles. The Lackawanna coal-field extends from Carbondale, on the Lackawannack, to ten miles below Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna. The Shamokin field has been less explored.

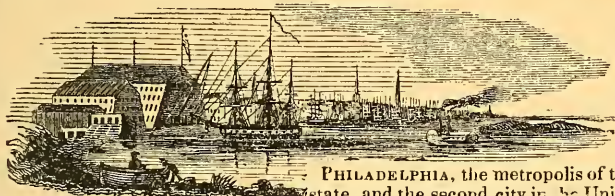
The Delaware river washes the entire eastern border of the state, and is navigable for ships to Philadelphia. The Lehigh, after a course of 75 miles, enters it at Easton. The Schuylkill, 130 miles long, unites with it 6 miles below Philadelphia. The Susquehanna is a large river, which rises in New York, flows south through this state, and enters the Chesapeake bay, in Maryland. It is much obstructed by falls and rapids. The Juniata rises among the Alleghany Mountains, and after a course of 180 miles, enters the Susquehanna 11 miles above Harrisburg. The Alleghany river, 400 miles long from the north, and the Monongahela, 300 miles long, unite at Pittsburg, and form the Ohio. The Youghiogeny is a small river which flows into the Monongahela.

The governor is chosen by the people for three years, but cannot hold the office more than 6 years in 9. He must be 30 years of age, and have resided in the state for seven years. The senate consists of 33 members, elected by the people for three years, one third being chosen annually. A member must be 25 years of age, and have resided four years in the state, and the last year in the district in which he is chosen. The house of representatives consists of 100 members, elected annually by the people. A member must be 21 years of age, have resided in the state three years next preceding his election, and the last year in the district for which he is chosen. All judicial officers are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. The judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for 15 years; those of the Court of Common Pleas hold theirs for 10 years; and the associate judges of the

Court of Common Pleas hold theirs for five years. The secretary of state is appointed by the governor, and holds office during his pleasure. The treasurer is elected annually by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every white male citizen of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state for one year next preceding an election, and ten days in the district where he offers his vote, and has paid a state or county tax, enjoys the right of suffrage. The legislature meets annually at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday in January.

The principal literary institutions are—the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Girard College, do.; Dickenson College, Carlisle; Jefferson College, Cannonsburg; Washington College, Washington; Alleghany College, Meadville; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; Lafayette College, Easton; Marshall College, Mercersburg. Besides these, there are the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Jefferson Medical College, do.; Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, do.; Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg; German Reformed, York; and the Western Theological Seminary, at Pittsburg. There are about 300 academies and 5,000 common schools.

This state was first settled by the Swedes and Finns. William Penn obtained a grant of it in 1681. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention, Dec. 13th, 1787, yeas 46, nays 23.



PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of the state, and the second city in the Union in population and in manufactures, is in lat. $39^{\circ} 57' 9''$ N., and lon. $75^{\circ} 10' 37''$ W., 137 miles from Washington, and 88 from New York. Population in 1840, 228,691. It is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, 5 miles above their junction, and extends from one to the other. The rivers bounding it lie about two miles apart, in the narrowest place. The city is 120 miles distant from the ocean by the course of the Delaware. Its principal harbor is on the east, or Delaware river side, where ships come up, and its foreign commerce centres. Philadelphia has an extensive foreign, and a still greater domestic trade; by means of railroads and canals, it possesses facilities for communication with a great extent of country, and shares with New York and Baltimore in the trade of the great West. There is an air of great neatness, and of almost peculiar cleanliness about this city; but the extreme regularity of the streets is tiresome. It was laid out in 1682, by Thomas Holme, the first surveyor-general of the province. The ground select-d was claimed by three Swedes by the name of Swenson, who held a title for it, obtained of the Dutch governor of N. Y., in 1664. This claim was purchased by Penn.

The public buildings, which are generally constructed of white marble, are among the most elegant in the United States. The Custom-house, of white marble, built on the model of the Parthenon—the Pennsylvania Bank—the Mint of the United States—the Exchange, with Corinthian columns, and comprising a spacious hall and news-room, the post office, &c.—the Girard Bank—Girard College—Masonic Hall, &c., are the public

buildings most remarkable for beauty ; but the most interesting, from its venerable appearance and historical associations, is the *Old State-house*, or *Independence Hall*. It



fronts on Chesnut-street, having Independence square in its rear. It was finished in 1735. The wings, extending from it to Fifth and Sixth streets, are modern. In 1774 most of the wood-work of the old steeple was taken down, being much decayed, leaving only a small belfry to

cover the town clock. The bell for the first steeple was imported from England in 1752, but was broken by accident when first put up. A new one was cast in Philadelphia, under the direction of Isaac Norris, then speaker of the Colonial Assembly, who caused to be inscribed on it this passage from Leviticus xxv. 10, as if prophetic of its future use, "*Proclaim LIBERTY throughout this land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.*" Accordingly its joyous tones first proclaimed to anxious thousands the declaration of American independence. The chamber in which the Declaration was signed is on the first floor, at the eastern end of the old building, and presents the same appearance that it did at the time that instrument was signed.

There are in the city 150 churches, many of them fine specimens of architecture. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous. One of the oldest and most respectable is *Pennsylvania Hospital*, founded in 1751. Its buildings are on the space bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Spruce, and Pine streets. Between the street and the building is a colossal statue, in bronze, of William Penn. The Hospital contains a fine anatomical museum and a medical library. The *Insane Asylum*, a branch of the hospital, is about two miles west of the Schuylkill. The *United States Marine Hospital or Naval Asylum* is an elegant building on the east bank of the Schuylkill, below Cedar-street. It is intended for invalid seamen. The *Almshouse* is on the west side of the Schuylkill river. The *Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb* is at the corner of Broad and Pine streets. The *Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind* is in Race-street, near Schuylkill Third-street. Besides these there may be mentioned, the Orphan's Asylum, the Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Wills' Hospital for the Lame and Blind, Preston Retreat, the Magdalene Asylum, Colored Orphan Asylum, St. John's Orphan Asylum, Christ's Church Hospital, Friends' Almshouse, Friends' Lunatic Asylum, two dispensaries, &c.

Among the literary institutions, the *University of Pennsylvania* is one of the oldest and most considerable ; having been founded as a charity school in 1751, it was made a college in 1755, and a university in 1779. It has three departments, the Academical, Collegiate, and Medical. Here instruction is given in the usual branches taught in other colleges and universities and the usual degrees are conferred. It has a president and 13 professors, 1,053 alumni, 120 students, and 5,000 volumes in its libraries, and possesses the most extensive anatomical museum in the Union, a cabinet of natural history, and an excellent chemical and philosophical apparatus. Its buildings are in Ninth-street, between Chesnut and Market streets. The Medical Department of the University has 8 professors,

446 students, and 4,443 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. *The Girard College for Orphans*, endowed by the late Stephen Girard with \$2,000,000, was commenced on the 4th July, 1833, and the great central temple, and the two buildings on the left side, are completed. No pupils have yet been admitted. *Jefferson Medical College* was founded in 1825, and has 7 professors, 409 students, and 880 graduates. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. Its hall is in Tenth, between Walnut and Chesnut streets. *The Medical Department of Pennsylvania College* was founded in 1839, and has 6 professors, and 60 students. Lectures commence on the first Monday in November. The buildings are in Filbert-street above Twelfth.

The public schools of Philadelphia are numerous. At the head of these stands the High School. There is also a model school, which has a principal and ten professors.

Among the scientific and literary institutions is the American Philosophical Society, founded in 1743, principally through the exertions of Doctor Franklin. Its hall is in south Fifth-street below Chesnut-street. It has a library of 15,000 volumes of rare books, and a collection of minerals, fossils, and ancient relics. The Franklin Institute was incorporated in 1824, for the promotion of Manufactures and the Arts. It holds an annual fair, and possesses an extensive library. The Academy of Natural Sciences has a spacious building in Broad-street, a library of 9,000 volumes, and a cabinet of natural science. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was founded in 1805. There is also the Artists' Fund Society. The Philadelphia Library, founded in 1731 by the influence of Doctor Franklin, has 50,000 volumes. To this has been added the Legonian Library of 11,000 volumes. The Mercantile Library, established in 1822, has a collection of 8,000 volumes. The Atheneum, incorporated in 1815, contains the papers and periodicals of the day, and several thousand volumes. The Apprentices' Library, established in 1819, has 14,000 volumes.—The United States Mint was founded in 1790, and commenced operations in 1793, in the building now occupied by the Apprentices' Library. Coining commenced in the present building in Chesnut-street in 1830. This edifice is of white marble; the south front is 123 feet long, with a portico 60 feet long, of six Ionic columns.

There are in the city 14 banks, 20 insurance companies, and several theatres. The Philadelphia Museum, founded by Mr. Peale in 1784, is one of the best in the country. There are several very extensive markets. The United States Navy Yard, at the southern end of Swanson-street, has an enclosed area of about 12 acres. The public squares of the city are numerous, elegant, and capacious.

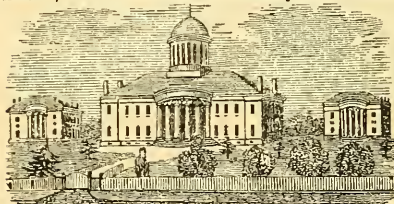
The Fairmont Water-works are situated on the left bank of the Schuylkill, two miles from the centre of the city. The process by which the city is supplied with water is by means of a dam thrown across the Schuylkill; the water-power thus created acts on six large wheels, which keep in operation six forcing-pumps, to raise the water from the pool of the dam, 92 feet to the six reservoirs on the summit of the hill. These reservoirs, which are 100 feet above the tide-level, are capable of containing 22 millions of gallons. From the



reservoirs the water is distributed throughout the city by iron pipes, the aggregate length of which is about 110 miles. On the summit and slopes of the hill, neat gravel walks and staircases are arranged; and at the base of the precipice, in spaces not occupied by machinery, a garden has been laid out, tastefully decorated with flowers, shrubbery, statues, and fountains. From the summit a magnificent prospect is enjoyed of the city, the Schuylkill, and the romantic scenery of its valley. *The Laurel Hill Cemetery*, on the banks of the Schuylkill, is 4 miles north of the city. Nature seems to have lavished every variety of beauty and grandeur on this secluded spot; the grounds are laid out with serpentine gravelled walks, and the whole is shaded by ancient forest and ornamental trees. At the entrance is a splendid colonnade, and just within the gate, in a small structure erected expressly for it, is an admirable group of statuary by Thom, representing Sir Walter Scott conversing with Old Mortality. *Cars leave 3 times daily for New York, (fare \$3 to 4;) and also for Harrisburg, (fare \$4;) for Baltimore twice daily, (fare \$3;) for Pottsville daily, (fare \$3.50;) for Washington, \$4.80; for Wheeling, \$13; for Pittsburg, \$12; for Pittsburg via Harrisburg, \$11. Steamboats leave daily for Burlington and Bristol; and also for Wilmington, Del., New Castle; and for Red Bank, Cape Island, &c., N. J. Stages leave daily for Easton, Wilkesbarre, &c.; three times a week for Port Deposit, Md., and also for Flemington, N. J. (See page 83.)*

LANCASTER is situated near the right bank of Conestoga creek, 71 miles from Philadelphia. The city contains a court-house, 12 churches, an academy, a female seminary, a Lancasterian school, 2 public libraries, a theatre, a Mechanics' Institute, a reading-room, and 8,500 inhabitants. Franklin College, once located here, has been discontinued, being at present a mere grammar-school. The style of many of the houses is antiquated, retaining the character of the olden time. The city is well supplied with pure water. *Cars pass daily for Philadelphia and for Harrisburg.*

HARRISBURG, the capital of the state, is on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 106 miles from Philadelphia. Its situation is commanding, and



from it is obtained a view of the river and the picturesque barrier of the Kittatinny Mountains, broken through by the river at the north.

The State House occupies an elevated situation; the main building is 180 feet front by 80 feet deep, and contains the hall of representa-

tives, the senate chamber, state library of over 4,000 volumes, &c. The other public edifices are—the court-house, the prison, the arsenal, a market, a Masonic-hall, an academy, two banks, and 10 churches. There are two elegant bridges thrown across the river, and the Mount Airy Water-works supply the city with water. Population in 1840, 6,002·1845, 8,000. *Cars leave 3 times daily for Philadelphia, (fare \$4,) and daily for Chambersburg. Stages leave daily for Pittsburg, (fare \$7;) for Northumberland, and also for Baltimore, via York.*

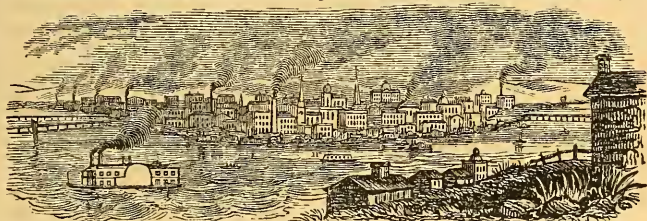
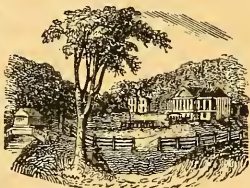
CARLISLE, situated in the Cumberland valley, 18 miles from Harrisburg, is an ancient and flourishing place. It contains a court-house, a town-hall, the buildings of Dickinson College, 11 churches, a bank, and 4,500 inhabitants. Dickinson College, under the direction of the Methodists,

was founded in 1783. It has a president and 7 professors, 561 alumni, 178 students, and 12,000 volumes in its libraries, and a very complete chemical and philosophical apparatus and mineralogical cabinet. The commencement is on the second Thursday in July. The United States Barracks, half a mile from the village, were built in 1777, chiefly by the labor of the Hessians captured at Trenton. A school of cavalry practice has recently been established there. The barracks will garrison 2,000 men. *Cars pass through daily for Harrisburg, and for Chambersburg. Stages leave daily in summer for Carlisle Springs.*

Carlisle Sulphur Springs are situated four miles north of the village, in a secluded valley, surrounded with the beautiful scenery of the Blue Mountains. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are ample accommodations for visitors.

CHAMBERSBURG is at the confluence of Falling Spring and Conococheague creeks, and contains a court-house, a bank, a Masonic-hall, 8 churches, an academy, and 3,300 inhabitants. In the village and its vicinity are several extensive mills and manufactories. *Cars leave daily for Harrisburg. Stages leave daily for Pittsburg, and 3 times a week for Baltimore.*

BEDFORD, on the Pittsburg turnpike, is 206 miles from Philadelphia. It is on a branch of Juniata river, and contains five churches, an academy, a seminary, an elegant court-house, and 1,100 inhabitants.—*The Bedford Springs* are situated about 1½ miles south of the village, in a narrow, picturesque valley. There are 6 springs, viz.: Anderson's, Fletcher's, Limestone, Sweet, Sulphur, and the Chalybeate springs. These waters possess laxative and sudorific powers, and have been found efficacious in removing chronic obstructions, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, cutaneous eruptions, &c. Houses for cold, shower, and warm baths, have been erected.—There is an artificial lake on which boats sail; and the other attractions of this beautiful and romantic spot and vicinity, cannot fail to gratify the most fastidious. *Stages leave daily for Philadelphia.* (See route 225.)



PITTSBURG, 317 miles from Philadelphia, is situated at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, which by their union form the Ohio river. It is mostly built on a plain, with streets running parallel to the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. There are several fine bridges across the Allegheny, and one across the Monongahela. The hills with which Pittsburg is surrounded are filled with bituminous coal, which affords great aid to its manufactories. The city contains a new and beautiful court-house, the buildings of the Western University, 4 banks, a museum, a theatre, several literary societies with libraries, 35 churches,

many extensive hotels, and, with its suburbs, 40,000 inhabitants. The city is supplied with water from the Alleghany river. The water is raised by steam-power to a reservoir of a capacity to contain a million of gallons. The reservoir is 116 feet above the river, from which the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes, having an aggregate length of 10 miles. The Western University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1819, has a president and 4 professors, and 64 students. The Western Theological Seminary, founded in 1828, and located at Alleghany, on the north bank of the Alleghany river, has 3 professors, 54 students, and 6,000 volumes in its libraries. The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, founded in 1826, has about 30 students, and possesses a valuable library. The Alleghany Theological Institute, founded in 1840, has a valuable library. The United States Arsenal is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east, on the banks of the Alleghany. Most of the extensive manufactories are not in the city proper, but scattered around within a circle of 5 miles radius:—the population within this range is over 50,000. *Steamboats leave daily for New Orleans and the intermediate places. Fare to Wheeling, \$1.50; Marietta, \$2.50; Guyandotte, \$3; Maysville, Ky., \$3.50; Cincinnati, \$5; Louisville, Ky., \$6; Smithland, \$8; Cairo, mouth of Ohio river, \$9; St. Louis, Mo., \$10; Memphis, Tenn., \$15; Vicksburg, Miss., \$25; New Orleans, \$26. Steamboats, in connection with stages, leave for Cumberland; thence by railroad to Baltimore, &c. Canal boats leave for Harrisburg daily. Stages leave daily for Erie; for Cleveland, Ohio; for Steubenville, Ohio; for Wheeling; and for Harrisburg.*

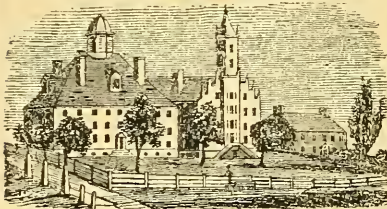
CANNONBURG, 18 miles south west from Pittsburg, has 4 churches, and about 900 inhabitants. Jefferson College, founded in 1802, and located here, has a president and 6 professors, 693 alumni, 164 students, and 4,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in September. It has a medical department in Philadelphia. There is also at this place a Theological Seminary under the direction of the Associate Church. *Stages arrive and depart daily for Pittsburg.*

WASHINGTON, 25 miles southwest from Pittsburg, on the National road, is pleasantly situated on high ground, and contains 9 churches, a court-house, an academy, a seminary, and 2,200 inhabitants. It is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1806, which has a president, 5 professors, 224 alumni, 190 students, 3,300 volumes in its libraries, a cabinet of minerals, &c. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. *Stages leave daily for Pittsburg, for Wheeling, and for Baltimore.*

BEAVER, on the right bank of the Ohio river, 35 miles below Pittsburg, at the entrance of Beaver river, contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants. *Steamboats pass daily from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, &c. Stages leave daily for Cleveland.*

MEADVILLE is prettily situated on French creek, and has a court-house, 7 churches, an academy, a state arsenal, and about 1,500 inhabitants. It is the seat of Alleghany College, founded in 1815, and has a president, 4 professors, 160 students, and 8,000 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave daily for Pittsburg and for Erie.*

ERIE is beautifully situated upon a bluff, affording a prospect of



Presque-Isle bay and the lake beyond. It has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie, and contains a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, an academy, a seminary, and about 3,500 inhabitants. Perry's fleet was built here, the vessels being finished in 70 days from the time the timber was felled; and here he returned with his prizes after the battle. The remains of his flagship, the Lawrence, lie in the harbor, from which visitors are constantly cutting pieces as relics. On the high banks a little to the right of the village are the ruins of the old French fort, Presque-Isle. *Steamboats leave for Buffalo, for Cleveland, Detroit, &c. Stages leave daily for Buffalo, N. Y.; for Cleveland, Ohio; and for Pittsburg.*

YORK, 11 miles west of the Susquehanna, on Codorus creek, contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 10 churches, several manufactories, and 5,000 inhabitants: it has also a lyceum, possessing a cabinet of minerals, &c., and which sustains a course of lectures. Congress retired to this place from Philadelphia, at the time of the battle of Brandywine, Sep., 1777; and held their session for nine months in the old court-house. *Cars leave daily for Philadelphia; and also for Baltimore. Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, and 3 times a week for Chambersburg.* See route.

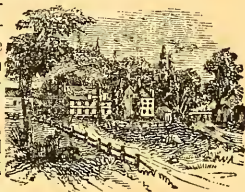
York Sulphur Springs are situated twenty-one miles south from Harrisburg, among scenery exceedingly picturesque and varied. The medical properties of the waters have been highly extolled, particularly for their efficacy in cases of debilitated constitutions.

GETTYSBURG is situated on elevated grounds, 35 miles from Harrisburg. The Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, established here in 1826, has 3 professors, 26 students, and 8,000 volumes in its libraries. This is also the seat of Pennsylvania College, founded in 1832, which has a president, 7 professors, 189 students, and 3,000 volumes in its libraries. The village contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 6 churches, and 1,700 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for York; for Chambersburg; and for Hagerstown, Md.*

HUNTINGDON is situated on the left bank of the Juniata river, and is built upon an elevated bank, sloping gently down to the river. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, an academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. The Juniata is here crossed by a substantial bridge. A short distance from the village, in Stone Valley, are the "Warm Springs," which are much resorted to. The waters are light on the stomach, diuretic, and are said to contain magnesia. *Stages pass daily from Harrisburg and from Pittsburg.*

HOLLIDAYSBURG is situated on the Juniata river, 143 miles by the course of the canal from Harrisburg, near the eastern base of the Alleghany Mountains. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a classical school, several extensive manufactories, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Here is the termination of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the commencement of the Portage railroad through the mountain pass, overcoming in ascent and descent, by means of ten inclined planes, an aggregate of 2,572 feet. There is on the line a tunnel 870 feet long and 20 feet high, through the mountain; and also several viaducts. All the viaducts and culverts have been built in the most substantial manner. *Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, and for Pittsburg, and for Williamsport 3 times a week. Canal boats leave for Harrisburg daily.*

JOHNSTOWN is situated on a broad flat, completely encircled by mountains, at the confluence of Stony creek with the Little Connemaugh, and



at the commencement of the Western division of the Pennsylvania canal. It contains 4 churches and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Canal boats leave for Pittsburg daily.*

SUNBURY is situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 58 miles from Harrisburg. Near the town, above and below, are ranges of high hills affording a magnificent prospect of the valley. The village has a court-house, 5 churches, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, for Wilkesbarre, and for Williamsport.*

NORTHUMBERLAND is a mile above Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, and at the junction of the north and west branches. There are three beautiful bridges crossing the rivers here. The village contains a town-house, a bank, 5 churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSPORT is situated on an elevated plain on the left bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna, 99 miles from Harrisburg. It has a court-house, 5 churches, an academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Ralston, thence in stages to Blossburg, and from thence in cars to Corning, N. Y.; and by railroad and stages to Elmira, N. Y. Stages leave three times a week for Hollidaysburg.*

NORRISTOWN is situated on the left bank of Schuylkill river, 16 miles from Philadelphia. The dam across the river creates an immense water-power. The village contains a court-house, 6 churches, a bank, an academy, a seminary, a public library, and 3,000 inhabitants. Manufacturing is extensively carried on here. Six miles above Norristown, on the west side of the river, at the mouth of Valley creek, is a deep rugged hollow. An ancient forge established here, gave to the place the name of VALLEY FORGE. Upon the mountain flanks of this valley, which overlook all the adjacent country, Washington established the winter-quarters of the army in 1777 and '8. This was the most gloomy period of the Revolution. The army reached the valley about the 18th of December. They might have been tracked by the blood of their feet in marching to this place barefooted, over the hard frozen ground. The encampment was surrounded on the land side by intrenchments, and several small redoubts were built at different points. Some of the intrenchments may still be seen. *Cars leave Norristown daily for Philadelphia, and for Pottsville.*

READING lies on the left bank of Schuylkill river, 56 miles from Philadelphia. The streets are regular and spacious. It has an elegant court-house, 3 banks, an academy, 3 public libraries, (one in German,) a female seminary, 12 churches, and about 8,000 inhabitants. The town is abundantly supplied with spring water conducted through pipes. The scenery in the vicinity is wild and picturesque, and the location remarkably healthy. *Cars leave daily for Philadelphia, and for Pottsville. Stages leave daily for Harrisburg, and for Easton 3 times a week.*

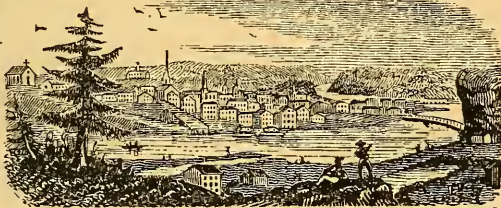
POTTSVILLE, the great mart of the coal trade, is situated just above the gorge by which the Schuylkill river passes the mountains, 92 miles from Philadelphia. It is famous for its rapid growth. In 1824, it contained but five dwellings. It now contains a town-hall, 6 churches, a bank, an academy, several extensive manufactories, and 4,335 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Philadelphia; stages daily for Sunbury, Danville, and Catawissa, and 3 times a week for Mauch Chunk.*

MAUCH CHUNK is situated on the right bank of Lehigh river, in a deep romantic ravine, 122 miles from Philadelphia. The mountains rise abruptly from the village to the height of 800 to 1,000 feet. The village has 5 churches, several manufactories, and about 1,800 inhabitants. The ex-

tensive coal mines here, and the operations of working them are exceedingly curious and interesting. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Easton: for Philadelphia, for Pottsville, and for Berwick.*

WILKESBARRE is on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, 110 miles from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a bank, a female seminary, a classical school, and 1,800 inhabitants. The valley of Wyoming is rich in historical incident, and its landscapes combine beauty, variety, and grandeur. The site of Fort Wyoming is covered by the court-house. Fort Duryee was half a mile below the borough, near the Shawnee flats. There was another fort on the eastern bank, nearly opposite the hotel, a little below the bridge, the redoubts of which are still visible on the hill to the north of the village. *Stages leave daily for Northumberland; for Binghamton, N. Y.; 3 times a week for Honesdale; for Easton; and for Mauch Chunk.*

EASTON is situated at the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, 50 miles from Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. There are here 2 fine bridges, one crossing the Delaware, and the other the Lehigh river. La Fayette College is located here, with which manual labor is connected. It has a president, 8 professors and tutors, 130 students, and 5,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in September. The village has 2 banks, a court-house, 5 churches, an academy, a classical school, a public library with 3,000 volumes, and 5,000 inhabitants.



The three prominent gorges in the Kittatinny Mountains, the Lehigh and Delaware Water-gaps, and the Wind-gap, arrest the attention of the traveller. They are all within a distance of 25 miles from Easton, and are celebrated for their picturesque appearance, and the beauty of the surrounding landscape. *Stages leave daily for New York; for Trenton, N. J.; for Philadelphia, and for Reading; three times a week for Binghamton, via Honesdale; for Mauch Chunk, and for Wilkesbarre.*

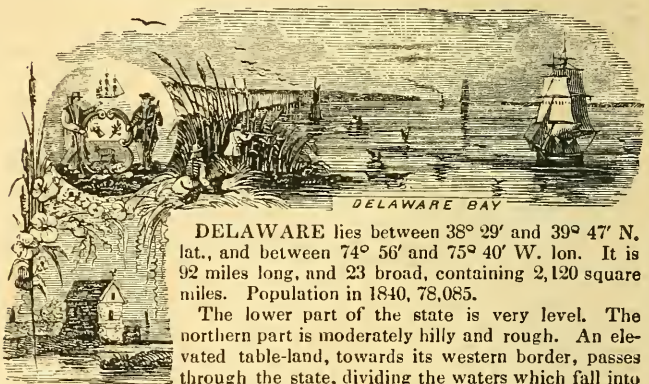
HONESDALE, situated at the junction of the Lackawaxen and Dyberry creeks, is 147 miles from Philadelphia. It has been built up within a few years, and contains a court-house, five churches, two academies, and 1,100 inhabitants. The Delaware and Hudson canal terminates here, and a railroad 16½ miles long connects it with the coal mines. *Stages leave daily for New York; for Owego; three times a week for Easton; and for Wilkesbarre.*

CARBONDALE, situated on Lackawana creek, owes its existence to the Lackawana coal mine, from which are quarried 800 to 900 tons daily. The village contains 6 churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Wilkesbarre and for Honesdale.*

BRISTOL, situated on the right bank of Delaware river, 20 miles above Philadelphia, contains 3 churches, a bank, and about 1,500 inhabitants. A short distance below, on the banks of the river, is the Bristol Military Institute. *Steamboats ply daily to Philadelphia, and cars leave for New York, via Trenton.*

WESTCHESTER, 33 miles from Philadelphia, is surrounded by a beautiful undulating country, and the place and vicinity is remarkable for its salubrity. It is connected with the Columbia railroad, by a branch nine miles long; and the village contains a court-house, a bank, 6 churches, an academy, 4 seminaries, a public library, an atheneum, a cabinet of natural science, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia.*

CHESTER, 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the right bank of the Delaware river, is the most ancient town in the state. It has a court house, 3 churches, a bank, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Cars pass through it twice daily from Philadelphia and from Baltimore.*



DELAWARE lies between $38^{\circ} 29'$ and $39^{\circ} 47'$ N. lat., and between $74^{\circ} 56'$ and $75^{\circ} 40'$ W. lon. It is 92 miles long, and 23 broad, containing 2,120 square miles. Population in 1840, 78,085.

The lower part of the state is very level. The northern part is moderately hilly and rough. An elevated table-land, towards its western border, passes through the state, dividing the waters which fall into the Chesapeake from those which fall into Delaware bay; it contains a chain of swamps, from which the principal streams take their rise. In the vicinity of Delaware river the soil is productive, but becomes less so towards the swamps in the west. Its southern part affords some fine grazing-land. The rivers are small. Brandywine creek, 40 miles long, uniting with Christiana creek, forms the harbor of Wilmington. Duck creek, Mispillion creek, and Indian river flow into the Delaware.

The present constitution was adopted in 1831. The governor is chosen for four years, and is ever after ineligible. The senate consists of three members from each county, chosen for four years. The representatives are seven from each county, chosen once in two years. The legislature meets once in two years, on the first Tuesday of January. Every male citizen over twenty-two years of age, who has resided one year in the state, and the last month in the county in which he votes and paid a tax, has the right of suffrage; and if he be between 21 and 22 years, and otherwise qualified, he may vote without payment of a tax. The judicial power is exercised by 4 common-law judges and a chancellor. There must be one associate judge in each county.

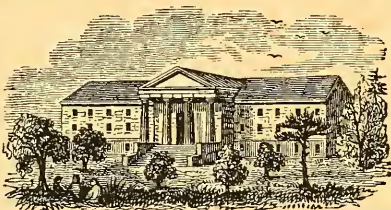
There is but one college in the state, viz., Delaware College, at Newark and there are twenty academies, and 152 common schools.

Delaware was first settled by Swedes and Fins, in 1630. In convention it adopted the constitution of the United States, Dec. 3d, 1787, by a unanimous vote.

DOVER, the capital of the state, is situated on the south side of Jones creek, 10 miles from its entrance into Delaware bay. Its streets cross at right angles, and at the centre of the town is a spacious public square, on which the state-house is erected, and around which other public buildings are ranged. It contains 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants. Here is a splendid monument, erected by the state, to the memory of Col. John Haslett, who fell at the battle of Princeton. *Stages leave daily for Wilmington, and 3 times a week for Snow Hill, Md.*

WILMINGTON is situated between Brandywine river and Christiana creek, one mile from their confluence, and 27 miles southwest from Philadelphia. It is the largest place in the state, and its streets are broad and regularly laid out. It contains a city-hall, two market-houses, 3 banks, an almshouse, an arsenal, a Friends' boarding school for young ladies, a public library, 16 churches, 9 academies, and 10,000 inhabitants. In the city and vicinity are many extensive manufactories and flouring-mills. *The Brandywine Springs*, about 5 miles from Wilmington, are much resorted to in the summer season for health and pleasure. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia, (fare 50 cts.,) and for Baltimore. Steamboats ply daily to Philadelphia. Stages leave daily for Milford, via Newcastle and Dover.*

NEWARK, on Christiana creek, 12 miles from Wilmington and 1 mile from the depot, contains the buildings of Delaware College, three churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Delaware College* was founded in 1833, and endowed by the state with a fund of \$100,000. It has a president, 4 professors, a tutor, and 50 students. The commencement is on the 4th Wednesday in September.



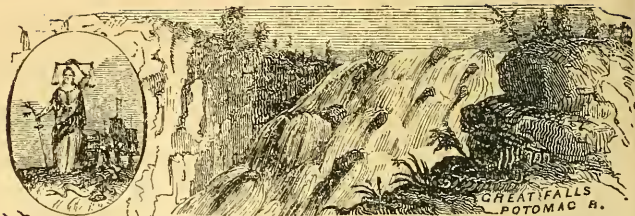
NEWCASTLE, 5 miles south from Wilmington, on the right bank of Delaware river, was once the capital of the state. It was the site of the Dutch fort, Casimir, and the village of Nieu Amstel. It contains a courthouse, a town-house, an arsenal, 5 churches, an academy, a public library of 4,000 volumes, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Steamboats leave daily for Philadelphia, and cars, in connection with steamboats, for Baltimore.*

SMYRNA, 35 miles from Wilmington, is on Duck creek, and contains a church, and about 600 inhabitants.

DELAWARE CITY is situated on the west side of Delaware bay, at the entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. It contains about 50 dwellings. In front of it, on Peapatch Island, is Fort Delaware.

MILFORD, situated on Mispillion creek, 68 miles from Wilmington, contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and about 600 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, 88 miles from Wilmington, situated near the head water of Indian river, has a court-house, an academy, a bank, and about 300 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Wilmington.*



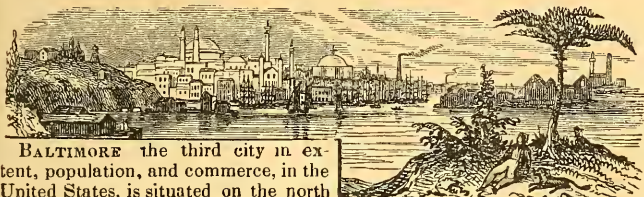
MARYLAND lies between 38° and $39^{\circ} 44'$ N. lat., and between $75^{\circ} 10'$ and $79^{\circ} 20'$ W. lon. It is 196 miles long, and 120 broad, containing 13,959 square miles. Population in 1840, 469,232. Eastern Maryland, or that part of the state east of the Chesapeake bay, is mostly level. The country on the *west shore* to the head of tides, is similar to the *eastern shore*; the soil of this portion is generally fertile, producing wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, &c. Above the flow of the tides, the surface rises into hills, and the western part attains an elevated region, being crossed by the Alleghany Mountains. The western part contains much fine land, adapted both to grain and grazing. Extensive beds of coal and of iron ore exist.

The Potomac river, which divides this state from Virginia, is 550 miles long, and navigable about 300 miles to Washington city. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its mouth. The great falls are 59 miles above Washington; the perpendicular descent is 76 feet, and the rapids extend for several miles up the river, and form a very picturesque view. The Susquehanna is a large river, which enters into the head of the Chesapeake bay in this state. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its mouth, but is navigable only five miles, being, above that, much obstructed by falls and rapids. The Patapsco is a small river, navigable, however, 14 miles to Baltimore for ships. The Patuxent is 110 miles long, and is navigable for 50 miles for vessels of 250 tons. The other rivers are Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke. The Chesapeake bay is 270 miles long, and from seven to twenty wide; and, by its numerous inlets, furnishes many fine harbors; and in season, abounds with the choicest water-fowl, fish, &c.

The constitution of the state was formed in 1776, but has been frequently amended since that time. The state is divided into 3 districts, viz: the eastern, the southern, and the northwestern. The governor is elected for three years, by the people from the districts alternately: so that each district is represented in the gubernatorial chair, for one term, in each period of nine years. The candidate for governor must have resided in the district which he represents, for three years next preceding the election. The senate consists of 21 members, elected for six years, one-third of the number being elected every two years; and the senators must have resided in the county for which they are chosen, for one year next preceding the election. The House of Delegates consists of 79 members, elected by the people; and must have resided in the county for which they are chosen, for one year next preceding their election. The judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior. Every white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the state one year next preceding an election, and for six months in the county where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The colleges, &c., in this state are as follows, viz.: St. John's College, at Annapolis, founded in 1784; St. Mary's College, at Baltimore; Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburg; Medical School University, at Baltimore, and Washington Medical College, do. Besides these, there are 130 academies and about 575 primary and common schools.

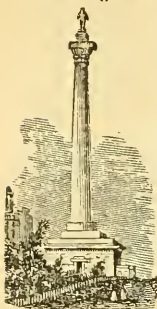
The original charter of Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore, in 1632. It was first settled by Catholics in 1634, at St. Mary's. In convention, April 28th, 1788, it adopted the constitution of the United States—yeas 63, nays 12.



BALTIMORE the third city in extent, population, and commerce, in the United States, is situated on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay, and 200 miles from the ocean by ship channel, in $39^{\circ} 17' 23''$ N. lat., and $76^{\circ} 37' 30''$ W. lon. It is 40 miles from Washington, 97 from Philadelphia, 185 from New York, 590 from Pittsburg. Population in 1840, 102,313. The harbor, which is a very fine one, consists of three parts. The entrance to it, between Fort McHenry and the Lazaretto, is about 600 yards wide, and has twenty-two feet depth of water. Above Fell's Point is the second harbor, with 15 feet water; the third or inner harbor, has a depth of ten to twelve feet, and penetrates to near the centre of the city. It is the most extensive market for tobacco in the United States, and the greatest flour market in the world. Within 20 miles of the city, there are 70 or more flouring-mills. The city affords many commanding sites for buildings. The part compactly built extends about 2 miles in length from E. to W., and a mile and a half from north to south. The streets generally cross each other at right angles. The north end of the town is the fashionable quarter, in the vicinity of Washington Monument; and the principal promenade is Baltimore-street, which is two miles in length, extending through the centre of the city. The public buildings are, the City-hall, on Hollidays-street, occupied by the city council and public officers; the Court-house, corner of Washington and Monument streets; the State Penitentiary, 7 markets, 11 banks, a savings institution, eight insurance companies, two theatres, a circus, a museum. several extensive hotels, &c., &c. There are upwards of 100 churches, many of which are elegant structures.

The University of Maryland was incorporated in 1812. It has a faculty of Arts and Science, of Physic, of Theology, and of Law. The first has 7 professors—that of physic has 7, of theology 3, and that of law 4. It is well supplied with materials for anatomical studies, and has a good chemical laboratory. Lectures commence on the last Monday in October. Washington Medical University, which has 7 professors, has an annual session of four months, beginning on the last Monday in October. Baltimore College, which constitutes the collegiate department of the University of Maryland, is under the general supervision of the regents of the University, and the particular direction and management of a president, assisted by different professors and teachers. St. Mary's College and

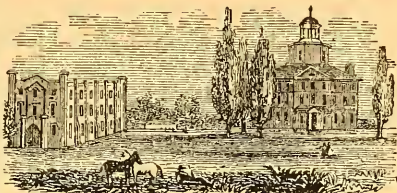
Seminary has 14 professors or other instructors. The Maryland College of Pharmacy, incorporated January, 1841, has a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a board of three examiners. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, has a president and 5 professors. The Mercantile Library Association, founded in 1839, has a library of 5,000 volumes. The Maryland Historical Society is located in Baltimore. Maryland Hospital, on Hampsted hill, in the eastern extremity of the city, is under the management of a board of visitors appointed by the state. Mount Hope Hospital, in the northern part of the city, is under the management of the Sisters of Charity; it will contain 100 patients. The Baltimore Infirmary, connected with the medical department of the University of Maryland, is under the direction of the faculty of physic.



Washington Monument stands on elevated ground, 150 feet above tide-water, at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, and is the most imposing structure in the city. It is a Doric column, rising from a base 50 feet square and 20 feet high. The shaft is 160 feet high and twenty feet in diameter. A winding stairway leads to the top, where is a statue of WASHINGTON, by Clausici, thirteen feet high. The whole is constructed of white marble. From its top is a fine view of the city and its environs. The Battle Monument, at the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, was erected in 1815, in memory of those who fell, defending the city when attacked by the British in 1814. It is constructed of white marble, is 52 feet high, and surmounted by a figure emblematic of the city of Baltimore. The city is supplied with water for the extinguishment of fires, from Jones Falls; the water being raised by steam-power into two reservoirs holding about seven millions of gallons, and distributed in iron pipes. The public springs or fountains, of which there are four, are tastefully ornamented, and furnish a copious supply of pure water. *Green Mount Cemetery* is situated near the north bounds of the city. It has mostly a high undulating surface, and is handsomely laid out, and adorned with shrubbery, sculptured tombs, &c. Baltimore was laid out as a town in 1729. In 1765 it contained only 50 houses. It was chartered in 1797. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia, (fare \$3;) for Washington 3 times daily, (fare 1.80;) for Cumberland daily, (fare \$7;) for Columbia, Pa., (fare \$2.63;) and for Annapolis daily. Stages leave daily in summer for York Sulphur Springs, 3 times a week for Gettysburg, Pa., Emmetsburg, &c. Fare to New York, \$6; to Richmond, Va., \$7.00; to Wilmington, N. C., \$16.80; to Charleston, \$20; to Mobile, \$56.50; to New Orleans, \$61.50;—to Wheeling, \$10; to Pittsburg, \$11. Steamboats leave daily for Norfolk, Va., via Old Point Comfort, Annapolis, &c.; and also for Philadelphia via French Town, New Castle, &c.*

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of the state, is situated on the Chesapeake bay, at the entrance of Severn river. The streets radiate from three centres, which are the sites of the three principal buildings, viz.: the State House, St. John's College, and St. Anne's Church; besides these, there are a government-house, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic Chapel, a seminary, and a bank. The city contains 2,800 inhabitants. *The State House* is remarkable as the building in which the American Congress, during the Revolutionary war, held some of its sessions. The Senate Chamber which witnessed the last scene of the great drama of the Revolution,

Washington's resignation of his commission to the Congress, has been preserved unaltered. *St. John's College* was founded in 1784, as the Western-shore branch of the University of Maryland, now extinct. In 1823 and 1832, the Assembly restored a large portion of the funds which had been withheld since 1806. It now has a president, five professors, 1,240 alumni, 75 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries.



The commencement is on the 22d of February. The United States Naval Academy, at Fort Severn, has 7 professors, and 70 midshipmen as students. *Cars leave daily for Washington and for Baltimore.*

HAVRE DE GRACE is on the west side of Susquehanna river, at its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 60 miles from Philadelphia. The Susquehanna canal terminates here, connecting the Chesapeake with the Pennsylvania canals. A steam-ferry crosses the river. The town has a church and 1,500 inhabitants. In 1813, the British under Admiral Cockburn burned the place. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia and for Baltimore.*

ELKTON is situated at the junction of the two main branches of Elk river, at the head of tide-water, 45 miles from Philadelphia. The village is half a mile south of the railroad depot. It contains a court-house, a bank, a Methodist church, and about 150 dwellings. *Cars leave twice daily for Philadelphia, and for Baltimore. Stages leave 3 times a week for Cambridge via Chestertown, Easton, &c.*

CHESTERTOWN, situated on Chester river, 30 miles from Chesapeake bay, contains two churches, a branch of the University of Maryland, an academy, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

EASTON, on Tread Haven bay, 13 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay and from Elkton, has a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, situated on Choptank river, twelve miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake bay, has a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Elkton, and twice for Snow Hill.*

SNOW HILL, situated on the east side of Pocomoke river, contains a court-house, an academy, 5 churches, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Wilmington, Del., and for Acomac and Eastville, Va.—Barren Creek Mineral Spring* is 23 miles from Cambridge. The waters contain oxide of iron, soda, and magnesia combined with muriatic acid; they are tonic and diuretic, and have been found serviceable in bilious complaints.

WESTMINSTER is situated on the head waters of the Patapsco river, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants.

EMMETTSBURG, situated on the Monacacy river, in a pretty rural country, has four churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. Two miles distant is Mount St. Mary's College, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, founded in 1830; it has a president and 11 instructors, 130 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is in the last week in June. *Stages leave three times a week for Frederick.*

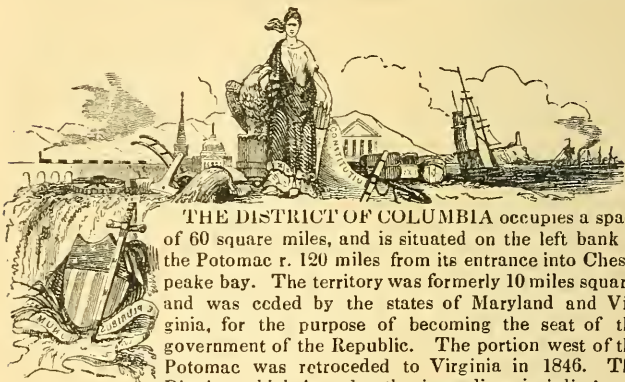
FREDERICK, the second place of importance in the state, is situated on a branch of Monacacy creek, 61 miles from Baltimore, and is surrounded

by a picturesque and highly fertile country. Its streets are wide, and regularly laid out. The city contains an elegant court-house, county offices, several banks, a market-house, twelve churches, several scientific and literary institutions, and 5,200 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Baltimore. Stages leave 3 times a week for Gettysburg, Pa.*

HAGERSTOWN, 70 miles from Baltimore, is pleasantly situated on the Antietam creek. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 2 academies, a town-hall, 9 churches, and 3,800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Frederick.*

HANCOCK, situated on the left bank of the Potomac river, has 2 churches, an academy, and 400 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND is situated on the left bank of Potomac river, at the entrance of Wills creek, 178 miles from Baltimore. It contains a court-house, a market-house, a bank, five churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. It occupies the site of Fort Cumberland, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity is picturesque, varied, and beautiful. Extensive beds of coal exist in the surrounding hills and mountains. *Cars leave daily for Baltimore, (fare \$7.) Stages leave for Wheeling, Va., (fare \$4;) and stages in connection with steamboats at Brownsville, Pa., for Pittsburg, (fare \$3.)*

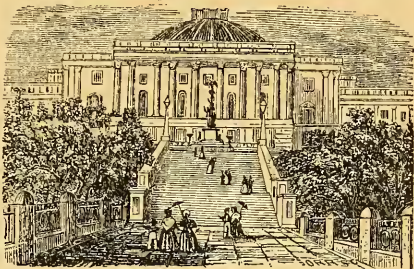


THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA occupies a space of 60 square miles, and is situated on the left bank of the Potomac r. 120 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The territory was formerly 10 miles square, and was ceded by the states of Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of becoming the seat of the government of the Republic. The portion west of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia in 1846. The District, which is under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress, contains the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Pop. 35,000.

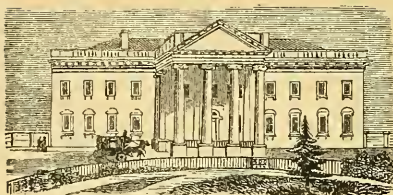
WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, at its confluence with the Anacostia, in N. lat. $38^{\circ} 52' 45''$, and W. lon. $76^{\circ} 55' 30''$ from Greenwich. It is 295 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, 38 from Baltimore, and 225 from New York. It contained, in 1840, 23,364 inhabitants. The city is encompassed by a fine range of hills, and covered in part with trees and shrubbery, presenting verdant and cultivated slopes. The ground on which it is built has a general elevation of about forty feet above the river. In planning the city, the most advantageous ground was appropriated for the different edifices, and for several squares, commanding extensive prospects, and susceptible of such improvements as use or ornament might require. Avenues of direct communication have been made, connecting distant objects with the principal ones. North and south lines, crossed by others running east and west, divide the city into streets and squares. The avenues are named after the respective states, and the

Capitol is the point from which the streets are named,—those north being called A North, &c., and those south, A South, &c. ; those east and west, 1st East, &c., and 1st West, &c., respectively. The avenues are from 120 to 160 feet wide ; Pennsylvania avenue, leading from the Capitol to the President's house, has a sidewalk twenty-six feet wide, paved, and planted with trees, the carriage-way being macadamized.

The Capitol is a large and massy building of the Corinthian order of architecture, and is built of freestone. It is situated in the centre of the square, on an eminence 78 feet above the tide, and is composed of a central edifice with two wings, with a projection on the west side. It covers $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1,820 square feet, exclusive of the circular enclosure for fuel, forming an elegant area and glacier on the west front. The length of the front is 352 feet, including the wings ; the depth of the wings is 121 feet. The projection on the east or main front, including the steps, is 65 feet wide, and another on the west front 83 feet wide. On the east front there is a splendid portico of 22 columns 38 feet high ; and on the west front is a portico of ten columns. The height of the building to the top of the dome is 120 feet. Under the dome, in the middle of the building, is the Rotunda, 95 feet in diameter, and of the same height, and adorned with sculpture, in stone panels in bold relief : the subjects of these are—Smith delivered by the interposition of Pocahontas—the Landing of the Pilgrims—the conflict of Boone with the Indians—and Penn treating with the Indians ; and the four celebrated paintings by Trumbull, representing the presentation of the Declaration of Independence to Congress—the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates—the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown—and Washington resigning his commission to Congress at Annapolis ; also the baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman ; and the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir. The east front has also, in two niches, colossal figures in marble, of *Peace* and of *War*, and a fine marble statue of COLUMBUS, by Persico, has just been added to this entrance. The colossal statue of WASHINGTON, by Greenough, has been placed in the East Park, in a neat temple erected for the purpose. To the west of the Rotunda is the library room of Congress, 92 by 34 feet, and 36 feet in height, containing 30,000 volumes. In the second story of the south wing is the Hall of the House of Representatives, of a semicircular form, 96 feet long and 60 feet high, with a dome supported by 24 columns of native variegated marble, and with capitals of Italian marble. This room is ornamented by some fine statuary and paintings. The Senate Chamber is in the second story of the north wing, and is semicircular, like that of the Representatives, but smaller, being 78 feet long and 45 feet high. Below the Senate Chamber, and nearly of the same form and dimensions, though much less elegant, is the room of the Supreme Court of the United States ; and there are in the building 70 rooms for the accommodation of committees and officers of Congress. Around the Capitol are 22 acres of park, highly ornamented with trees of many varieties, shrubbery, fountains, &c



The President's House is an elegant edifice of freestone, two stories



high, at the intersection of Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont avenues, and stands near the centre of a park of 20 acres, at an elevation of 44 feet above the river. The front entrance faces north upon La Fayette Square, and the southern front, towards

the garden, presents a fine view of the city, of the Potomac river, and the shores of Maryland and Virginia. The building is 170 feet front and 86 feet deep. The north front is ornamented with a fine Ionic portico of four lofty columns, projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into, to place the company under shelter. The middle space is the entrance for visitors who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The interior is elegantly constructed and richly furnished.

On the east of the President's House are two large buildings; there are also two others on the west, for the accommodation of the Departments of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy. The General Post-office, and the Patent-office, are also extensive buildings. The new Treasury building has a splendid colonnade 457 feet in length. The General Post-office is of the Corinthian order. The Patent-office, in addition to other spacious apartments, has one room in the upper story 275 feet long and 65 feet wide, and when completed by wings, will be upwards of 400 feet in length. The portico of this building is of the same extent as that of the Parthenon at Athens.

The Navy Yard is on the eastern branch, about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the Capitol, and contains 27 acres. It has houses for officers, shops, and warehouses, two large ship-houses, an armory, &c. The city contains 30 places of worship, two orphan asylums, three banks, a city hall, an hospital, a penitentiary, a theatre, 12 academies, &c.

Columbian College was incorporated in 1821. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground north of the President's house. It has a medical department attached. In the several departments are a president, 10 professors, and 104 students. It has 4,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday of October.—The National Institution for the Promotion of Science, was organized in 1840. It meets monthly. Its collections are in the grand hall of the Patent-office. The United States Exploring Expedition has added largely to its collection. The Union Literary Society holds a weekly discussion at the lecture-room of the Medical College. The City Library contains 6,000 volumes,

The Congressional Cemetery, a mile east of the Capitol, is handsomely laid out, and contains many sculptured tombs, monuments, &c. It is tastefully adorned with trees and shrubbery.

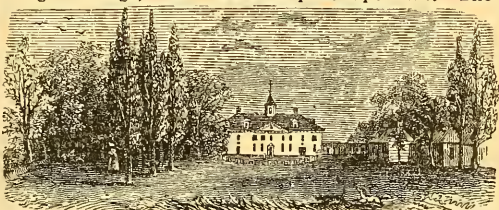
The seat of the Federal government was removed to Washington city in 1800. The north wing of the Capitol was commenced September 16th, 1793; the President, George Washington, laid the corner-stone: the architect was Pierre C. L'Enfant. *Cars leave Washington daily for Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and N. York. Steamboat for Norfolk. Stages for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, &c. Steamboat, railroad, and stage line for N. O. via Richmond. Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile.* See routes.

No traveller should leave Washington without making a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. It is on the bank of the Potomac, fifteen miles from the city. A recent traveller thus describes the spot and his visit. "After a few miles of riding through the forest, with occasional openings and cultivated spots, my friend pointed out a stone sunk in the ground by the roadside, which, he said, marked the beginning of the Mount Vernon estate. Still we rode on for a couple of miles, before the gate and porter's lodge came in sight. After passing the gate, we had still a distance of half a mile before us, and the simple carriage-path led us over a surface much diversified, while the trees were most grand and forest-like. We crossed a brook, passed through a ravine, and felt ourselves so completely in the midst of aboriginal, untouched nature, that the sight of the house and the cluster of surrounding buildings, came like a surprise upon me. The

approach to the house is towards the west front.—

The door from the piazza opened directly into a large room, which we entered. It was no

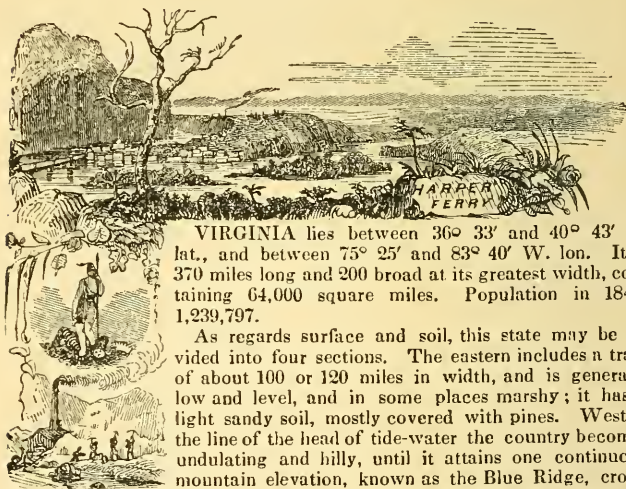
mere habit that lifted the hat from my head, and I stepped lightly, as though upon hallowed ground. . . . The rooms of the house are spacious, and there is something of elegance in their arrangement; yet the whole is marked by great simplicity. All the regard one could wish, seems to have been shown to the sacredness of these public relics, and all things have been kept very nearly as Washington left them. Let every American, and especially every young American, visit this place, and catch something of its spirit. It will make an impression on him which may endure through life. . . . At a short distance from the house, in a retired spot, stands the new family tomb, a plain structure of brick, with a barred iron gate, through which are seen two sarcophagi of white marble, side by side, containing the remains of Washington and his consort. The old family tomb, in which he was first placed, is in a more picturesque situation, upon a knoll, in full view of the river; but the present one is more retired, which was reason enough to determine the wishes of a modest man."



GEORGETOWN, on the left bank of the Potomac river, is two miles west of Washington, from which it is separated by Rock creek, over which are two bridges. The situation is pleasant, commanding a fine view of the Potomac river, the city of Washington, and of the adjacent country: and it contains many elegant buildings and country-seats. It has four banks, a market-house, 7 churches, 6 academies, a college, and 7,312 inhabitants. Georgetown College, founded in 1791, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has two spacious brick edifices, finely situated. It has a president and 14 professors, or other instructors, 90 alumni, 140 students, and 25,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is near the last of July. It was authorized by Congress, in 1815, to confer degrees. There is also a nunnery, called the Convent of Visitation, founded in 1798, which contains from 50 to 70 nuns, attached to which is a large female academy, which generally contains 100 young ladies, instructed by the nuns. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal commences at

this place, which is designed to be extended to the Ohio river, and which has been recently continued to Alexandria. *Omnibuses arrive from and depart for Washington every 15 minutes.*

ALEXANDRIA, seven miles below Washington, is finely situated on the right bank of the Potomac, which has a depth of water here sufficient for vessels of the largest class. The city is considerably elevated, ascending gradually from the river; the streets cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, two banks, two insurance companies, a museum, 8 academies, and 8,500 inhabitants. The Museum is well worth attention. It contains more personal relics of Gen. Washington than can be found elsewhere, and also a large and curious collection of specimens in natural history. The city has considerable shipping, and exports wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal extends to this place. *Steamboats ply hourly to and from Washington.*



VIRGINIA lies between $36^{\circ} 33'$ and $40^{\circ} 43'$ N. lat., and between $75^{\circ} 25'$ and $83^{\circ} 40'$ W. lon. It is 370 miles long and 200 broad at its greatest width, containing 64,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 1,239,797.

As regards surface and soil, this state may be divided into four sections. The eastern includes a tract of about 100 or 120 miles in width, and is generally low and level, and in some places marshy; it has a light sandy soil, mostly covered with pines. West of the line of the head of tide-water the country becomes undulating and hilly, until it attains one continuous mountain elevation, known as the Blue Ridge, crossing the entire width of the state. The alluvial lands in this tract are for the most part very fertile, those of James river especially being unusually productive. The third section includes the valley between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany mountains. This tract, though in parts broken by mountains, is generally the most fertile and healthy part of the state. The fourth section includes the country between the Alleghany chain and the Ohio; this portion, though in many places wild and broken, has a great deal of fine fertile land, with vast deposits of coal, iron, salt, &c.

The Potomac river separates Virginia from Maryland. James river is the largest which belongs to this state. It is 500 miles in length, and flows from the mountains in the interior, behind the Blue Ridge, through which it passes. It is navigable for sloops 120 miles, and for boats much further, and flows into Chesapeake bay. The Appamattox is 130 miles long, and

enters James river 100 miles above Hampton Roads, and is navigable 12 miles to Petersburg. The Rappahannock, 130 miles long, and navigable 110 miles for sloops, rises in the Blue Ridge, and flows into the Chesapeake. York river enters the Chesapeake 30 miles below the Rappahannock, and is navigable 40 miles for ships. The Shenandoah enters the Potomac just before its passage through the Blue Ridge. Of the rivers west of the mountains, the Great Kanawha rises in North Carolina, passes through this state, and enters the Ohio. The Little Kanawha also flows into the Ohio. The Monongahela rises in this state, though it runs chiefly in Pennsylvania.—The lower part of Chesapeake bay lies wholly in this state, is 15 miles wide at its mouth, and enters the Atlantic between Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

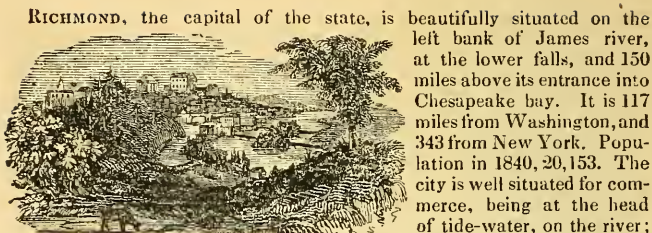
The executive power is vested in a governor, elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. He is chosen for three years, and is ineligible for the next three. There is a council of state, elected in like manner for three years, the seat of one being vacated every year. The senior councillor is lieutenant-governor. The senators can never be more than 36, and the delegates than 150; and both are apportioned anew among the counties every ten years. The senators are elected for four years, and the seats of one-fourth of them are vacated every year. The delegates are chosen annually. All appointments to any office of trust, honor, or profit, by the legislature, are made openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot. The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and of the superior courts, are elected by the joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until removed by a joint vote of two-thirds of the legislature.

The right of suffrage is extended to every resident white male citizen 21 years of age, entitled to vote by the former constitution; or who owns a freehold valued at \$25, or a joint interest in a freehold to that amount; or who has a life estate, or a reversionary title to land valued at \$50, having been so possessed for six months; or who shall own, or be in occupation of a leasehold estate having been recorded two months, for a term not less than five years, of the annual value or rent of \$200; or who for 12 months shall have been a housekeeper and head of a family, and paid the taxes assessed by the commonwealth.

The literary institutions in this state are—William and Mary College, at Williamsburg; Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, with a medical department in Richmond; Washington College, at Lexington; Randolph Macon College, at Boydton; the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; St. Vincent's College, at Richmond; and Richmond College, do. There are theological schools at Richmond and in Fairfax county. There are about 400 academies and 2,000 common schools.

Virginia is sometimes called the Ancient Dominion, having been settled in April, 1607, at Jamestown, on James river, which was the first white settlement in the United States. In convention, June 25th, 1788, the constitution of the United States was adopted—yeas 89, nays 79.

Jamestown, the first settlement in British America, was commenced by Capt. John Smith and his companions, May 13th, 1607. The site is a point of land projecting into James river, seven miles distant from Williamsburg. Of this interesting spot, little now remains but a churchyard, and the tower of an ancient church—a venerable memento of antiquity, carrying back the mind of the traveller, as he hurries by in a passing steamer, to scenes long since vanished “down time's lengthening way.”



RICHMOND, the capital of the state, is beautifully situated on the left bank of James river, at the lower falls, and 150 miles above its entrance into Chesapeake bay. It is 117 miles from Washington, and 343 from New York. Population in 1840, 20,153. The city is well situated for commerce, being at the head of tide-water, on the river; vessels drawing ten feet of water come to Rockets, a mile below the centre of the city, and those drawing 15 feet to Warwick, 3 miles below. There are locks around the falls in James river, and above them it is navigable for boats 220 mnes. A canal extends to Lynchburg, a distance of 116 miles. Manchester is directly opposite to the city, and is connected with it by two bridges. The situation of Richmond is healthy and highly picturesque. The streets cross each other at right angles, and the houses are well built. Shockoe and Richmond hills are opposite to each other, Shockoe creek passing between them: the city is spread over these hills and along the margin of the creek. Shockoe Hill, which is a favorite place of residence, is an elevated plain; and near its brow is Capitol Square, a beautiful public ground. In the centre of this ground stands the Capitol, in a conspicuous and commanding situation, having a portico in front, with an entablature supported by lofty Ionic columns. Within the building, in an open hall, stands a marble statue of Washington, by Hodoun. The City-hall, fronting the Capitol Square, is an elegant building of the Grecian order of architecture. There are in the city 23 churches, 3 banks, two insurance companies, an armory, a theatre, a female asylum, a penitentiary, 13 academies, and a free Lancasterian school. The city is supplied with water which is elevated by hydraulic power into three reservoirs containing a million of gallons each, from which it is distributed in pipes throughout the city.—The Medical department of Hampden Sidney College has a fine building of the Egyptian order of architecture; it has a dean and five members of the faculty. St. Vincent's College, under the control of the Roman Catholics, is about one mile east of the city. It has a president and about 50 students. Richmond College, under the direction of the Baptists, is one mile west of the city. It has a president, 5 professors, and 100 students.

Richmond was founded in 1742, and was made the capital of the state in 1780.—*Steamboats leave daily for Hampton Roads, Norfolk, &c. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Washington, (fare \$5;) for Wilmington, N. C., (fare \$10.50;) for Gordonsville, (fare \$3.25;) and for Raleigh, N. C. Stages leave 3 times a week for Staunton, for White Sulphur Springs via Lynchburg; for Milton, N. C.; and for Old Point Comfort; and twice a week for Rappahannock.*

NORFOLK is on the right bank of Elizabeth river, eight miles above its entrance into Hampton Roads, and 106 miles from Richmond. The situation is low, and the streets are crooked and irregular. It contains a custom-house, a court-house, a market-house, a theatre, four banks, eight churches, an academy, a Lancasterian school, an orphan asylum, an atheneum, and 12,000 inhabitants. PORTSMOUTH is on the left bank of the river, and immediately opposite to Norfolk. It contains a court-house, six churches, a bank, and about 7,000 inhabitants. The United

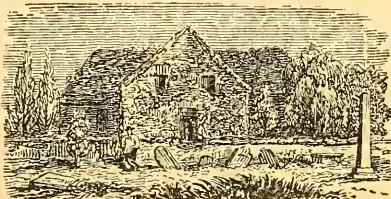
States Navy Yard is situated in the part of the town known as *Gosport*, where has been constructed a large and costly drydock, and extensive buildings, workshops, &c., used in the construction of naval architecture. The Virginia Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy, established in 1840, has 40 pupils. The United States Naval Hospital is a short distance from the Navy Yard. The harbor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the entrance to which is through Hampton Roads, is one of the best on the Atlantic coast. *Steamboats leave daily for Richmond, for Washington, and for Baltimore. Cars leave daily for Wilmington, N. C., via Gareys. Stages leave for Petersburg; and for Edenton, N. C.*

HAMPTON, on the left bank of James river, contains a court-house, four churches, and about 1,200 inhabitants. *Hampton Roads* is a safe and capacious harbor, sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war, and is amply defended by forts Monroe and Calhoun. The channel leading in from the Capes of Virginia to Hampton Roads, is reduced at *Old Point*



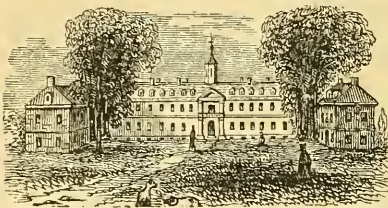
Comfort to a very narrow width. The shoal water, under the action of the sea and the reaction of the bar, is kept in an unrelenting ripple; which circumstance has given to this place the name of the *Rip Raps*. Fort Monroe is an immense fortress, and will mount 335 guns, 130 of which are under bomb-proof covers; Fort Calhoun, or the Castle of the Rip Raps, is directly opposite to Fort Monroe, at a distance of 1,900 yards, and will mount 265 guns, most of which will be under cover. The beach at Old Point Comfort affords excellent bathing-ground; this, with a fine hotel, and other attractions, cause the place to be much resorted to in the summer months. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Baltimore; for Washington; for Richmond, and for Norfolk.*

PETERSBURG is situated on the right bank of Appomattox river, twelve miles above its entrance into James river, and 22 miles from Richmond. Vessels of light draught come up to its docks. The falls of the river here afford extensive water-power. It has a court-house, Masonic-hall, two banks, nine churches, eight academies, extensive manufactories, mills, &c., and about 12,000 inhabitants. It exports largely flour and tobacco. *Blanford Church*, in the vicinity, is one of the most picturesque ruins in the country. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Wilmington, N. C.; for Raleigh; and for Washington via Richmond. Steamboats leave daily for Norfolk. Stages leave 3 times a week for White Sulphur Springs via Lynchburg, and for Norfolk.*



WILLIAMSBURG, the oldest incorporated town in the state, and once the capital, is finely situated on a level plain, between York and James rivers. It is 58 miles from Richmond, 68 from Norfolk, and contains 3

churches, the *magazine*, the buildings of William and Mary Colleges, the Easton Lunatic Asylum, two seminaries, and 1,600 inhabitants. In the square, fronting the College, stands the statue of Lord Botetourt, one of the colonial governors. It is much mutilated, though still presenting a



specimen of elegant sculpture.

William and Mary College, excepting Harvard University, is the oldest literary institution in the Union. It is distinguished for the very large portion of its graduates who have risen to eminence; some of whom have held the highest stations in

the Republic. It was founded in 1692, in the reign of William and Mary, who granted it a donation of 20,000 acres of land. It has a president and five professors, 100 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth of July. There is a law department in this institution. (See route 285.)

YORKTOWN, on the right bank of York river, 70 miles from Richmond, was founded in 1705, and was once a flourishing village; it has now about 40 dwellings, many of which are dilapidated and fast going to decay. It is memorable as the place where Lord Cornwallis surrendered his forces to the combined armies of America and France.

FREDERICKSBURG, situated on the right bank of Rappahannock river, 56 miles from Washington, is regularly laid out, and presents a beautiful appearance from the heights by which it is surrounded. The falls of the river afford good water-power: vessels of 140 tons come up to the foot of the falls. It contains a court-house, two banks, an orphan asylum, five churches, five academies, and about 4,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Washington, and for Richmond. Stages leave 3 times a week for Staunton via Charlottesville; twice a week for Winchester, and for Yorktown.*

WARRENTON is a beautiful village 56 miles from Washington. It contains a court-house, three churches, two academies, and 1,400 inhabitants. *The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs* are six miles southwest from Warrenton. The improvements are very extensive, and the grounds beautifully adorned with shrubbery. The waters are in much repute. *Stages arrive from, and depart 3 times a week (daily in summer) for Washington, and for Fredericksburg.*

CHARLOTTESVILLE is beautifully situated in a fertile valley on the right bank of Rivanna river, 83 miles from Richmond. It is handsomely built, and contains four churches, an academy, a female seminary, and about 2,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the University of Virginia, which was planned by Mr. Jefferson. The buildings are arranged on three sides of a grassy parallelogram, at the upper end of which stands a large rotunda containing the library and lecture-rooms. It has a fine philosophical and chemical apparatus, a cabinet, an anatomical museum, and an astronomical observatory. The buildings include ten pavilions for the professors, and 109 dormitories and six hotels for the accommodation of the students. The institution went into operation in 1825, and has nine professors, 1,236 alumni, 200 students, and 16,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth of July. *Monticello*, formerly the seat of Thomas Jefferson, is three miles southeast from Charlottesville. *Stages*

in connection with railroad cars leave daily for Richmond, stages daily for Washington, and for White Sulphur Springs; and 3 times a week for Fredericksburg and for Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG is situated on the right bank of James river, 116 miles from Richmond, on a steep declivity, and is surrounded by bold and beautiful scenery. It contains two banks, three savings banks, eight churches, 15 classical schools, a library, 30 tobacco manufactories, several extensive flouring-mills, and about 7,000 inhabitants. It is a great tobacco mart, and has an extensive mercantile trade. The town is supplied with water from the James river, raised by hydraulic power into a reservoir capable of containing 400,000 gallons, elevated 253 feet above the river, from whence the water is distributed in iron pipes. The James river canal extends to Richmond, a distance of 147 miles. *Stages leave three times a week for Guyandotte via White Sulphur Springs; for Abingdon; for Salisbury, N. C., via Danville; and for Richmond and Petersburg.*

FARMVILLE, situated on the right bank of the Appomattox river, 75 miles from Richmond, contains three churches, a bank, ten tobacco factories, and about 1,400 inhabitants. Ten miles southwest is *Hampden Sydney College*, founded in 1774, and chartered as a college in 1783. It has a president, five professors, 70 students, and 8,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in September. In the vicinity of the college is the *Union Theological Seminary*, founded in 1824. It has three professors, 20 students, 175 graduates, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave Farmville 3 times a week for Richmond; for Charlottesville; for Lynchburg; and for Petersburg.*

MARTINSBURG, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is 20 miles from Harper's Ferry. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, two academies, and about 1,700 inhabitants. *Berkeley Springs*, twenty-five miles from Martinsburg, are much frequented, and are in high repute. The waters are but slightly impregnated with mineral ingredients.

HARPER'S FERRY is at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, 81 miles from Baltimore and 63 from Washington. The scenery here is perhaps the most singularly picturesque in America. To attain the elevation from which the view is taken heading our description of the state of Virginia, (see page 104,) it is necessary to climb the Blue Ridge by a narrow winding path immediately above the bank of the Potomac. The junction of the two rivers is immediately beneath the spectator's feet; and his delighted eye, resting, first upon the beautiful village of Harper's Ferry, wanders over the wide and woody plains extending to the Alleghany Mountains. (For a particular and masterly description, see Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.) The village contains a national arsenal and armory, four churches, an academy, and about 3,000 inhabitants. In the armory are employed about 250 persons, manufacturing 9,000 stand of arms annually; and in the arsenal are stored from 80 to 90,000 stand of arms. *Cars leave daily for Baltimore, for Cumberland, and for Winchester.*

CHARLESTOWN, 8 miles from Harper's Ferry, contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 3 churches, and 1,500 inhabitants. The *Shannondale Springs* are five miles distant from Charlestown, from which stages run daily. The Springs are upon the



Shannondale river, near the Blue Ridge. The waters contain sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of magnesia, muriate of soda, sulphate of iron, carbonate of iron, sulphureted hydrogen, and carbonic acid. They closely resemble the celebrated Bedford waters in composition, operation, and efficacy. The scenery in the vicinity of these springs is varied and picturesque. *Cars arrive at Charlestown in 7 hours from Baltimore.*

WINCHESTER is situated in a fertile valley, 113 miles from Baltimore and 146 from Richmond. The streets are regularly laid out and the houses handsomely built. It has a court-house, lyceum, Masonic-hall, 12 churches, two banks, a savings institution, an academy, and 3,500 inhabitants. The place is supplied with water brought from a spring through iron pipes. *Jordan's White Sulphur Springs*, 6 miles north from Winchester, have lately come into notice. The waters are said to resemble the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Baltimore. Stages leave 3 times a week for Washington, for the White Sulphur Springs, and also for Parkersburg.*

WOODSTOCK, 62 miles from Harper's Ferry, on the north branch of the Shenandoah river, contains a court-house, an academy, a Masonic-hall, 3 churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. *The Orkney or Yellow Springs* are about 18 miles from Woodstock. There are several lively springs, the waters of which are strongly chalybeate, and have been found beneficial for several complaints. (See route 268.)

STAUNTON, 207 miles from Baltimore, 162 from Washington, and 120 from Richmond, is on the head waters of the Shenandoah river. It contains a court-house, the Western Lunatic Asylum, the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, two academies, two seminaries, 4 churches, and 2,200 inhabitants. *The Augusta Springs* are twelve miles NW. of Staunton. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen, and is said to equal the celebrated Harrowgate waters, England. The accommodations for visitors are ample, and the situation is extremely picturesque. The Cyclopean towers, near these springs, are among the most wonderful curiosities of Virginia. Weir's Cave is 17 miles NW. of Staunton, in a hill a short distance west of the Blue Ridge. "Its dimensions, by the most direct course, are more than 1,600 feet; and by more winding paths, twice that length; and its objects are remarkable for their variety, formation, and beauty. In both respects it will, I think, compare, without injury to itself, with the celebrated Grotto of Antiparos." *Stages arrive and depart 3 times a week for Baltimore via Harper's Ferry; for Washington via Charlottesville, and Fredericksburg; for Richmond, for the White Sulphur Springs, and for Knoxville, via Fincastle, Abingdon, &c. (See route 281.)*

THE WARM SPRINGS, 57 miles from Staunton, are delightfully situated, in a narrow and fertile valley, between two mountain ranges. Besides the county buildings and the elegant hotels, there are but few dwellings. The waters of the Warm Springs afford the most luxurious bathing in the world; they contain neutral salts, and various gases, which act as a gentle aperient, diuretic and sudorific, and give tone and vigor to the system. *The Hot Springs* are five miles from the Warm, in the same beautiful valley with the latter. The waters of the Hot Springs contain nitrogen and carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, silica, and a trace of oxide of iron. (See route 281.)



THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, the most celebrated watering-place of Virginia, are situated 229 miles from Richmond, on the western declivity of the Alleghany mountains, in an extensive valley, as picturesque as fancy ever sketched upon the lap of nature. The spring discharges 18 gallons of water per minute, at a uniform temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit. It contains sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, sulphydrate of sodium, carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, per-oxide of iron, organic matter, iodine, sulphate of magnesia, phosphate of lime, and precipitated sulphur, with the following gases—carbonic acid, sulphureted hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. It is very efficacious in dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, and various other complaints. The accommodations for visitors are elegant, and sufficiently extensive for 1,500 persons; while the fountain, walks, and grounds are tastefully arranged. *The Blue Sulphur Springs* are twenty-two miles west, in a valley surrounded on three sides by mountains, presenting wild and picturesque scenery. The buildings are of brick, and sufficient to entertain commodiously 400 persons. The water is similar to the White Sulphur, and the supply abundant. *The Sweet Springs* are situated in a wide and beautiful valley, 18 miles from the White Sulphur and 29 from Fincastle. The waters contain sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, and silicious earth. About a mile north of the Sweet Springs is the *Red Spring of Alleghany*. The waters are said to be peculiarly efficacious in rheumatic complaints. *The Salt Sulphur Springs* are twenty-five miles from the White Sulphur, and three from the village of Union, on Indian Valley creek. There are three springs—viz., the Sweet, the Salt Sulphur, and the New Spring. The last contains a large portion of iodine, and is highly beneficial for scrofula, and those affections for which iodine is given. The two first are somewhat alike in their properties. The Salt Sulphur contains sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, chloride of calcium, iodine, (probably combined with sodium,) sulphydrate of sodium and magnesium, sulphur, mingled with a peculiar organic matter, per-oxide of iron derived from proto-sulphate, sulphureted hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid. The temperature is 50° Fahrenheit. *The Red Sulphur Springs* are situated on Indian creek, 40 miles from the White Sulphur, 16 miles from the Salt Sulphur. The water is clear and cool—its temperature being 54° Fahrenheit—is strongly charged with sulphureted hydrogen gas, and contains portions of several neutral salts. *Stages leave the White Sulphur Springs three times a week for Washington via Charlottesville; for Baltimore via Winchester; for Richmond via Lynchburg; for Guyandotte; and for Knoxville, Tenn.*

LEXINGTON is situated on an elevated bank on the west side of North

river, a branch of James river, 146 miles from Richmond, and 32 from Staunton. It contains a neat court-house, 4 churches, the buildings of Washington College, and the Military Institution, a classical school, the Ann Smith Female Academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. Washington College, endowed in 1796 by the immortal Washington, and founded in 1812, has a president and five professors, or other instructors, 126 alumni, 136 students, and 2,700 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June. The Virginia Military Institute, on the plan of the school at West Point, has 3 professors and 60 cadets. Fourteen miles southeasterly from Lexington is the NATURAL BRIDGE, a curiosity of surpassing grandeur. The mean height of the bridge from the stream to its upper surface is 215½ ft.; its average width is 80 ft., its length 93 ft.—thickness of the arch 55 ft.—span of the arch 90 ft. (See route 299.)

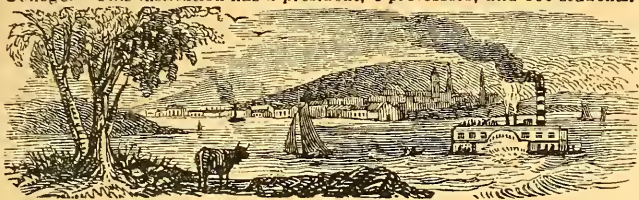
FINCASTLE, pleasantly situated on the southeast declivity of Catawba valley, 175 miles from Richmond, contains a court-house, two academies, 4 churches, and 700 inhabitants. *The Bottetourt Springs*, twelve miles from Fincastle, are much frequented, and the improvements are sufficient to accommodate a large number of visitors. The waters contain sulphur, magnesia, carbonic acid gas, &c. *Daggers' Springs* are 18 miles from Fincastle. The most active mineral ingredients in the water are carbonated alkalies. There are good accommodations for visitors, and the neighborhood abounds in picturesque scenery. *Stages leave Fincastle 3 times weekly for Lynchburg; for Winchester; for Guyandotte via White Sulphur Springs; and for Union via Sweet Springs.*

WYTHEVILLE, 252 miles from Richmond, contains four churches and about 700 inhabitants. *Grayson Sulphur Springs*, 20 miles from Wytheville, are situated on the bank of New river, surrounded by scenery of a remarkably wild and picturesque character. The waters contain carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of soda, &c. (See route 303.)

ABINGDON, situated between the forks of Holston river, 8 miles north of the Tennessee line, is the most considerable and flourishing town in SW. Virginia. Here are a court-house, two academies, four churches, several manufacturing establishments, and about 1,200 inhabitants. Emory and Henry College, founded in 1838, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, is ten miles from the village. It has a president, two professors, one tutor, 125 students, and 2,800 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in June. *The Chilhowee Sulphur Springs* are within 18 miles of Abingdon. *Stages leave Abingdon 3 times a week for Lynchburg, for Winchester, and for Knoxville, Tenn.*

ESTILLVILLE, situated near the Clinch river, is a small village of about 60 dwellings, one church, and a court-house. Four miles from it are the *Holston Springs*, the waters of which possess highly medicinal properties, and are very similar to the White Sulphur. The uniform temperature of the water is 68½°, which renders it a natural medicated bath of the most agreeable degree of heat. *The Natural Tunnel* is twelve miles west from the village. The passage through the mountain is about 450 feet in length. A stream of water passes through it and a stage-road over it. The entrance on the upper side of the ridge is in a high degree imposing and picturesque; but on the lower side the grandeur of the scene is greatly heightened by the superior magnitude of the cliffs, which rise perpendicularly more than 300 feet. *Stages leave 3 times a week for the White Sulphur Springs, and for Cumberland Gap, Tenn.*

WELLSBURG, on the left bank of the Ohio river, 87 miles from Pittsburgh, contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 academies, a bank, several extensive factories, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Bethany* is eight miles east from Wellsburg. It has a few dwellings and the buildings of *Bethany College*. This institution has a president, 4 professors, and 100 students.



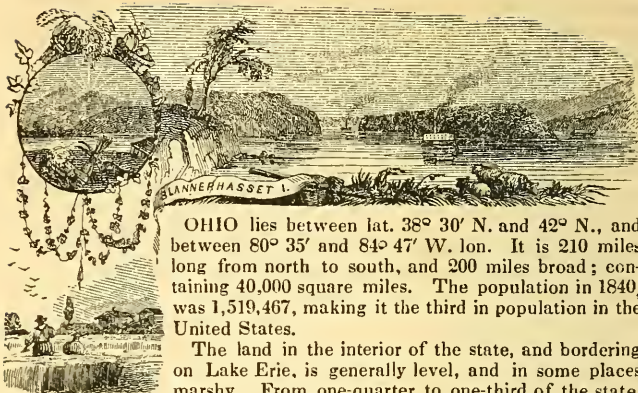
WHEELING is situated on the left bank of Ohio river, at the mouth of Wheeling creek, 104 miles below Pittsburgh by the river, and is surrounded by bold and precipitous hills, containing vast quantities of bituminous coal. It contains a handsome court-house, two academies, two banks and a savings institution, 12 churches, a theatre, the Wheeling Institute, a Masonic-hall, a large number of mills and factories, and 8,000 inhabitants. The city is well supplied with water, raised from the Ohio river. *Steamboats leave daily for Cincinnati, &c.* (See route 620.) *Stages in connection with railroad cars leave daily for Baltimore, (fare \$11,) Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburgh; for Cincinnati; for Maysville, Ky.; and also for St. Louis, via Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ia., and Terre-Haute; three times a week for Ashtabula; for Cleveland; for Sandusky; and twice a week for Marietta, Ohio.*

ELIZABETH, 12 miles below Wheeling, on the left bank of the Ohio river, contains a court-house and a few dwellings. Here, scattered over a large plain, are very extensive ancient tumuli, consisting of one main mound 116 feet high and 400 yards in circumference, surrounded by a ditch, and encompassed by other similar but smaller mounds.

PARKERSBURG is situated on the north side of Little Kanawha river, at its junction with Ohio river, 209 miles, by the river, below Pittsburgh. It has a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, and about 1,200 inhabitants, and is a flourishing village. Two miles below, in the Ohio, is *Blannerhasset's Island*, a beautifully wooded spot, celebrated as the residence of Mr. Blannerhasset. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Baltimore, via Winchester.*

POINT PLEASANT is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Great Kanawha river, 296 miles below Pittsburgh by the course of the river. It is on the site of one of the bloodiest battles ever fought with the Indians in Virginia, which took place Oct. 10th, 1774. The village contains a court-house, two churches, and about 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburgh and for Cincinnati. Stages three times a week for the White Sulphur Springs, &c.*

GUYANDOTTE lies on the left bank of the Ohio river, at the entrance of Guyandotte river, 337 miles below Pittsburgh. It is the most important point of steamboat embarkation and debarkation in Western Virginia, with the exception of Wheeling, and is rapidly growing in importance in this respect. It contains a church and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Richmond, for Washington, and for Baltimore via the White Sulphur Springs.*



OHIO lies between lat. $38^{\circ} 30' N.$ and $42^{\circ} N.$, and between $80^{\circ} 35'$ and $84^{\circ} 47' W.$ lon. It is 210 miles long from north to south, and 200 miles broad; containing 40,000 square miles. The population in 1840, was 1,519,467, making it the third in population in the United States.

The land in the interior of the state, and bordering on Lake Erie, is generally level, and in some places marshy. From one-quarter to one-third of the state, comprehending the eastern and southeastern parts, bordering on the Ohio river, is generally hilly and broken, but in no part mountainous. On the margin of the Ohio river, and several of its tributaries, are alluvial lands of great fertility. The valleys of the Scioto and the Great and Little Miami, are the most extensive sections of level, rich, and fertile lands in the state. At the head of the Muskingum river are prairies of considerable extent, some of which are wet, though generally dry and fertile. The height of land which divides the waters which fall into the Ohio from those which fall into Lake Erie, is the most marshy of any in the state; while the land on the margin of the rivers is generally dry. Wheat may be regarded as the staple production of the state, though Indian corn and other grains are largely cultivated.

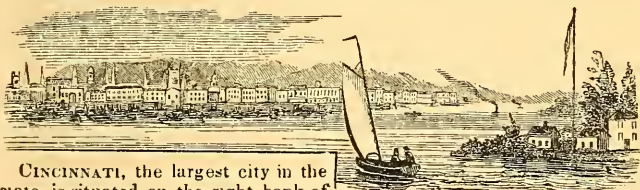
The Ohio river, which gives name to the state, washes its entire southern border. This river is 1,004 miles long, from Pittsburg to its mouth, by its various windings, though it is only 614 in a direct line. Its current is gentle, with no falls excepting at Louisville, Kentucky, where there is a descent of $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in two miles, (which is obviated by a canal.) For about half the year it is navigable for steamboats of a large class through its whole course. The Muskingum, the largest river which flows entirely in this state, is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. It is navigable for boats 100 miles. The Scioto, the second river in magnitude, flowing entirely within the state, is about 200 miles long, and enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. Its largest branch is the Whetstone, or Olentangy, which joins it immediately above Columbus; it is navigable for boats 130 miles. The Great Miami, a rapid river in the western part of the state, is 100 miles long, and enters the Ohio in the SW. corner of the state. The Little Miami has a course of 70 miles, and enters the Ohio seven miles above Cincinnati. The Maumee, 100 miles long, rises in Indiana, runs through the northwest part of the state, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee bay. It is navigable for steamboats to Perrysburg, 18 miles from the lake, and above the rapids is boatable for a considerable distance. The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the state, and after a course of about 80 miles, enters Sandusky bay, and thence into Lake Erie. The Cuyahoga

risers in the north part of the state, and, after a curved course of 60 miles, enters Lake Erie at Cleveland. It has a number of falls which furnish valuable mill-seats. Besides these, there are Huron, Vermilion, Black, Grand, and Ashtabula rivers, which fall into Lake Erie.

The governor is elected by the people for two years. The senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the number of male white inhabitants over 21 years of age. The number can never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of the representatives. The representatives are apportioned among the counties according to the number of inhabitants over 21 years of age, and there can never be more than 72 nor less than 36.—The judges of the Supreme Court and other courts are elected by the joint-ballot of the legislature, for the term of seven years.—The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all white male citizens over 21 years of age, who have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and who have paid or been assessed with a state or county tax.

Literary Institutions :—The University of Ohio, at Athens; the Miami University, at Oxford; Franklin College, at New Athens; the Western Reserve College, at Hudson; Granville College, at Granville; Oberlin Collegiate Institute, at Oberlin; Cincinnati College, at Cincinnati; Kenyon College, at Gambier; Marietta College, at Marietta; Willoughby University, at Willoughby; Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. There are also theological departments in Kenyon, Western Reserve, and Granville colleges, and in the Oberlin Institute; a Lutheran Theological School at Columbus; two medical and one law school at Cincinnati. There are in the state 75 academies and 5,200 common schools.

The first permanent settlement in Ohio was made in 1788, at Marietta. In 1802 Ohio was admitted into the Union.



CINCINNATI, the largest city in the state, is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 455 miles below Pittsburg, and 1,548 above New Orleans. It is the largest city of the west, north of New Orleans, and the sixth in population in the United States. Population in 1840 46,338. in 1845, 65,000. 1848, about 90,000. 1849, 110,000

The city is near the eastern extremity of a valley of about 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by beautiful hills which rise to the height of 300 feet by gentle slopes, which are mostly covered by trees. It is built on two table-lands, the one from 40 to 60 feet higher than the other. The upper plain of Cincinnati is 25 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The shore at the landing-place is paved to low-water mark, and supplied with floating wharves adapted to the great rise and fall of water in the river.—The central part of the city is compactly and finely built with spacious warehouses, stores, and dwellings, generally of brick. Many of the streets are well paved and extensively planted with shade-trees. The climate is variable, but is considered healthy.

Cincinnati contains many literary and charitable institutions. The

Cincinnati College, founded in 1819, has fine grounds and a valuable building in the centre of the city. It has a president, 7 professors or other instructors, and 160 students. The commencement is on the last Monday in June. Woodward College has a president, five professors or other instructors, 100 students, and 800 volumes in its libraries. St. Xavier College, founded in 1840, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has a president and other instructors, about 100 students, and from 4 to 5,000 volumes in its libraries. Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian Theological Institution, opened in 1833, and located at Walnut Hills, two miles from the city, has 3 professors, 100 students, and 10,300 volumes in its libraries. Its anniversary is on the second Wednesday in June. The Medical College of Ohio, chartered and placed under a board of trustees in 1825, has large and commodious buildings, with lecture-rooms, &c. It has seven professors, and over 2,000 volumes in its libraries. Its apparatus in anatomy, comparative anatomy, surgery, chemistry, and materia medica, is very complete. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November, annually. Its students, who number 130, have access to the Commercial Hospital to witness operations and the treatment of patients by the faculty. The Cincinnati Law-school is connected with the Cincinnati College, and has 3 professors and 30 students. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828 for the Instruction of Mechanics, by lectures, &c., in the Arts and Sciences. It has a valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus, a library, and a reading-room. The Hall of the Institute is situated on Third-street, and contains an ample number of rooms, one of which is devoted to the Western Academy of Natural Sciences. An annual fair for encouraging Arts and Manufactures is held in another of the rooms, commencing on the third Monday in June.—The common or free schools are of a high order; nine of them have buildings three stories high, with various apparatus, 60 teachers, and about 4,000 scholars. A college of teachers was established in 1821, for advancing the interests of schools in the Mississippi valley. The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association has a library of 7,000 volumes and a reading-room. The Apprentices' Library, founded in 1821, contains 2,200 volumes.

The charitable institutions of the city are highly respectable. There are two Roman Catholic asylums, and the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, incorporated in 1821, has accommodations for 250 persons; a part of the establishment is appropriated as a poorhouse.

There are 76 churches, a court-house, 5 markets, a United States Land-office, 3 theatres, and a museum. The city is supplied with water raised from the Ohio river by steam-power. A large water-power is obtained by the surplus water of the Miami canal, and manufacturing is carried on extensively. By means of canals, railroads, and macadamized turnpikes, Cincinnati enjoys great facilities for internal communication. The Miami canal extends to, and unites with the Wabash and Erie canal. The Whitewater canal extends to Cambridge, 70 miles.

Cincinnati was founded in 1789, and chartered as a city in 1819.

Steamboats leave daily for Pittsburg; for St. Louis; for New Orleans, and the intermediate places. Cars leave daily for Sandusky City, connecting at Springfield with lines of stages for Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling; and for Cleveland. Stages leave daily for Dayton; for St. Louis via Indianapolis; 3 times a week for Chillicothe, and for Lancaster; twice a week for Nashville via Lexington; and also for Knoxville, Tenn. Fare to New Orleans, from \$12 to 20. (See route 620.)

COLUMBUS, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of Scioto river, immediately below the junction of Olentangy or Whetstone river, 142 miles from Cleveland, and 127 from Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. In the centre of the city is a public square of 10 acres, handsomely enclosed. A bridge across Scioto river connects it with Franklinton. Pop. 12,000.

Upon the southwest corner of the public square stands the State House, fronting the west, a brick edifice with two elevated stories, 75 feet long by 50 wide, with a handsome cupola, the top of the spire of which is elevated 106 feet above the ground, and from the balcony of which a beautiful view is presented of the city, the winding Scioto, and of the surrounding country. It contains a Representatives' Hall on the lower floor, and a Senate-chamber immediately above. Near it stands a building for the public officers of the state. The State Penitentiary is an elegant and substantial edifice, half a mile north of Broad-street. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb stands half a mile east of the State-house. The State Lunatic Asylum is on Broad-street, east of the State-house. The Institution for the Blind is situated near the asylums. The Theological Seminary of the German Lutherans is on elevated ground, three-fourths of a mile south of the State-house.

Columbus has 17 churches, many of which are very elegant buildings. A canal eleven miles long connects it with the Ohio canal at Lockbourne. Columbus was incorporated as a city in 1834. *Stages leave daily for Wheeling, Va.; for Cincinnati, and for Portsmouth; three times a week for Cleveland; and for Sandusky City.*

ZANESVILLE is beautifully situated on the left bank of Muskingum river, opposite the mouth of Licking river, 73 miles from Wheeling. The National road runs through it, and crosses the Muskingum by a fine bridge. The village contains an elegant court-house, a market-house, two academies, an atheneum with a reading-room, a cabinet of minerals, and a library of 9,000 volumes, a juvenile lyceum with a reading-room and library, a bank, 14 churches, several extensive flouring-mills and iron works, and 7000 inhabitants—including the suburbs, 10,000. From this place the Muskingum, by dams and locks, has been made navigable to its mouth on the Ohio. The site of the town was granted to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, as a reward for opening a bridle track from Wheeling to Maysville. The village was laid out and the first cabin built in 1799. *Stages leave daily for Maysville, Ky.; for Cincinnati, and for Wheeling; three times a week for Marietta, and for Cleveland via Massillon.*

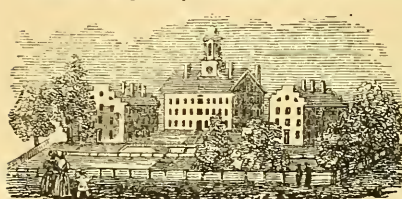
CAMBRIDGE is situated on the east side of Wills creek, a branch of the Muskingum river, over which is a fine bridge. It contains a court-house, an academy, 4 churches, and 1,600 inhabitants. (See route 275.)

ST. CLAIRSVILLE occupies an elevated situation on the National road, 116 miles from Cincinnati, and 11 from Wheeling, and contains six churches, a court-house, a bank, an academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages pass daily from Wheeling and from Columbus.*

MARIETTA, named in honor of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, is pleasantly situated on the Muskingum river, at its entrance into Ohio river, 196 miles below Pittsburg. Population 2000. It is neatly built and contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 7 churches, a bank, a lyceum, a female academy, a public library, and the Marietta Collegiate Institute, founded in 1832. The Institute has 7 professors or other instructors, 170 students, and 3,500 volumes in its libraries. Manual labor is connected with it. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in

July. *Steamboats pass daily from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, &c., &c. Stages leave three times a week for Zanesville, and twice a week for Wheeling, Va.*

ATHENS is prettily situated on the left bank of the Hocking river, 73



miles from Columbus, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, the buildings of the Ohio University, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *The Ohio University* was founded in 1819, and endowed with two townships of land. It has 8 professors, 149 alumni, 166 students,

and 2,500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbus via Lancaster.*

GALLIPOLIS has a pleasant situation on the right bank of Ohio river, on elevated ground, 300 miles, by river, from Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, three churches, a bank, an academy, and about 1,700 inhabitants. An ancient mound lies near the village. *Steamboats pass daily from Pittsburg and Cincinnati.*

CIRCLEVILLE lies on the left bank of Scioto river, 97 miles from Cincinnati. The village contains an elegant court-house, 6 public offices, 6 churches, a bank, an academy, and about 3,000 inhabitants. The Ohio canal passes through the place, and crosses the river in a fine aqueduct, and there is here an extensive water-power. Within the limits of the town are two mounds or tumuli, one of which is square, and the other of a circular form; from the latter the place derives its name.

CHILLICOTHE, once the capital of the state, is handsomely situated on the right bank of Scioto river, 98 miles from Cincinnati. The village is built between Paint creek on the south and the Scioto on the north, the streams being three-fourths of a mile apart. It has a court-house, two markets, a United States Land-office, a bank, 13 churches, two academies, and 7,000 inhabitants. The Ohio canal passes through it. Near the village is a hill from which a fine view is obtained. In the vicinity, on Paint creek, and even on what is now occupied by the town, formerly stood several ancient tumuli, or mounds. *Stages pass through daily for Zanesville; for Columbus; for Portsmouth; and for Maysville, Ky.*

PORTSMOUTH is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, at the entrance of the Scioto river, 105 miles above Cincinnati. The Ohio canal, which connects Lake Erie with the Ohio river, terminates at this place. The village contains a court-house, 5 churches, a bank, and about 2,500 inhabitants. Here are a number of mills and manufactories. Iron ore and coal abound in the vicinity. The town is supplied with water from the Ohio river, raised by steam-power. *Steamboats pass daily for Wheeling, Pittsburg, &c., and for Cincinnati. Stages leave daily for Columbus.*

STEUBENVILLE is situated on the west bank of the Ohio river, 80 miles below Pittsburg, by the river, and is regularly laid out. It contains a court-house, an elegant town-house, a bank, two academies, 11 churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and 7,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Pittsburg; three times a week for Washington, Pa.; for Cambridge; and for Canton; and twice a week for Dover (See route 620.)*

NEW LISBON, situated on a branch of Little Beaver river, 59 miles from Pittsburg, contains a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, several manufactories, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

PAINESVILLE is situated on elevated ground, on the left bank of Grand river, three miles from Lake Erie and 29 from Cleveland. It has a court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a bank, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Fairport*, two miles north, is near the mouth of Grand river where there is a good harbor. **WILLOUGHBY**, 11 miles southwest from Painesville, contains the Willoughby Medical College, two churches, and 700 inhabitants. The College, chartered in 1834, has 9 professors and 126 students. The lectures commence on the last Monday in October. *Stages leave Painesville daily for Buffalo via Erie; and for Cleveland.*

CLEVELAND is situated on an elevated plain at the entrance of Cuyahoga river into Lake Erie, 195 miles from Buffalo. Its harbor is one of the best on the lake, spacious and safe. The city is regularly laid out, and near its centre is a large public square. The bluff on which it is built is 80 feet above the level of the lake, from which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained, overlooking the meanderings of the Cuyahoga, the shipping in the harbor, and the passing vessels on the lake. The city contains a court-house, 4 banks, a lyceum, a reading-room, five academies, twenty churches, and about 14,000 inhabitants. The Ohio canal terminates here. The Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, founded in 1844, has seven professors and 111 students. The lectures commence on the first Wednesday in November. The Western Reserve College is at Hudson, 24 miles southeast from Cleveland. The village contains several churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. The College, founded in 1826, has a president, 12 professors, 82 alumni, 320 students, 6,500 volumes in its libraries, and an extensive philosophical apparatus. The commencement is on the second Wednesday in August. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Buffalo; and for Detroit, &c. Stages leave daily for Buffalo via Erie, Pa.; for Toledo via Sandusky; and for Pittsburg, Pa.; three times a week for Zanesville via Akron, Massillon, &c. Canal boats leave daily for Portsmouth and the intermediate places.* (For route see canals in Ohio.)



AKRON is situated on the Ohio canal, 38 miles from Cleveland. The canal, by a succession of locks, rises to the Portage summit. From the waste water of the canal, and from the Little Cuyahoga, an immense water-power has been created. The village contains a court-house, 8 churches, an academy, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Cleveland.*

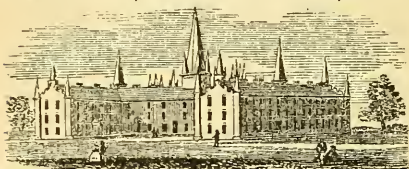
CUYAHOGA FALLS is on the Cuyahoga river, five miles from Akron. The river here passes through a deep channel in the rocks, and by successive cascades falls in a short distance 240 feet, causing an immense water-power, which has been made extensively available. The village has four churches, a lyceum, an academy, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

MASSILLON, situated on the left bank of the Tuscarawas river, and on the Ohio canal, contains a bank, seven churches, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

COSHOCTON is situated on the left bank of the Muskingum river, and contains 4 churches, a court-house, and about 700 inhabitants.

NEWARK, 39 miles from Columbus, is on the Ohio canal. It has a court-house, two academies, 9 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. *Granville*, 6 miles from Newark, contains 6 churches, 3 seminaries, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Granville College*, one mile east of the village, was founded in 1832, and has a president, 4 professors, 25 students, and 3,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in August. *Stages leave for Zanesville via Newark 3 times a week.*

MT. VERNON, situated on Owl creek, a branch of Muskingum river, 51



miles from Columbus, contains a court-house, ten churches, several manufacturing establishments, and two thousand five hundred inhabitants. *Gambier*, five miles from Mt. Vernon, is the seat of

Kenyon College, founded in 1826, (under the direction of the Episcopalians,) which has a president, 7 professors, 115 alumni, 57 students, and 10,000 volumes in its libraries. The village contains 2 churches, an academy, and 300 inhabitants. *Stages leave Mt. Vernon 3 times a week for Cleveland; and also for Columbus.*

WOOSTER, situated on Killbuck creek, 93 miles from Columbus, contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 8 churches, a bank, an academy, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Pittsburg, Pa.; for Cleveland; for Sandusky City; for Cincinnati via Columbus; and for Zanesville.*

ELYRIA, 116 miles north from Columbus, and 24 west from Cleveland, is pleasantly situated on a plain between the two branches of Black river, which unite half a mile below the village, and each of which has a perpendicular fall of about 40 feet on opposite sides of the village, affording extensive water-power. It contains a court-house, six churches, an academy, several manufactories, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Cleveland, and for Toledo.*

Oberlin, 8 miles from Elyria, is the seat of Oberlin Collegiate Institute, which embraces a male and female department, both on the manual-labor system. It was founded in 1834, and has a president, 15 professors or other instructors, and 400 students. *Stages arrive from, and depart for Elyria daily.*

MANSFIELD is 63 miles from Columbus and 69 from Sandusky. It is prettily situated on elevated ground, and has a court-house, 7 churches, an academy, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Sandusky. Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbus; for Wooster; and for Bucyrus.*

SANDUSKY CITY is situated on the south side of Sandusky bay, 3 miles distant from Lake Erie, and 57 miles from Cleveland. During the summer months it is enlivened by the commerce and travel of the lakes, giving it a bustling appearance. It is a rapidly improving town, and contains six fine churches, an academy, and about 3,000 inhabitants. Immense quantities of superior building-stone are quarried here. *Cars leave daily for Cincinnati via Springfield, &c.; and also for Mansfield. Stages leave for Cleveland and for Toledo; 3 times a week for Wooster.*

TOLEDO is situated on the left bank of Maumee river, near its entrance

into Maumee bay, 130 miles from Cleveland. The village contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, and since the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, it is rapidly growing into importance. A great number of steamboats, canal boats, and vessels on the lake are constantly arriving here and departing. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Hillsdale, Mich., via Adrian. Stages leave for Cleveland, and canal packets for La Fayette, Ia.; and also for Cincinnati.*

MAUMEE CITY, on the left bank of Maumee river, contains a court-house, 5 churches, and 1,200 inhabitants. The water-power is inexhaustible, and already gives motion to several mills and manufactories. *Perrysburg*, nearly opposite to Maumee City, contains a court-house, three churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. (See route 307.)

BELLEFONTAINE (named from the fine springs of limestone water with which it is supplied) is 118 miles north of Cincinnati. It has a court-house, several churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Cincinnati; and for Sandusky City.*

SPRINGFIELD, situated on the left bank of Mad river, 85 miles from Cincinnati, has a court-house, nine churches, two academies, several extensive mills and manufactories, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati, and for Sandusky City; stages daily for Wheeling, Va.; for Cleveland; and for Indianapolis.*

YELLOW SPRINGS is 9 miles S. from Springfield. It is much resorted to as a watering-place, having a commodious hotel and numerous cottages, spread over green lawns and amidst delightful groves. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and possess valuable medicinal properties.

XENIA is pleasantly situated on a branch of Little Miami river, and contains a court-house, 10 churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati; stages for Columbus; and also for Sandusky City; three times a week for the Yellow Springs.*

SIDNEY is situated on the west branch of the Great Miami river, 106 miles from Cincinnati, and contains a court-house, 6 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Cincinnati.*

DAYTON is situated on the left bank of Great Miami river, just below its junction with Mad river, 52 miles from Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out, with spacious streets. The city contains a court-house and county offices, a banking-house, a market-house, two academies, a female seminary, 15 churches, and about 12,000 inhabitants. There are a number of extensive mills and factories. The Miami canal passes through the place. *Stages leave daily for Cincinnati, for Columbus, for Indianapolis, Ia., and for Sydney.*

HAMILTON, situated on the left bank of Great Miami river, 23 miles from Cincinnati, has a court-house, 7 churches, a bank, a female seminary, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Cincinnati and for Dayton.*

OXFORD, 12 miles from Hamilton, is situated on a branch of Great Miami river. The village contains the building of Miami University, several churches, an academy, and about 800 inhabitants. The University was founded in 1809, and endowed by the Congress of the United States with 36 square miles of land; it now yields an annual income of \$4,500, and is constantly increasing. This institution has a president, 5 professors, 309 alumni, 150 students, and 4,500 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Cincinnati; and for Indianapolis.*

RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,

THROUGH

THE CENTRAL STATES.

(206) F'M NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
To Jersey City ..	1	
<i>New Jersey R. R.</i>		
Newark	8½	9½
Elizabethtown ..	5½	14½
Rahway	5½	19½
Metuchin	7	26½
Flemington	2½	29
Freeman's	1	30
Campbell's	2	32
N. BRUNSWICK ..	1½	33½

Trenton & N. Brunswick R. R.

Dean's Pond	8	41½
Kingston	4	45½
Princeton depot ..	4½	50
TRENTON	10	60

Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad.

Tullytown, Pa.	6	66
Bristol	4	70
<i>Steamboat.</i>		
PHILADELPHIA ..	20½	90½

(207) F'M NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
South Amboy ...		27
<i>Camden & Amboy R. R.</i>		
South River	5	33
Spotswood	6	38
West's	4	42
Prospect Plains ..	3	45
Hightstown	4	49
Centreville	4	53
Hungry Hill	3	56
Sandhills	2	58
BORDENTOWN ..	5	63
Kincora	4	67
Burlington	4	71
Rancocas	6	77
Brick Sta. House ..	7	84
Camden	5	89
<i>Steamboat.</i>		
PHILADELPHIA ..	1	90

(208) F'M NEW YORK TO EASTON, Pa.

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
To Elizabethport ..	15	
<i>Elizabethtown & Somerville R. R.</i>		
Elizabethtown ..	1½	16½
Westfield	5	23½
Scotch Plains	3	26½
Plainfield	2	28½
Newmarket	2	31½
Boundbrook	4	35½
SOMERVILLE	5	40½

Somerville and Easton Railroad.

North Branch ...	4½	45
Whitehouse	5	50
Lebanon	5	55
Clinton	3	58
Perryville	3	61
Bloomsbury	8	69
EASTON	10	79

(209) F'M NEW YORK TO MILFORD.

To Newark— (see No. 206) ..	9½	
<i>Morris & Essex R. R.</i>		
Orange	4	13½
Millville	6	19½
Summit	3	22½
Chatham	3	25½
Madison	2½	28
MORRISTOWN ..	4½	32½
Morris Plains	3½	36
Dover	5	41
<i>Stage.</i>		
Stanhope	12	53
Andover	6	59
Augusta	5	64
Sandystown	12	76
MILFORD, Pa.	6	82

(209½) F'M NEW YORK TO EASTON.

To Morristown— (see No. 209) ..	32½	
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Mendham	6½	39
Chester	5	44
Schooley's Mt'n. ...	6	50
Mansfield	11	61
New Village	6	67
EASTON	6	73

(210) F'M NEW YORK TO PATERSON.

To Jersey City ..		1
<i>N. Jersey R. R.</i>		
Bergen Junction. ...	1½	2½
<i>Paterson R. R.</i>		
Seacaucus	2½	5
Boiling Spring ..	4	9
Passaic Bridge ..	2	11
Aquackanonck ..	¾	11½
Ackerman's	1	12½
PATERSON	3½	16½
<i>Paterson & Ramapo R. R.</i>		
Franklin	7½	24
West Milford	5	29
RAMAPO	2	31

(211) F'M NEW BRUNSWICK TO L'G BRANCH.

To South River ..		5
Spotswood	5	10
Middletown Point ..	9	19
Middletown	5	24
Leedsville	5	29
Red Bank	3	32
Shrewsbury	2	34
LONG BRANCH ..	5	39

(213) F'M TRENTON TO LONG BRANCH.

To Yardville ...		6
Allentown	6	12
Hightstown	7	19
Cranberry	3	22
Englishtown	9	31
Freehold	6	37
Colt's Neck	5	42
Eatontown	7	49
LONG BRANCH ..	3	52

(214) F'M TRENTON TO MANSFIELD.

To Pennington ...		8
Woodville	5	13

Ringoes	6	19	Camden & Woodbury	READING	8	56
Flemington	6	25	Railroad.	Mohrsville	10	66
Clinton	12	37	Woodbury	Hamburg	6	72
Clarksville	5	42	Stage.	Tunnel.....1500 ft.		
MANSFIELD	5	47	Clarksboro'	Port Clinton	4	76
(215) FR'M PHILADEL-			Swedesboro'	Landringsville	7	83
PHIA TO TUCKERTON.			Sharpstown	Schnylkill Haven	4	87
To Camden, N. J.	1		SALEM	POTTSVILLE	5	92
Evesham	11	12	(220) FR'M PHILADEL-	Stage.		
Atsion	17	29	PHIA TO BINGHAM-	Fountain Spring..	13	105
Sooy's Inn	12	41	TON, N. Y.,	Bear Gap	12	117
Bass River Hotel	8	49	Via Easton & Wilkes-	Shamokin	5	122
TUCKERTON	5	54	barre.	Sunbury	12	134
(216) FR'M PHILADEL-			To Rising Sun ...	NORTHUMBERL'D	1	135
PHIA TO ABSCOMBE.			Milestown	(222) F'M PHILADEL'A		
To Camden, N. J.	1		Abington	TO CORNING, N. Y.,		
Haddonfield	6	7	Willow Grove ...	Via Reading, North-		
Long-a-Coming	9	16	Horsham	umberland, and Wil-		
Winslow	10	26	Doylestown	liamsp't.		
May's Landing	19	45	Danboro'	To Northumber-		
Bargaintown	14	59	Ottsville	land	135	
Absecombe	7	66	Bucksville	Milton	12	147
(217) F'M PHILADEL'A			Monroe	McEwensville	4	151
TO CAPE ISLAND,			Raubsville	Muncy	10	161
Via Tuckahoe.			EASTON	Montoursville ...	10	171
To Camden, N. J.	1		Nazareth	WILLIAMSPORT	4	175
Chew's Landing	9	10	Jacobsburg	Williamsp't & Elmira		
Good Intent	3	13	Wind Gap	Railroad.		
Cross Keys	5	18	Shafer's	Trout Run	15	190
Tuckahoe	35	53	Mt. Pocono	Stage.		
Dennis' Creek	9	62	Stoddartsville ...	Liberty	16	206
CAPE ISLAND—			Bear Creek	BLOSSBURG	9	215
(see No. 217) ...	23	85	WILKESBARRE	Corning & Blossburg		
(218) F'M PHILADEL'A			Kingston	Railroad.		
TO CAPE ISLAND,			Wyoming	Covington	5	220
Via Bridgeton.			Exeter	Mansfield	5	225
To Camden, N. J.	1		North Moreland ..	Tioga	8	233
Camden & Woodbury			Eaton	Lawrenceville	7	240
Railroad.			TUNKHANNOCK ..	Lindleytown	3	243
Woodbury	8	9	Lynn	Erwin Centre ...	3	246
Stage.			Springville	CORNING	9	255
Carpenter's Land-			Dimock	(223) F'M PHILADEL'A		
ing	3	12	MONTROSE	TO HARRISBURG,		
Mullico Hill	5	17	Lawsville Centre.	Via Lancaster.		
Pitt's Grove	9	26	Conklin	Columbia Railroad.		
Deerfield	8	34	BINGHAMTON	To Head of In-		
BRIDGETON	6	40	(221) F'M PHILADEL'A	clined Plane....	7	4
Millville	11	51	TO NORTHUMBERL'D,	Whitehall	3	11
Port Elizabeth	6	57	Via Norristown, Read-	Morgan's Corner ..	5	19
Leesburg	5	62	ing, & Pottsville.	Reeseville	2	21
Dennis' Creek	7	69	Philadelphia, Reading,	Westchester Turn-	3	24
Goshen	4	73	& Pottsville RR.	out	6	30
Cape May	4	77	To Bridge	Paoli	4	34
Cold Spring	12	89	Falls	Whiteland	2	36
CAPE ISLAND	3	92	Manayunk	DOWNINGTOWN..	5	41
(219) F'M PHILADEL'A			Conshohocken	Gallighersville	3	49
TO SALEM.			NORRISTOWN	Coatsville	2	51
To Camden, N. J.	1		Valley Forge	Parksburg	2	53
			Phoenixville	Penningtonville ..	1	54
			Pottstown	Noblesville		
			Douglassville	The Gap		
			Baumstown	Bellevue		

Kinzie's.....	2	56
Jennun's.....	3	59
Paradise.....	1	60
Concord.....	1	61
Enterprise.....	3	64
LANCASTER.....	7	71

Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad.

Mt. Joy.....	12	83
Elizabethtown...		90
Tunnel.....	1	91
Middletown.....	6	91
HARRISBURG.....	9	106

(224) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO PITTSBURG,

Via Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg.

TO HARRISBURG (see No. 223)...		106
Dauphin.....	8	114
Benvenue.....	7	121
Millertown.....	15	136
Thompsontown...	6	142
Mexico.....	6	148
Mifflintown.....	3	151
LEWISTOWN.....	12	163
Strode's Mills...	5	168
McVeytown.....	6	174
Atkinson's Mills..	5	179
Mill Creek.....	9	188
HUNTINGDON....	5	193
Alexandria.....	6	199
Water Street.....	2	201
Yellow Springs..	6	207
Canoe Creek.....	5	212
Frankstown.....	5	217
HOLLIDAYSBURG.	3	220
Duncansville....	2	222
Summit.....	9	231
Munster.....	5	236
EBENSBURG.....	4	240
Armagh.....	19	259
Blairsville.....	14	273
New Alexandria..	10	283
Salem X Roads..	8	291
Murraysville....	7	298
Wilkinsburg.....	11	309
PITTSBURG.....	8	317

(225) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO PITTSBURG,

Via Columbia & Chambersburg.

Columbia Railroad.

TO LANCASTER— (see No. 223)...		71
Dillerville.....	1	72
Mountville.....	7	79
Columbia.....	4	83
Wrightsville.....	1	84

York & Wrightsville Railroad.

Hoover's.....	6	90
YORK.....	6	96

Stage.

Farmer's.....	9	105
Abottstown.....	5	110
New Oxford.....	4	114
GETTYSBURG....	10	124
Cashtown.....	8	132
Fayetteville.....	11	143
CHAMBERSBURG..	7	150
St. Thomas.....	8	158
Loudon.....	6	164
M'Connellsburg..	8	172
Harrisonville....	6	178
Ray's Hill.....	11	189
Bloody Run.....	9	198
Bedford.....	8	206
Schellsburg.....	9	215
Stoyestown.....	19	234
Laurel Hill.....	8	242
Laughlinton.....	7	249
Ligonier.....	3	252
Youngstown.....	9	261
Greensburg.....	10	271
Adamsburg.....	6	277
Stewartsville....	6	283
Turtle Creek.....	4	287
E. Liberty.....	8	295
PITTSBURG.....	5	300

(225½) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO PITTSBURG,

Via Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

TO HARRISBURG
(see No. 223) ...

Cumberland Valley Railroad.

Shiremantown...	5	111
Mechanicsburg...	3	114
CARLISLE.....	10	124
Newville.....	12	136
Shippensburg...	10	146
Green Village....	6	152
CHAMBERSBURG.	4	156

Stage.

PITTSBURG—
(see No. 225) ...

(226) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO ERIE,

Via Harrisburg, Bellefonte, & Meadville.

TO LEWISTOWN— (see No. 224)...		163
Brown's Mills...	5	168
Valley.....	4	172
Potter's Mill....	7	179
Old Fort.....	4	183
BELLEFONTE....	9	192
Milesburg.....	2	194
Philipsburg.....	26	220
Clearfield.....	15	235
Curwinstown....	6	241
Luthersburg.....	13	244
Brockville.....	22	276
Strattonsville...	14	290

CLARION.....	4	294
Shippensburg...	4	298
Cranberry.....	19	317
Franklin.....	3	320
Sugar Creek.....	12	332
MEADVILLE.....	12	344
Rockdale.....	12	356
Waterford.....	10	366
ERIE.....	14	380

(227) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO MAUCH CHUNK,

Via Allentown.

TO Rising Sun...		4
Germantown.....	3	7
Chesnut Hill....	3	10
White Marsh....	3	13
Upper Dublin...	2	15
Montgomeryville.	6	21
Line Lexington..	4	25
Seller's Tavern...	6	31
Bunker Hill....	3	34
Quakertown....	3	37
Coopersburg....	6	43
ALLENTOWN.....	8	51
North Whitehall.	8	59
Lehigh Gap.....	10	69
Parrysville.....	5	74
Leighton.....	3	77
MAUCH CHUNK*..	4	81

* FR'M MAUCH CHUNK
TO BERWICK.

TO Lausanne.....		8
Beaver Meadows.	3	11
Hazleton.....	4	15
Conyngham.....	6	21
Nescopeck.....	10	31
BERWICK.....	1	32

(228) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO P'RT DEPOSIT, Md.

Kingsessing.....		2
Darby.....	4	6
Gibbons' Tavern.	3	9
Nether Providence.....	3	12
Lima.....	3	15
Ivy Mills.....	3	18
Concordville....	3	21
Chadd's Ford....	4	25
Hamorton.....	2	27
Kennett's Square.	3	30
Avondale.....	4	34
Westgrove.....	3	37
New London X Roads.....	4	41
Brick Meeting- house, Md.....	7	48
PORT DEPOSIT...	10	58

(229) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO SOMERVILLE, N.J.

TO Milestown....		6
Abington.....	5	11

Willow Grove ...	2	13
Hatboro'	2	15
Hartsville	4	19
Buckingham.....	9	28
NEW HOPE	6	34
Lambertsville, NJ	1	35
Ringoes	6	41
Flemington	6	47
Centerville	7	54
SOMERVILLE.....	9	63

(230) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO BALTIMORE,
Via Wilmington.

*Philadelphia, Wilmington,
& Baltimore RR.*

To Gray's Ferry..	3
Lazaretto	7 10
Chester.....	4 14
Marcus' Hook...3	17
Naaman's Creek..2	19
WILMINGTON....	8 27
Newport	4 31
Stanton	2 33
Newark	6 39
Elkton	6 45
Northeast	6 51
Charlestown.....	3 54
Cecil	5 59
Havre de Grace ..1	60
Hall's Roads.....	5 65
Perryman's	3 68½
Gunpowder	8 77
Harewood.....	2 79½
Chase's	1 81
Stemmer's Run ..5	86½
Canton.....	7 94
BALTIMORE.....	3 97

FROM PHILADELPHIA
TO BALTIMORE.

Steamboat.

To Fort Mifflin...	8
Chester.....	10 18
Marcus' Hook....	4 22
New Castle	13 35

*New Castle & French-
town RR.*

Frenchtown.....	16 51
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Steamboat.

Turkey Point.....	16 67
Pool's Island	23 90
North Point	13 103
Fort McHenry	9 112
BALTIMORE.....	3 115

(231) F'M PHILADEL'A
TO BOSTON.

Steamboat.

To Bristol.....	1 19
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Phila. & Trenton RR.

Morrisville	9 28
Trenton	1 29

*Trenton & N. Bruns-
wick RR.*

Princeton	10 39
Kingston	4 43
New Brunswick...14	57

New Jersey RR.

Metuchin	4 61
Rahway	8 69
Elizabethtown	5 74
Newark	5 79
Jersey City	8 87

Steamboat.

NEW YORK.....	1 88
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BOSTON—
(see No. 122) ...214 302

(232) FR'M EASTON TO
MILFORD.

To Martin's Creek	8
Richmond.....	5 13
Stone Church	2 15
Mt. Bethel	2 17
Dill's Ferry.....	2 19
Dutotsburg	5 24
Craig's Meadow ..	6 30
Coolbaugh's.....	4 34
Bushkill.....	4 38
Delaware.....	6 44
Dingman's Ferry..6	50
MILFORD.....	6 56

(233) FR'M EASTON TO
CARBONDALE.

To Belfast.....	6
Wind Gap	10 16
Snydersville	6 22
Bartonsville	5 27
Stanhope.....	7 34
Denton.....	10 44
Sterling	8 52
Hamilton.....	5 57
Canaan	7 64
Waymart	6 70
CARBONDALE.....	6 76

(234) FR'M EASTON TO
TOWANDA,

*Via Mauch Chunk and
Berwick.*

To Bath.....	10
Cherryville	9 19
Lehigh Gap.....	5 24
Leighton	8 32
MAUCH CHUNK ..	4 36
Lausanne	8 44
Beaver Meadows..3	47
Hazleton	4 51
Conyngam.....	6 57
Zeisersville.....	7 64
Nescopeck	3 67
Berwick.....	1 68
Fishing Creek.....	10 78
Fairmount Spr'gs ..8	86
Cherry	21 107

New Albany	6 113
Monroetown	8 121
TOWANDA	4 125

(235) FROM WILKES-
BARRE TO HONES-
DALE.

To Plainsville....	5
Pittston Ferry....	4 9
Lackawanna.....	4 13
Hyde Park	4 17
Providence.....	3 20
Blakeley	3 23
CARBONDALE.....	6 29
Waymart	6 35
HONESDALE	9 44

(236) F'M POTTSVILLE
TO MAUCH CHUNK.

To Port Carbon ..	2
Middleport	6 8
Tamaqua	9 17
Summit Hill	5 22
MAUCH CHUNK ..	8 30

(237) F'M LANCASTER
TO READING.

To Neffsville.....	4
Litiz	4 8
Ephratah.....	8 16
Reamstown	4 20
Adamstown.....	5 25
READING.....	9 34

(238) F'M LANCASTER
TO NORRISTOWN.

To Lencock.....	7
New Holland.....	5 12
Churchtown.....	7 19
Morgantown	4 23
Marsh.....	5 28
E. Nantmeal.....	4 32
Chester Springs ..	7 39
Phoenixville.....	4 43

Railroad.
NORRISTOWN....10 53

(239) F'M LANCASTER
TO PORT DEPOSIT,
Md.

To Willow Street	5
Smithville.....	4 9
Buck.....	4 13
Chesnut Level....	4 17
Greene	3 20
Pleasant Grove...4	24
Rock Springs, Md	3 27
Rowlandsville....	3 30
PORT DEPOSIT...5	35

(240) F'M HARRISBURG
TO EASTON,

Via Reading.

ToHummellstown	9
Palmyra.....	5 14

Annville	5	19
LEBANON	5	24
Myerstown	7	31
Stouchburg	3	34
Wolmesdorf	4	38
Sinking Spring	9	47
READING	5	52
Maiden Creek	8	60
Kutztown	9	69
Rodrocksville	5	74
Trexlerstown	5	79
ALLENTOWN	8	87
Bethlehem	6	93
Batztown	4	97
EASTON	9	106

(241) F'M HARRISBURG
TO MONTROSE,

*Via Northumberland &
Wilkesbarre.*

To Dauphin	8
Benvenue	7 15
New Buffalo	4 19
Montgomery's Ferry	5 24
Liverpool	5 29
McKee's Half Falls	12 41
Chapman	2 43
Selin's Grove	9 52
Shamokin Dam	4 56
SUNBURY	2 58
NORTHUMBER- LAND	1 59
Danville	13 72
Catawissa	10 82
Bloomsburg	5 87
Espy	2 89
Berwick	10 99
Beech Grove	7 106
Shickshinny	10 116
Nanticoke	6 122
WILKESBARRE	8 130
MONTROSE— (see No. 220) ...	54 184

(242) F'M NORTHUM-
BERLAND TO BELLE-
FONTE,

*Via Williamsport and
Lock Haven.*

To Milton	12
McEwensville	4 16
Muncy	10 26
Montoursville	10 36
WILLIAMSPORT	4 40
Newberry	2 42
Jersey Shore	13 55
Dunnsburg	11 66
LOCK HAVEN	2 68
Mill Hall	3 71
Lamar	5 76
Nittany	4 80
BELLEFONTE	8 83

(243) F'M NORTHUM-
BERLAND TO LEWIS-
TOWN.

To New Berlin	10
Middleburg	9 19
Beavertown	8 27
Middle Creek	6 33
LEWISTOWN	20 53

(244) F'M NORTHUM-
BERLAND TO ELMIRA,
N. Y.

To Williamsport
(see No. 242) ...

*Williamsport & Elmira
Railroad.*

Trout Run	15 55
Raiston	10 65
Stage.	
Canton	20 85
Alba	5 90
Troy	5 95
Columbia & R'ds.	4 99
South Creek	10 109
Southport, N. Y.	7 116
ELMIRA	2 118

(245) F'M NORTHUM-
BERLAND TO HOLLI-
DAYSBURG.

To Lewisburg	8
Mifflinburg	5 13
Hartleton	5 18
Aaronsburg	14 32
Millheim	1 33
Spring Mills	5 38
Old Fort	5 43
Bolesburg	7 50
Pine Grove Mills	6 56
Baileyville	8 64
Colerain Forge	6 70
Water Street	6 76
HOLLIDAYSBURG	19 95

(246) F'M HARRISBURG
TO HAGERSTOWN, Md.

*Via Carlisle & Cham-
bersburg.*

*Cumberland Valley
Railroad.*

To Shiremantown	5
Mechanicsburg	3 8
CARLISLE	10 18
Newville	12 30
Shippensburg	10 40
Green Village	6 46
CHAMBERSBURG	4 50

Franklin Railroad.

Marion	5 55
Green Castle	5 60
State Line	5 65
HAGERSTOWN	6 71

(247) F'M HARRISBURG
TO BALTIMORE,
Via York.

To New Cumber- land	4
York Haven	11 15
Manchester	4 19
YORK	6 25

*Baltimore & Maryland
Line R.R.*

Tunnel	7 32
Smyser's	4 36
Heathcote	5 41
Strasburg	3 44

*Baltimore & Susque-
hannah R.R.*

Summit	2 46
Whitehall	10 56
Smyser's	9 65
Westerman's	3 68
Clarksville	8 76
Washington Fac.	2 78
Melvale	4 82
BALTIMORE	4 82

(248) F'M PITTSBURG
TO ERIE.

To Alleghany	1
Bakerstown	16 17
Glade Mills	6 23
Butler	9 32
Brownington	12 44
Slippery Rock	5 49
North Liberty	3 52
MERCER	12 64
Culbertson's	15 79
Meadville	15 94
Woodcock	8 102
Rockdale	4 106
Waterford	10 116
ERIE	14 130

(249) F'M PITTSBURG
TO JAMESTOWN, N.
York,

*Via Mercer, Franklin,
& Warren.*

To Mercer	64
Henderson	12 76
FRANKLIN	12 88
Cornplanter	7 95
Perry	15 110
Deerfield	7 117
Irvine	12 129
WARREN	7 136
Russellburg	7 143
Carroll, N. Y.	8 151
JAMESTOWN	6 157

(250) F'M PITTSBURG
TO CLEVELAND, O.

Via Beaver.

To Alleghany	1
Sewickly Bottom	13 14

Economy.....	3	17
Freedom.....	7	24
BEAVER.....	3	27
Darlington.....	14	41
Petersburg, O.	10	51
New Middletown..	4	55
Poland.....	5	60
Boardman.....	3	63
Canfield.....	6	69
Ellsworth.....	6	75
Frederick.....	6	81
Palmyra.....	5	86
Edinburg.....	5	91
RAVENNA.....	6	97
Franklin Mills....	6	103
Stow.....	4	107
Hudson.....	6	113
Twinsburg.....	5	118
Bedford.....	7	125
Newburg.....	6	131
CLEVELAND.....	6	137

(251) FR'M PITTSBURG
TO WHEELING, Va.

To Herriotttsville .		10
Cannonsburg	8	18
Washington.....	7	25
Claysville	10	35
W. Alexander ...	7	42
Triadelphia, Va..	4	46
WHEELING.....	10	56

(251½) F'M PITTSBURG
TO STEUBENVILLE,
Ohio.

To Fayetteville ..	13
Bavington.....	9 22
Florence	4 26
Paris	5 31
Hollidays Cove, Va.....	4 35
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio.....	3 38

(252) FR'M PITTSBURG
TO WOOSTER, O.,

<i>Via Masillon.</i>		
To Beaver.....		27
Industry.....	7	34
Ohioville.....	9	43
Little Beaver Bridge.....	2	45
Calcutta.....	2	47
NEW LISBON.....	12	59
Buck's.....	5	64
New Garden.....	3	67
New Alexander..	4	71
New Franklin...	6	77
Paris.....	4	81
Osnaburg.....	6	87
Canton.....	5	92
MASILLON.....	8	100
East Greenville...	6	106
Dalton.....	4	110
East Union.....	5	115
WOOSTER.....	8	123

(253) F'M ERIE TO BUF-
FALO, N. Y.

To Westleyville..	4	4
Harbor Creek	4	8
Northeast.....	5	13
Northville.....	4	17
Ripley, N. Y.....	3	20
Westfield.....	8	28
Portland.....	8	36
Salem & Roads... ..	2	38
Fredonia.....	7	45
Sheridan.....	8	53
Silver Creek.....	4	57
Irving.....	3	60
Evans.....	8	68
E. Evans.....	4	72
Hamburg (on the Lake).....	7	79
BUFFALO.....	12	91

(254) FROM ERIE TO
CLEVELAND,

*Via Ashtabula and
Painesville.*

To Fairview	12
Coneaut, Ohio ...	17 29
Amboy.....	3 32
Kingsville.....	4 36
ASHTABULA	9 45
Saybrook.....	6 51
Unionville.....	8 59
Madison.....	2 61
Perry.....	8 69
PAINESVILLE	7 76
Mentor.....	6 82
Willoughby.....	5 87
E. Euclid.....	6 93
Euclid.....	3 96
CLEVELAND.....	9 105

(255) FR'M PITTSBURG
TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.

*Via Wheeling, Zanes-
ville, & Chillicothe.*

To Herriotttsville .	10
Cannonsburg.....	8 18
Washington.....	7 25
Claysville.....	10 35
W. Alexander....	6 41
Tridelphin, Va. .	5 46
WHEELING.....	8 54
Bridgeport, O. . .	1 55
St. Clairsville .	10 65
Morristown	11 76
Fairview.....	10 86
Middlebourn . . .	3 89
Washington.....	7 96
Cambridge.....	8 104
New Concord . . .	9 113
Norwich	3 116
Bridgeville	3 119
ZANESVILLE . . .	8 127
MAYSVILLE—	
(see No. 322) . . .	150 277

(256) FR'M PITTSBURG
TO BALTIMORE, Md.

*Via Brownsville, Cum-
berland, & Harper's
Ferry.*

Steamboat.

To Braddock's Field.....	10	16
McKeesport.....	6	16
Elizabethtown..	8	24
Monongahela C'y	11	35
Belleverson.....	13	48
Cookstown.....	2	50
Brownsville.....	10	60

Stage.

Uniontown.....	12	72
Somerfield.....	21	93
Addison.....	4	97
Little Crossing, Md.....	13	110
Frostburg.....	13	123
Cumberland.....	10	133

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Little Cacapon..	21	154
Hancock.....	34	188
Martinsburg, Va.	23	211
Harper's Ferry..	19	230
Frederick, Md..	20	250
Ellicott's Mills..	47	297
BALTIMORE.....	14	311

(257) FR'M PITTSBURG
TO CLARKSBURG, Va.

Steamboat.

To Brownsville...		40
<i>Stage.</i>		
Merrittstown	4	44
Masontown	9	53
New Geneva	5	58
Morgantown, Va.	19	77
Whiteday	10	87
Palatine Hill	7	94
Boothsville	7	101
Bridgeport	13	114
CLARKSBURG	6	120

(258) F'M WILMINGTON
TO EASTVILLE, Va.

*Via Dover and Snow
Hill, Md.*

To Newcastle		5
Red Lion	7	12
St. George's	4	16
Cantwell's Bridge	7	23
Smyrna	12	35
Dover	12	47
Camden	3	50
Canterbury	5	55
Frederica	5	60
Milford	8	68
Milton	12	80
GEORGETOWN ..	8	88
Millsboro'	8	96

Dagsboro ³	5	101	<i>Wrightsville & York</i>	Kerneysville.....	2	92		
St. Martin's, Md..	10	111	<i>Railroad.</i>	Druke's.....	4	96		
Berlin.....	8	119	Hoover's.....	7	64	Flagg's Mill.....	2	98
Newark.....	10	129	Wrightsville.....	6	70	MARTINSBURG.....	2	100
SNOW HILL.....	8	137	COLUMBIA.....	1	71	Warm Spring R'd	2	102
Sandy Hill.....	9	146	(261) F'M BALTIMORE	Hedgesville Road.	2	105		
Hornstown, Va. .	7	153	TO HARRISBURG.	Myer's Water Sta-	1	106		
Accoman.....	7	160	<i>Railroad.</i>	tion.....	1	107		
Modestown.....	9	169	To YORK.....	Hedgesville Depot	2	109		
Accomac C. H. .	10	179	<i>Stage.</i>	N. Mountain Wa-	2	111		
Onancock.....	8	187	Manchester.....	ter Station.....	2	111		
Pungoteague....	4	191	York Haven.....	Back Cr'k Bridge	2	113		
Bellhaven.....	6	197	New Cumberland.	Runner's Ferry	2	113		
Franktown.....	6	203	HARRISBURG....	Road.....	3	116		
EASTVILLE.....	12	215	4	82	Licking Water	3	116	
(259) FR'M ELKTON TO			(262) F'M BALTIMORE	Station.....	2	118		
SNOW HILL.			TO PITTSBURG,	Walnut Bend....	5	123		
To Warwick.....	17		<i>Via Gettysburg and</i>	HANCOCK.....	5	128		
Head of Sassafras	5	22	<i>Chambersburg.</i>	St. John's Run... 5	128			
Georgetown & Roads	5	27	To Pikesville.....	Great Cacapon... 4	132			
Chestertown.....	16	43	8	16	Rockwell's Run.. 7	139		
Church Hill.....	6	49	Reistertown.....	8	16	Doe Gulley Tun ^{pl} .	2	141
Centreville.....	9	58	Westminster.....	12	28	No. 12 Water Sta-	9	150
Wye Mills.....	8	66	Union Mills.....	7	35	tion.....	3	153
Easton.....	14	80	Littlestown, Pa. .	7	42	Pawpaw Tunnel.. 4	157	
Trappe.....	9	89	Gettysburg.....	10	52	Little Cacapon... 7	164	
CAMBRIDGE.....	7	96	PITTSBURG—	(see No. 225) ...	176	Green Spring Run	6	170
Big Mills.....	14	110		228	Patterson's Creek.	6	170	
Vienna.....	4	114	(263) F'M BALTIMORE	CUMBERLAND....	8	178		
Barren.....	5	119	TO WHEELING,	<i>Stage.</i>				
Salisbury.....	11	130	<i>Via Harper's Ferry,</i>	Frostburg.....	10	188		
SNOW HILL.....	20	150	<i>Cumberland, & Wash-</i>	Little Crossing... 13	201			
FROM BALTIMORE TO			<i>ington, Pa.</i>	Addison, Pa.....	13	214		
BOSTON,			<i>Balt. & Ohio RR.</i>	Somerfield.....	4	218		
<i>Via Philadelphia and</i>			To Relay House..	Uniontown.....	21	239		
<i>New York.</i>			8	Brownsville.....	12	251		
(See No. 278).....	1	1398	Avalon.....	E. Bethlehem.... 6	257			
(260) F'M BALTIMORE			1	9	Bearsville.....	3	260	
TO COLUMBIA, Pa.			3	12	Hillsboro'.....	3	263	
<i>Balt. & Susque'h Rr.</i>			2	14	Washington.....	17	280	
To Melvale.....	2	4	Ellicott's Mills... 2	14	Claysville.....	10	290	
Washington Fac.	2	6	Elysville.....	6	20	W. Alexande.... 7	297	
Relay House.....	1	7	Putney's Bridge..	3	23	Triadelphia, Va.. 4	301	
Ryder's Lane....	2	9	Woodstock.....	1	24	WHEELING.....	10	311
Timonium.....	2	11 ¹ / ₂	Marriottsville... 4	28	(264) F'M BALTIMORE			
Clarksville.....	2	14	Sykesville.....	3	31	TO HANCOCK,		
Cockeysville....	1	15	Hood's Mills.....	3	34	<i>Via Frederick and Ha-</i>		
Westerman's....	2	17	Woodbine.....	3	37	<i>gerstown.</i>		
Love's.....	3	20	Mt. Airy.....	6	43	<i>Baltimore & Ohio RR.</i>		
Monkton Mills... 2	22 ¹ / ₂	FREDERICK.....	4	53	To Frederick....	61		
Whitehall.....	3	25	Reel's Mill.....	4	57	<i>Stage.</i>		
Parkton.....	2	28	Monocacy.....	1	58	Middletown....	8	69
Freeland's.....	6	34	Droup's Switch.. 4	65	Boonsboro'.....	8	77	
Summit.....	2	36	Point of Rocks... 4	69	Funkstown.....	8	85	
<i>York & Maryland Line</i>			Catoctin Switch... 2	71	Hagerstown.....	2	87	
<i>Railroad.</i>			Berlin.....	4	75	Clear Spring.... 11	98	
Strasburg.....	2	38	Knoxville.....	3	78	Park Head.....	7 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂
Heathcote's.....	3	41	Weverton.....	1	79	HANCOCK.....	7 ¹ / ₂	113
Smyser's.....	5	46	HARPER'S FERRY	2	81	(265) F'M BALTIMORE		
Tunnel.....	4	50	Peacher's Mill....	2	83	TO CHAMBERSBURG.		
YORK.....	7	57	Hall Town Road... 3	86	To Hagerstown—			
			Duffield's.....	1	87	(see No. 264) ...	87	
			Leetown Road... 3	90	State Line.....	5	92	

Green Castle	5	97
Marion	5	102
CHAMBERSBURG.	6	108

(266) F'M BALTIMORE
TO WASHINGTON, DC.

Balt. & Ohio RR.

To Relay House..	1	8
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Washington Br. RR.

Elkridge Landing	2	10
Junction	10	20
Laurel Factory...	2	22
Beltsville	6	28
Bladensburg.....	6	34
WASHINGTON....	6	40

(267) F'M BALTIMORE
TO ANNAPOLIS.

Railroad.

To Elkridge Land- ing		10
Junction	10	20
Patuxent Forge ..	4	24
Brotherton	6	30
ANNAPOLIS.....	10	40

(268) F'M BALTIMORE
TO WHITE SULPHUR
SPRINGS, Va.,

*Via Harper's Ferry,
Winchester, & Staun-
ton.*

Balt. & Ohio RR.

To Harper's Fer- ry, Va.— (see No. 263) ...		81
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*Winchester & Potomac
Railroad.*

Keys	4	85
Halltown	2	87
Charlestown.....	4	91
Cameron's.....	3	94
Thompson	4	98½
Stephenson's	9½	108
WINCHESTER....	5	113

Stage.

Newtown Ste- phensburg.....	8	121
Middletown	5	126
Strasburg	5	131
Tom's Brook	6	137
Woodstock.....	6	143
Stony Creek.....	5	148
Red Banks	4	152
Mt. Jackson.....	4	156
Newmarket	7	163
Spartanopolis....	8	171
Harrisonburg....	11	182
Mt. Crawford....	8	190
Mt. Sidney	6	196
STAUNTON.....	11	207
Jennings' Gap....	13	220
Deerfield	15	235

Cloverdale Hotel.	9	244
Green Valley.....	6	250
Bath C. H.	14	264
Hot Springs	5	269
Columbia Inn	13	282
Callaghan's	9	291
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.....	14	305

(269) F'M BALTIMORE
TO WILMINGTON, NC.

*Via Norfolk & Gareys-
burg.*

Steamboat.

To Fort McHenry		3
North Point	10	13
Stony Point	8	21
Sandy Point.....	6	27
Thomas's Point ..	10	37
Herring Bay	13	50
Sharp's Island....	9	59
Core Point	20	79
Cedar Point	10	89
Pt. Lookout (m'th of Potomac riv.)	17	106
Smith's Point	11	117
NORFOLK	81	198
Portsmouth	1	199

*Portsmouth & Roanoke
Railroad.*

Suffolk	17	216
Carrsville	13	229
Franklin Depot... 5	234	
Newson's	13	247
Margaretsville, N. C.	14	261

Stage.

Gareysburg.....	12	273
Weldon	5	278

*Wilmington & Raleigh
Railroad.*

WILMINGTON— (see No. 273)...	162	440
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(270) F'M WASHINGTON
TO ANNAPOLIS.

Railroad.

To Bladensburg..		6
Beltsville	6	12
Laurel Factory...	6	18
Junction	2	20
Annapolis	20	40

(271) F'M WASHINGTON
TO RIDGE,

Via Port Tobacco.

To Palmer's Tav- ern, Md.....		10
Piscataway.....	6	16
Pleasant Hill	10	26
Port Tobacco	6	32

6*

Allen's Fresh.....	9	41
Newport	3	44
Chaptico	8	52
St. Clement's Bay	6	58
Leonardtown.....	6	64
Great Mills	12	76
St. Inegoes'	6	82
RIDGE.....	5	87

(272) F'M WASHINGTON
TO FREDERICK.

To Georgetown ..		2
Rockville, Md....	14	16
Urbanna	12	28
FREDERICK.....	15	43

(273) F'M WASHINGTON
TO WILMINGTON, NC.

*Via Fredericksburg,
Richmond, & Peters-
burg.*

Steamboat.

To Alexandria ...		7
Mt. Vernon.....	8	15
Aquia Cr'k Land- ing, Va.....	27	42

*Richmond, Fredericks-
burg, & Potomac RR.*

Brooks's Water Station	5	47
FREDERICKSB'G.	9	56
Guiney's	12	68
Milford Depot....	11	79
Ruther Glen.....	10	89
Junction	6	95
Taylorsville	2	97
Hungary Water Station	13	110
RICHMOND	8	118

*Richmond & Petersburg
Railroad.*

Manchester.....	2	120
Proctor's Creek...	11	131
PETERSBURG....	9	140

*Petersburg & Roanoke
Railroad.*

Stony Cr'k Ware- house.....	21	161
Jarrett's	9	170
Belfield	11	171
Junction	3	184
Pleasant Hill, NC.	7	191
Gareysburg.....	9	200
WELDON.....	5	205

*Wilmington & Raleigh
Railroad.*

Halifax	7	212
Enfield	11	223
Battles	11	234
Rocky Mount....	8	242
Joiners	9	251

Tossnot	7	258
Bardeu's	6	264
Nahanta	7	271
Goldsboro'	11	282
Dudley's	9	291
Faison's	12	303
Warsaw	8	311
Strickland	8	319
Teuchy's	9	328
S. Washington ..	9	337
Bergaw	7	344
Rocky Mount ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	352 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wilmington	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	366 $\frac{1}{2}$

(274) F^M WASHINGTON
TO PARKERSBURG,
*Via Winchester and
Clarksburg.*

To Georgetown ..	2
Prospect Hill, Va.	10 12
Dranesville	9 21
Belmont	8 29
Leesburg	5 34
Hamilton	6 40
Purcell's Store ..	4 44
Snickersville ..	8 52
Snicker's Ferry ..	6 58
Barryville	4 62
WINCHESTER	12 74
Back Cr'k Valley.	13 87
Capon Bridge	9 96
Hanging Rock ..	7 103
ROMNEY	13 116
Burlington	10 126
Ridgeville	5 131
Claysville	6 137
Glade Valley	23 160
German Settlem't	6 166
Evansville	24 190
Three Forks	7 197
Pruntytown	8 205
Bridgeport	10 215
CLARKSBURG	6 221
New Salem	14 235
Lewisport	16 251
Pennsboro'	12 263
PARKERSBURG	40 303

(274 $\frac{1}{2}$) F^M WASHINGT^N
TO WINCHESTER,
Via Alexandria.

TO ALEXANDRIA ..	7
Fairfax, Va.	14 21
Chantilly	6 27
Pleasant Valley ..	4 31
Arcola	5 36
Aldie	6 42
Middleburg	5 47
Rector's X Roads.	4 51
Upperville	4 55
Paris	4 59
Berryville	5 64
Millwood	2 66
WINCHESTER	12 78

(275) F^M WASHINGTON
TO CINCINNATI,
*Via Cumberl'd, Wheel-
ing, Zanesville, and
Columbus.*

<i>Stage.</i>	
To Georgetown ..	2
Rockville, Md.	14 16
Urbana	12 28
Frederick	15 43

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Doup's Switch ..	4 47
Point of Rocks ..	4 51
Catoctin Switch ..	2 53
Berlin	4 57
Knoxville	3 60
Wexvorton	1 61
HARPER'S FERRY	2 63
Peacher's Mill ..	2 65
Hall Town Road ..	3 68
Duffield's	1 69
Leetown Road ..	3 72
Kerneysville	2 74
Drake's	4 78
Flagg's Mill	2 80
Martinsburg	2 82
Warm Spring R'd	2 84
Tabbs'	1 85
Hedgesville Road.	2 87
Myer's Water Sta- tion	1 88
Hedgesville Depot	1 89
N. Mountain Wa- ter Station	2 91
Back Cr'k Bridge.	2 93
Runner's Ferry Road	2 95
Licking Water Station	3 98
Walnut Bend	2 100
Hancock	5 105
St. John's Run ..	5 110
Great Cacapon ..	4 114
Rockwell's Run ..	7 121
Doe Gully Tunnel	2 123
No. 12 Water Sta- tion	9 132
Pawpaw Tunnel ..	3 135
Little Cacapon ..	4 139
Great Spring Run	7 146
Patterson's Creek.	6 152
CUMBERLAND	8 160

Little Miama R.R.

Spring Valley	7 488
Claysville	3 491
Corwin	4 495
Freeport	6 501
Lockport	3 504
Morrow	5 509
Deerfield	5 514
Foster's	5 519
Polktown	6 525
Indian Ripple ..	4 529
Milford	3 532
Columbia	9 541
CINCINNATI	5 546

Triadelphia, Va. ..	4 283
WHEELING	10 293
Bridgeport, O.	1 294
St. Clairsville	10 304
Morristown	11 315
Fairview	10 325
Middlebourn	3 328
Washington	7 335
Cambridge	8 343
New Concord	9 352
Norwich	3 355
Bridgeville	3 358
ZANESVILLE	8 366
Hopewell	8 374
Gratiot	4 378
Brownsville	2 380
Linview	5 385
Jacksontown	4 389
Hebron	4 393
Luray	2 395
Kirkersville	3 398
Etna	5 403
Reynoldsburg	6 409
COLUMBUS	11 420
Alton	9 429
West Jefferson ...	5 434
Lafayette	8 442
Brighton Centre ..	10 452
SPRINGFIELD	10 462
Yellow Springs ...	10 472
Xenia	9 481

<i>Little Miama R.R.</i>	
Spring Valley	7 488
Claysville	3 491
Corwin	4 495
Freeport	6 501
Lockport	3 504
Morrow	5 509
Deerfield	5 514
Foster's	5 519
Polktown	6 525
Indian Ripple ..	4 529
Milford	3 532
Columbia	9 541
CINCINNATI	5 546

(276) F^M WASHINGTON
TO DETROIT,
*Via Wheeling, Wooster
Ohio, & Toledo.*

To Wheeling— (see No. 275) ...	293
Martin's Ferry, O	1 294
Colerain	5 299
Harrisville	6 305
Short Creek	3 308
Cadiz	6 314
Stocktownship ...	12 326
Tappan	3 329
Whitehall	3 332
Eastport	5 337
New Philadelphia	10 347
Dover	3 350
Strasburg	5 355
Dearduff's Mills ..	3 358

Frease's Store....	4	362
Mt. Eaton.....	4	366
Apple Creek.....	9	375
WOOSTER.....	5	380
New Pittsburg...	11	391
Row's.....	3	394
Ashland.....	10	404
Savannah.....	7	411
Ruggles.....	5	416
Greenwich.....	4	420
Fitchville.....	5	425
N. Fitchville.....	3	428
Bronson.....	6	434
Norwalk.....	3	437
Monroeville.....	4	441
Lyme.....	6	447
Bellevue.....	3	450
Lower Sandusky..	18	468
Black Swamp....	8	476
Woodville.....	7	483
Perrysburg.....	16	499
Maumee City....	1	500
TOLEDO.....	10	510
Manhattan.....	3	513
Erie, Mich.....	9	522
La Salle.....	5	527
Monroe.....	5	532
Brest.....	5	537
Brownstown.....	13	550
Gibraltar.....	6	556
Truago.....	1	557
DETROIT.....	13	570

(277) F'M WASHINGTON
TO NEW ORLEANS.

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
Aquia Cr'k L'g, l	1	42
<i>Railroad.</i>		
Fredericksburg,	14	56
Va.....	62	118
RICHMOND.....	22	140
Petersburg.....	65	205
Weldon, N. C....	161	366
Wilmington.....		

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
CHARLESTON,	158	524
S. C.		

<i>Railroad.</i>		
Augusta, Ga. ...	137	661
Covington, Ga..	131	792
<i>Stage.</i>		
West Point, Ga.	107	899

<i>Railroad.</i>		
Montgomery,		
Ala.*.....	87	986
<i>Stage.</i>		
MOBILE, Ala....	209	1195

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
NEW ORLEANS	175	1370

* From Montgomery to Mobile, by the river, is 338 miles.

(278) F'M WASHINGTON
TO BOSTON.

*Washington Branch
Railroad.*

To Bladensburg..	6	6
Beltsville.....	6	12
Laurel Factory...	6	18
Junction.....	2	20
Elkridge Landing	10	30

*Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad.*

BALTIMORE.....	10	40
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*Philadelphia, Wilming-
ton, & Baltimore R.R.*

Canton.....	3	43
Stemmer's Run...	7	50½
Chase's.....	5	56
Harewood.....	1	57½
Gunpowder.....	2	60
Perryman's.....	8	68½
Hall's X Roads...	3	72
Havre de Grace..	5	77
Cecil.....	1	78
Charlestown.....	5	83
Northeast.....	3	86
Elkton.....	6	92
Newark.....	6	98
Staunton.....	6	104
Newport.....	2	106

WILMINGTON.

Naaman's Creek..	8	118
Marcus Hook....	2	120
Chester.....	3	123
Lazaretto.....	4	127
Gray's Ferry.....	7	134
PHILADELPHIA...	3	137

BOSTON—
(see No. 231) ... 301 438

(279) F'M WASHINGTON
TO NORFOLK, Va.

Steamboat.

To Alexandria ...	7	7
Mt. Vernon.....	8	15
Crane Island.....	5	20
Sandy Point, Md.	12	32
Aquia Cr'k Land- ing, Va.....	10	42
Boyd's Hole.....	10	52
Matthias' Point..	8	60
Cedar Point, Md..	7	67
Blackstone's I...	19	86
Piney Point.....	12	98
Point Lookout...	10	108
Roger Point, Va..	6	114
Smith's Point....	5	119
Windmill Point..	21	140
Gwynn's Island..	7	147
Point-no. Point..	6	153
New Pt. Comfort.	9	162
Back River Point.	12	174
Old Pt. Comfort..	10	184
NORFOLK.....	16	200

(280) F'M WASHINGTON
TO STAUNTON,

*Via Warrenton Spr'gs
& Charlottesville.*

To Alexandria ...	7	7
Fairfax.....	14	21
Centreville.....	7	28
Groveton.....	7	35
Buckland.....	7	42
New Baltimore...	3	45
Warrenton.....	6	51
Warrenton Spr'gs	5	56
Jeffersonton.....	5	61
Rixeyville.....	6	67
Culpepper C. H..	9	76
Colvin's Tavern..	4	80
Locustdale.....	8	88
Orange C. H.	8	96
Gordonsville.....	10	106
Everittsville.....	15	121
CHARLOTTESVI'E	6	127
Hardins' Tavern..	8	135
Yancey's Mills...	8	143
Brookville.....	4	147
Waynesborough..	7	154
STAUNTON.....	10	164

(281) F'M WASHINGTON
TO WHITE SULPHUR
SPRINGS,

*Via Fredericksburg,
Charlottesville, and
Staunton.*

<i>Steamboat.</i>		
To Alexandria ...		7
Mt. Vernon.....	8	15
Aquia Cr'k Land- ing, Va.....	27	42

*Richmond & Fredericks-
burg R.R.*

Fredericksburg...	14	56
<i>Stage.</i>		
Chancellorsville..	10	66
Wilderness.....	5	71
Locust Grove.....	5	76
Verdiesville.....	6	82
Orange C. H.	12	94
Gordonsville.....	10	104
Everittsville.....	15	119
CHARLOTTESVI'E	6	125
Hardins' Tavern..	8	133
Yancey's Mills...	8	141
Brookville.....	4	145
Waynesborough..	7	152
STAUNTON.....	10	162
Jennings' Gap....	13	175
Deerfield.....	15	190
Cloverdale Hotel.	9	199
Green Valley.....	6	205
Bath.....	14	219
Hot Springs.....	5	224
Columbia Inn.....	13	237
Callaghan's.....	9	246
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.....	14	260

(282) F^m WASHINGTON
TO LYNCHBURG.*Via Charlottesville.*

To Charlottesville (see No. 277) ...	127
Garland's	14 141
Covesville	7 148
Lovington	15 163
Rose Mills	9 172
New Glasgow	5 177
LYNCHBURG	20 197

(283) F^m FREDERICKS-
BURG TO WINCHESTER.

To Falmouth	2
Hartwood	8 10
Spottsville	4 14
Somerville	7 21
Warrenton	19 40
Salem Fauquier ..	13 53
Oak Hill	4 57
Paris	9 66
Millwood	7 73
WINCHESTER ...	11 84

(284) F^m FREDERICKS-
BURG TO TAPPAHAN-
NOCK.

To Rappahannock	17
Port Royal	5 22
Loretto	14 36
Lloyd's	8 44
TAPPAHANNOCK ..	12 56

(285) F^m RICHMOND TO
OLD PT. COMFORT.

To Frasier's Tav- ern	17
New Kent	13 30
Barhamsville	10 40
Burnt Ordinary ..	8 48
Williamsburg	12 60
YORKTOWN	12 72
Halfway House ..	12 84
HAMPTON	12 96
Old Pt. Comfort ..	2 98

(286) F^m RICHMOND TO
NORFOLK.*Steamboat.*

To Warwick's ...	6
City Point	34 40
Windmill Point ..	12 52
Jamestown I.	24 76
Burwell's Bay ...	12 88
Newport News	15 103
NORFOLK	15 118

(287) F^m RICHMOND TO
TAPPAHANNOCK.

To Old Church	15
Aylett's	13 28
Fleetwood Acad. ...	8 36
Miller's Tavern ..	4 40
TAPPAHANNOCK ..	10 50

(288) F^m RICHMOND TO
WASHINGTON.*Richmond, Fredericks-
burg, & Potomac RR.*

To Hungary Sta. tion	8
Taylorville	12 20
Junction	2 22
Ruther G.en.	6 28
Milford	10 38
Guiney's	11 49
FREDERICKSB'G. ...	12 61
Aquila Cr'k Land- ing, Va.	14 75

Steamboat.

Mt. Vernon	27 102
Alexandria	8 110
WASHINGTON ...	7 117

(288½) F^m RICHMOND
TO GORDONSVILLE.*Railroad.*

To Junction— (see No. 288) ...	22
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Louisa RR.

Beaver Dam	14 36
Frederick's Hall ..	12 48
Tolersville	6 54
Louisa C. H.	6 60
Gordonsville	14 74

(289) FROM RICHMOND
TO STAUNTON.

To Powell's Tav- ern	14
Dover Mills	6 20
Beaver Dam	4 24
Goochland	6 30
Cedar Point	5 35
Fife's	8 43
Columbia	9 52
Palmyra	10 62
Union Mills	11 73
Everittsville	4 77
Charlottesville	6 83
STAUNTON	3 120

(290) FROM RICHMOND
TO LYNCHBURG.

To Manchester ...	2
Coal Mines	13 15
Hallsboro'	3 18
Flat Rock	8 26
Scottsville	7 33
Macon	7 40
Ballsville	8 48
Cumberland C. H. ...	9 57
Lanham's Tav- ern	5 62
Raine's	8 70
FARMVILLE	5 75
Walker's Church ..	16 91
Spout Spring	15 106
Concord	3 109
LYNCHBURG	14 123

(291) FROM RICHMOND
TO MILTON, N. C.,*Via Farmville.*

To Farmville	75
Prince Edward ch	7 82
Midway Inn	8 90
Roanoke Bridge ..	6 96
Charlotte C. H. ...	7 103
Mt. Laurel	17 120
Halifax	12 132
Bloomsburg	13 145
Cunningham's Store, N. C.	13 158
MILTON	10 168

(292) FROM RICHMOND
TO RALEIGH, N. C.*Richmond & Petersburg
Railroad.*

To Petersburg	22
Stony Creek Ware- house	21 43
Jarrett's	9 52
Belfield	11 63

*Greenville & Roanoke
Railroad.*

Ryland's	11 74
Gaston	10 84

Raleigh & Gaston RR.

Littleton	9 93
Macon	11 104
Ridgeway	10 114
Henderson	13 127
Staunton	7 134
Franklin	11 145
Forrestville	11 156
Huntsville	6 162
RALEIGH	9 171

(293) F^m PETERSBURG
TO LYNCHBURG.

To Fork Inn	10
Mt. Level	15 25
Morgansville	10 35
Nottoway C. H. ...	4 39
Burkville	21 60
Farmville	16 76
LYNCHBURG	48 124

(294) F^m PETERSBURG
TO NORFOLK.*Railroad.*

To City Point	12
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Steamboat.

NORFOLK— (see No. 286) ...	78 90
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(295) F^m PETERSBURG
TO NORFOLK.

To Prince George ..	7
Garysville	10 17
Cabin Point	9 26
Surry C. H.	12 38

Bacon Castle.....	8	46	Cloverdale	3	78	Liberty.....	8	26
Burwell's Bay....	6	52	Salem	14	92	Lisbon	8	34
Smithfield.....	6	58	La Fayette.....	10	102	Buford's.....	5	39
Chuckatuck.....	10	68	CHRISTIANSB'RG	15	117	Big Lick.....	12	51
Suffolk	10	78	KNOXVILLE—			Salem	5	56
<i>Portsmouth & Roanoke</i>			(see No. 303)...	231	348	CHRISTIANBURG.	25	81
<i>Railroad.</i>			(300) F'M LYNCHBURG			Ingle's Ferry	12	93
Portsmouth.....	17	95	TO GUYANDOTTE,			Newbern.....	7	100
<i>Steamboat.</i>			<i>Via White Sulphur</i>			Draper's Valley ..	11	111
NORFOLK	1	96	<i>Springs.</i>			Wytheville	18	129
(296) F'M NORFOLK TO			To New London .	11		Rural Retreat	9	138
HAMPTON.			Otter Bridge.....	7	18	Pleasant Hill	7	145
<i>Steamboat.</i>			Liberty.....	8	26	Marion.....	11	156
To Old Pt. Com-			Blue Ridge.....	17	43	Seven-mile Ford .	6	162
fort	16		Fincastle	14	57	Glade Spring.....	11	173
HAMPTON	5	21	Middle Mountain.	17	74	Cedarville.....	5	178
FROM NORFOLK TO			Sweet Springs....	15	89	Abingdon	7	185
EASTVILLE,			WHITE SULPHUR			Sapling Grove....	13	198
By Steamboat....	1	59	SPRINGS	17	106	BLOUNTSVILLE ..	9	207
(297) F'M NORFOLK TO			Lewisburg	9	115	Eden's Ridge.....	9	216
RALEIGH.			Blue Sul. Springs.	13	128	Kingsport	6	222
To Portsmouth...| 1			Sewell's Mountain	16	144	New Canton	9	231
<i>Portsmouth & Roanoke</i>			Locust Lane	10	154	Lyon's Store	7	238
<i>Railroad.</i>			Mountain Cove ..	9	163	Yellow Store.....	3	241
Suffolk	17	18	Gauley Bridge ...	15	178	Rogersville.....	8	249
Carrsville.....	13	31	Mt. Juliet	23	203	Red Bridge.....	10	259
Franklin	5	36	Kanawha Saline .	5	208	Rocky Spring	7	266
Newson's Depot..	13	49	KANAWHA C. H. .	6	214	Beann's Station ...	4	270
Margaretsville,			Coalsmouth	12	226	Rutledge.....	9	279
N. C.....	14	63	Mt. Salem.....	9	235	Blair's X Roads ..	14	293
<i>Stage.</i>			Long Level	6	241	Academia.....	9	302
Gareysburg.....	12	75	Barboursville....	12	253	KNOXVILLE.....	10	312
Weldon	5	80	GUYANDOTTE....	7	260	(304) F'M LYNCHBURG		
Littleton.....	20	100	(301) FROM KANAWHA			TO SALISBURY, N.C.		
<i>Gaston & Raleigh RR.</i>			C. H. TO PT. PLEAS-			<i>Via Danville.</i>		
RALEIGH.....	178	178	ANT.			To Campbell CH. |	12	
(298) F'M NORFOLK TO			To Mouth of Poc-			Yellow Branch... |	5	17
EDENTON, N. C.			ataligo	16		Castle Craig	6	23
To Deep Creek... |	14		Walnut Grove ...	4	20	Ward's Bridge ...	6	29
Lake Drummond. |	9	23	Redhouse Shoals.	4	24	Chalk Level.....	13	42
South Mills, N.C.	13	36	Buffalo.....	10	34	Robertson's Store.	5	47
New Lebanon....	5	41	Arbuckle.....	14	48	Pittsylvania.....	7	54
Elizabeth City... |	12	53	PT. PLEASANT... |	7	55	DANVILLE.....	19	73
Woodville.....	10	63	(302) F'M LYNCHBURG			Rawlingsburg,		
Hertford.....	11	74	TO WHITE SULPHUR			N. C.....	17	90
EDENTON	12	86	SPRINGS, Va.,			Reidsville	9	99
(299) F'M STAUNTON TO			<i>Via Natural Bridge.</i>			Troublesome Cr'k	4	103
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.			To Vaughn's Fer'y |	18		Hillsdale	9	112
To Greenville	9		Balcony Falls	13	31	GREENSBORO' ...	13	125
Steele's Tavern... |	6	15	<i>Natural Bridge .</i>	9	40	Jamestown.....	11	136
Fairfield.....	6	21	Rebecca Furnace.	15	55	Brumwell's.....	10	146
Lexington.....	11	32	Clifton Forge....	11	66	Rich Fork.....	6	152
Fancy Hill	8	40	Covington.....	14	80	Lexington.....	6	158
<i>Natural Bridge .</i>	7	47	Callaghan's	5	85	SALISBURY	17	175
Pattersonburg	10	57	WHITE SULPHUR			(305) FR'M HICKSFORD		
Fincastle.....	12	69	SPRINGS	14	99	TO ROXBORO', N.C.		
Amsterdam	6	75	(303) F'M LYNCHBURG			To Stony Mount . |	10	
			TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.			Percival's	9	19
			<i>Via Blountsville.</i>			Lawrenceville....	3	22
			To New London . |	11		Diamond Grove..	7	29
			Otter Bridge..... |	7	18	Tanner's Store ...	9	38
						Lombardy Grove..	8	46
						Union Level	6	52
						Boydton.....	6	58

Clarksville	12	70
Whitehouse	8	78
ROXBORO'	20	98

(306) FR'M CLEVELAND
TO BUFFALO, N. Y.

To Euclid	3	9
E. Euclid	3	12
Willoughby	6	18
Mentor	5	23
Painesville	6	29
Perry	7	36
Madison	8	44
Unionville	2	46
Saybrook	8	54
ASHTABULA	6	60
Kingsville	9	69
Amboy	4	73
Conneaut	3	76
Fairview, Pa.	17	93
ERIE	12	105
BUFFALO— (see No. 253) ...	91	196

(307) FR'M CLEVELAND
TO TOLEDO.

To Rockport	5	8
Dover	7	13
N. Ridgeville	4	24
Elyria	8	32
Amherst	3	35
Henrietta	3	38
Birmingham	3	41
Florence	4	45
Berlinville	8	53
Milan	4	57
Norwalk	4	61
Monroeville	6	67
Lyme	3	70
Bellevue	18	88
Lower Sandusky ..	8	96
Black Swamp	7	103
Woodville	16	119
Perrysburg	1	120
Maumee City	10	130
TOLEDO		

(308) FR'M CLEVELAND
TO CINCINNATI.

To Brooklyn	3	4
Parma	6	13
Strongsville	8	27
Brunswick	9	36
Medina	13	49
Guilford	9	58
Wooster	11	69
Big Prairie	14	83
Loudonville	8	91
Democracy	10	101
Mt. Vernon	5	106
Centrebürg	11	117
Sunbury	4	121
Galena	7	128
Westerville	3	131
Blendon		

COLUMBUS	11	142
Alton	9	151
W. Jefferson	5	156
La Fayette	8	164
Summerfield	5	169
Brighton Centre ..	5	174
SPRINGFIELD	10	184
Yellow Springs	9	193
Xenia	9	202

Little Miami RR.

Spring Valley	7	209
Corwin	7	216
Morrow	14	230
Deerfield	5	235
Foster's Crossings ..	5	240
Polktown	6	246
Milford	7	253
Columbia	9	262
CINCINNATI	5	267

(309) FR'M CLEVELAND
TO PITTSBURG, Pa.

To Newburg	6	12
Bedford	7	19
Twinsburg	5	24
Hudson	6	30
Stow	4	34
Franklin Mills	6	40
Ravenna	4	44
Edinburg	5	49
Palmyra	5	54
Frederick	6	60
Ellsworth	6	66
Canfield	6	72
Boardman	3	75
Poland	5	80
New Middletown ..	4	84
Petersburg	6	90
Enon Valley, Pa. ...	4	94
Darlington	12	106
BEAVER	3	109
Freedom	7	116
Economy	3	119
Sewickly Bottom ..	13	132
Alleghany	1	133
PITTSBURG		

(310) FR'M CLEVELAND
TO BUFFALO, N. Y.

Steamboat.

To Ashtabula	44	104
ERIE, Pa.	30	134
Portland, N. Y. ...	16	150
Dunkirk	45	195
BUFFALO		

(311) FROM COLUMBUS
TO WHEELING, Va.

To Reynoldsburg ..	6	11
Etna	6	17
Kirkersville	5	22
Luray	3	25
Hebron	2	27
Jacksontown	4	31

Linville	4	35
Brownsville	5	40
Gratiot	2	42
Hopewell	4	46
ZANESVILLE	8	54
Bridgeville	8	62
Norwich	3	65
New Concord	3	68
Cambridge	9	77
Washington	8	85
Middlebourn	7	92
Fairview	3	95
Morristown	10	105
St. Clairsville	11	116
Bridgeport	10	126
WHEELING, Va. ...	1	127

(312) FROM COLUMBUS
TO PITTSBURG,
Via Steubenville.

To Reynoldsburg ..	6	11
Etna	6	17
Kirkersville	5	22
Luray	3	25
Hebron	2	27
Jacksontown	4	31
Linville	4	35
Brownsville	5	40
Gratiot	2	42
Hopewell	4	46
ZANESVILLE	8	54
Bridgeville	4	58
Norwich	3	61
New Concord	3	64
Cambridge	9	73
Winchester	5	78
Antrim	4	82
Londonderry	4	86
Smyrna	4	90
Morefield	4	94
Cadiz	13	107
Greene	7	114
Wintersville	10	124
STEUBENVILLE	5	129
Holliday's Cove ..	3	132
Paris	4	136
Florence	5	141
Bavington	4	145
Fayette	9	154
PITTSBURG	13	167

(313) FROM COLUMBUS
TO CLEVELAND.

To Blendon	3	11
Westerville	7	14
Galena	4	25
Sunbury	11	36
Centrebürg	5	41
Mt. Liberty	10	51
Mt. Vernon	8	59
Democracy	14	73
Loudonville	11	84
Big Prairie	9	93
WOOSTER	13	106
Guilford		

Medina.....	9	115
Brunswick.....	8	123
Strongsville.....	6	129
Parma.....	6	135
Brooklyn.....	3	138
CLEVELAND.....	4	142

(314) FROM COLUMBUS TO SANDUSKY.

To Worthington.....	9	
Williamsville.....	6	15
Delaware.....	9	24
Norton.....	10	34
Marion.....	10	44
Bucyrus.....	18	62
Chattfield.....	11	73
Attica.....	7	80
Reedtown.....	6	86
Sherman.....	4	90
Bellevue.....	6	96
SANDUSKY.....	14	110

(315) FROM COLUMBUS TO INDIANAPOLIS, Ia.

Via Dayton.

To Alton.....	9	
W. Jefferson.....	5	14
La Fayette.....	8	22
Brighton Centre..	10	32
Springfield.....	10	42
Enon.....	7	49
Fairfield.....	7	56
Dayton.....	11	67
Liberty.....	7	74
W. Alexandria.....	13	8
Eaton.....	6	93
New Westville.....	10	103
Richmond, Ind.	6	109
Centerville.....	6	115
Cambridge.....	10	12
Dublin.....	2	127
Lewisville.....	8	135
Ogden.....	6	141
Knightstown.....	8	149
Charlottesville.....	5	154
Greenfield.....	8	162
Philadelphia.....	5	167
Cumberland.....	5	172
INDIANAPOLIS.....	10	182

(316) FROM COLUMBUS TO PORTSMOUTH.

To S. Bloomfield ..	17	
Circleville.....	9	26
Chillicothe.....	19	45
Waverly.....	15	60
Piketon.....	4	64
Lucasville.....	14	78
PORTSMOUTH.....	12	90

(317) FROM COLUMBUS TO GALLIPOLIS.

To S. Bloomfield ..	17	
Circleville.....	9	26
Chillicothe.....	19	4

Richmondale.....	8	53
Jackson.....	15	58
Rocky Hill.....	8	76
GALLIPOLIS.....	23	99

(318) F'M COLUMBUS TO MAYSVILLE, Ken.

To Chillicothe— (see No. 317) ...		
Bourneville.....	13	45
Bainbridge.....	11	58
Cynthiana.....	5	69
Sinking Spring....	10	74
Locust Grove.....	6	84
Dunbarton.....	6	90
West Union.....	10	96
Aberdeen.....	17	106
MAYSVILLE.....	1	123

(319) FROM COLUMBUS TO ATHENS.

To Lithopolis.....	17	
Courtwright.....	3	20
Lancaster.....	8	28
Sugar Grove.....	7	35
Logan.....	10	45
Nelsonville.....	12	57
Chauncey.....	8	65
ATHENS.....	5	70

(320) FROM COLUMBUS TO MARIETTA.

To ZANESVILLE. (see No. 312) ...	54	
Blue Rock.....	11	65
McConnellsville..	16	81
Beverly.....	18	99
Waterford.....	2	101
Lowell.....	9	110
MARIETTA.....	12	122

(321) F'M ZANESVILLE TO CLEVELAND.

To Coshocton.....	29	
Keene's.....	7	36
Mill Creek.....	4	40
Clark's.....	4	44
Millersburg.....	8	52
WOOSTER.....	18	70
Guilford.....	13	83
Medina.....	9	92
Brunswick.....	8	100
Strongville.....	6	106
Parma.....	6	112
Brooklyn.....	3	115
CLEVELAND.....	4	119

(322) F'M ZANESVILLE TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.

To Putnam.....	1	
Fultonham.....	8	9
Somerset.....	10	19
Rushville.....	8	27
Lancaster.....	9	36
Tarleton.....	16	52

Kingston.....	9	61
CHILLICOTHE.....	10	71
To MAYSVILLE— (see No. 318) ...	79	150

(323) F'M ZANESVILLE TO WHEELING, Va.

To Bridgeville.....	8	
Norwich.....	3	11
New Concord.....	3	14
Cambridge.....	9	23
Washington.....	8	31
Middlebourne.....	7	38
Fairview.....	3	41
Morristown.....	10	51
St. Clairsville....	11	62
Bridgeport.....	10	72
WHEELING.....	1	73

(324) F'M CHILLICOTHE TO GALLIPOLIS,

(See No. 317) 1 90

(325) FR'M CINCINNATI TO WEST UNION.

To Fulton.....	2	
Newtown.....	6	8
Mt. Carmel.....	6	14
Batavia.....	10	24
Williamsburg.....	7	31
Bethel.....	5	36
Hamersville.....	3	39
Georgetown.....	8	47
Russellville.....	7	54
Decatun.....	7	61
WEST UNION.....	9	70

(326) FR'M CINCINNATI TO CHILLICOTHE.

To Fulton.....	2	
Plainville.....	7	9
Milford.....	5	14
Perrin's Mills.....	4	18
Gordonville.....	8	26
Fayetteville.....	5	31
Dodsonville.....	25	56
Rainsboro'.....	10	66
Bainbridge.....	8	74
Bourneville.....	11	85
CHILLICOTHE.....	13	98

(327) FR'M CINCINNATI TO ZANESVILLE,

Via Circleville.

To Walnut Hills ..	3	
Pleasant Ridge... ..	5	8
Montgomery.....	5	13
Twenty-mile Stand.....	7	20
Hopkinsville.....	4	24
Rochester.....	7	31
Clarksville.....	7	38
Wilmington.....	10	48

Sabina.....	10	58
Washington.....	12	70
New Holland.....	10	80
Williamsport.....	8	88
Circleville.....	9	97
Amada.....	12	109
Lancaster.....	9	118
Rushville.....	9	127
Somerset.....	8	135
Fultonham.....	10	145
Putnam.....	8	153
ZANESVILLE.....	1	154

(328) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO WHEELING, Va.

*Via Springfield, Colum-
bus, & Zanesville.*

Little Miami R.R.

To Columbia.....	5	5
Plainville.....	4	9
Milford.....	5	14
Germany.....	2	16
Indian Ripple.....	1	17
Polktown.....	4	21
Loveland's.....	2	23
Foster's.....	4	27
Deerfield.....	5	32
Morrow.....	5	37
Lockport.....	5	42
Freeport.....	3	45
Cortwin.....	6	51
Claysville.....	4	55
Spring Valley.....	3	58
Xenia.....	7	65
Yellow Springs ..	10	75
SPRINGFIELD.....	10	85
Brighton Centre..	10	95
La Fayette.....	10	105
West Jefferson ..	8	113
Alton.....	5	118
COLUMBUS.....	9	127
Reynoldsburg.....	11	138
Etna.....	6	144
Kirkersville.....	5	149
Luray.....	3	152
Hebron.....	2	154
Jacksontown.....	4	158
Linnville.....	4	162
Brownsville.....	5	167
Gratiot.....	2	169
Hopewell.....	4	173
ZANESVILLE.....	8	181
WHEELING— (see No. 323) ...	73	254

(329) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO CLEVELAND,

*Via Columbus and
Wooster.*

To Columbus— (see No. 328) ...	127
Cleveland— (see No. 313)...	142 269

(330) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO SIDNEY,
Via Dayton.

To Carthage.....	6	6
Springdale.....	7	13
HAMILTON.....	10	23
Middletown.....	18	41
Franklin.....	6	47
Miamisburg.....	6	53
Alexandersville..	4	57
DAYTON.....	8	65
W. Charleston...	10	75
Troy.....	11	86
Piqua.....	7	93
SIDNEY.....	13	106

(331) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO INDIANAPOLIS.

To Cheviott.....	4	4
Dry Ridge.....	4	8
Cleves.....	4	12
Elizabethtown ..	4	16
Lawrenceburg, Ia.	6	22
Manchester.....	10	32
Laugherty.....	7	39
Delaware.....	4	43
Napoleon.....	6	49
Greensburg.....	12	61
St. Omar.....	10	71
Shelbyville.....	11	82
Brandywine.....	6	88
Pleasant View....	12	100
Bethel.....	14	114
INDIANAPOLIS...	8	122

(332) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO ST. LOUIS,
Via Indianapolis.

To Indianapolis— (see No. 331) ...	122
St. Louis— (see No. 500)...	237 359

(333) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO LEXINGTON, Ky.

<i>Steamboat.</i> To Covington....	1
<i>Stage.</i> Florence.....	9 10
Crittenden.....	16 26
Williamstown....	11 37
Georgetown.....	35 72
Delphi.....	4 76
LEXINGTON.....	8 84

(334) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.

To Lexington— (see No. 333) ...	84
Nicholasville....	12 96
Shawnee Run....	12 108
HARRODSBURG ..	7 115
Perryville.....	10 125
Lebanon.....	18 143
Newmarket.....	6 149

Campbellsville ...	12	161
Greensburg.....	12	173
Monroe.....	11	184
Three Springs....	6	190
Blue Spring Grove	4	194
GLASGOW.....	13	207
Scottsville.....	25	232
State Line.....	9	241
Gallatin.....	24	265
NASHVILLE.....	26	291

(335) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO NATCHEZ, Miss.

To NASHVILLE— (see No. 334) ...	291
Good Spring.....	13 304
Franklin.....	5 309
Springhill.....	12 321
Columbia.....	12 333
Mt. Pleasant.....	11 344
Lawrenceburg ..	22 366
FLORENCE.....	36 402
Tuscumbia.....	5 407
Russellville.....	18 425
Tollgate.....	33 458
Pikeville.....	10 468
Moscow.....	19 487
Border Spring, Miss.....	15 502
COLUMBUS.....	17 519
Shoco.....	18 537
Choctaw Agency.	6 543
Louisville.....	25 568
Hopahka.....	37 605
Ofahoma.....	8 613
Springfield.....	6 619
Sharon.....	11 630
Canton.....	7 637
JACKSON.....	23 660
Newtown.....	10 670
Line Store.....	12 682
Gallatin.....	15 697
Malcolm.....	33 730

Mississippi Railroad.

Washington.....	14	744
NATCHEZ.....	16	760

(336) FR'M CINCINNATI
TO BALTIMORE, Md.

*Via Wheeling & Cum-
berland.*

To WHEELING, Va.— (see No. 328) ...	254
Triadelphia, Va.	10 264
W. Alexander....	4 268
Claysville.....	7 275
Washington.....	10 285
Hillsboro'.....	17 302
Bealsville.....	3 305
E. Bethlehem ..	3 308
BROWNSVILLE ..	6 314
Uniontown.....	12 326
Somerfield.....	21 347

Addison Pk.....	4 351
Little Crossing...	13 364
Frostburg	13 377
CUMBERLAND.....	10 387

Yellow Springs	9½	74½
Springfield	10½	85
<i>Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad.</i>		

Polktown.....	6 198
Indian Ripple	4 02
Germany	1 203
Milford.....	2 205
Plainville.....	5 210
Columbia	4 214
CINCINNATI	5 219

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Patterson's Creek	8 395
Little Cacapon...	13 408
Pawpaw Tunnel..	4 412
Doe Guiley Tun'l.	12 424
Great Cacapon...	9 433
HANCOCK	9 442
Walnut Bend ..	5 447
Back Cr'k Bridge	7 451
Hedgesville	4 458
MARTINSBURG...	7 465
Kerneysville.....	8 473
HARPER'S FERRY	11 484
Frederick.....	20 504
Ellicott's Mills...	47 551
BALTIMORE.....	14 565

Urbana	14½	99½
W. Liberty ..	9½	109
Bellefontaine...	8	117
Huntsville.....	6½	123½
Richland	3½	127
Bell Centre.....	2	129
Kenton.....	12	141
Paterson	11	152
Cary	13	165
Oregon.....	5	170
Tiffin.....	11	181
Republic.....	9	190
Lodi.....	5	195
Bellevue.....	9	204
SANDUSKY CITY	15	213

F'M SANDUSKY CITY TO CINCINNATI.

Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad.

To Bellevue ...	15
Lodi.....	9 24
Republic	5 29
Tiffin.....	9 38
Oregon.....	11 49
Cary	5 54
Paterson.....	13 67
Kenton.....	11 78
Bell Centre.....	12 90
Richland	2 92
Huntsville.....	3½ 95½
Bellefontaine...	6½ 102
W. Liberty	8 110
Urbana.....	9½ 119½
SPRINGFIELD ..	14½ 134

Little Miami R.R.

Yellow Springs	10½	144½
XENIA.....	9½	154
Spring Valley..	7	161
Claysville	3	164
Corwin.....	4	168
Freeport.....	6	174
Lockport.....	3	177
Morrow.....	5	182
Deerfield	5	187
Foster's	5	192

FROM SANDUSKY TO MANSFIELD

Mansfield R.R.

To Monroeville ..	16
Centreville	11 27
New Haven	6 33
Paris	3 36
Shelby	9 45
MANSFIELD	11 56

FROM SANDUSKY TO BUFFALO, N. Y.

Steamboat.

To Huron.....	10
Black River.....	26 30
CLEVELAND.....	27 57
Ashtabula.....	60 117
ERIE, Pa.....	44 161
Portland, N.Y....	30 191
Dunkirk.....	16 207
BUFFALO	45 252

FROM SANDUSKY TO CHICAGO, Ill.

Steamboat.

To DETROIT....	75
Fort Gratiot	72 147
Point au Barques	75 222
Thunder Bay Isl.	75 237
Presque Isle	80 377
MACKINAC	65 442
Manitow Islands.	103 545
Milwaukee, Wis.	150 695
Racine	25 720
Southport	13 733
CHICAGO, Ill.....	57 790

(337) FR'M CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURG.

To WHEELING—	
(see No. 328)...	354
Triadelphia, Va...	8 262
W. Alexander, Pa.	5 267
Claysville	6 273
Washington.....	10 283
Cannonsburg.....	7 290
Harriottsville....	8 298
PITTSBURG	10 208

(338) FR'M CINCINNATI TO SANDUSKY CITY.

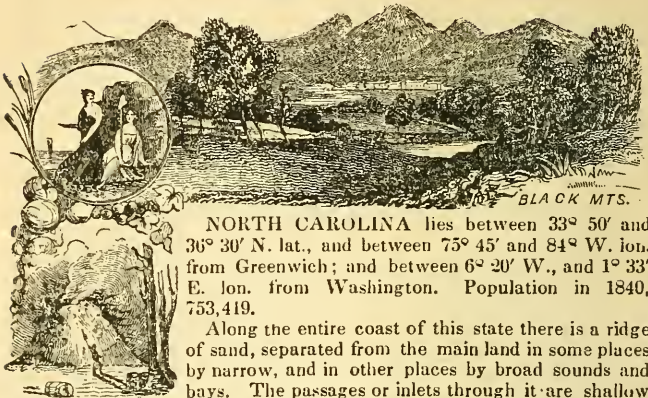
Little Miami R.R.

To Columbia.....	5
Plainville.....	4 9
Milford	5 14
Germany.....	2 16
Indian Ripple ..	1 17
Polktown.....	4 21
Foster's.....	6 27
Deerfield	5 32
Morrow	5 37
Lockport	5 42
Freeport.....	3 45
Corwin	6 51
Claysville	4 55
Spring Valley ..	3 58
XENIA.....	7 65

DESCRIPTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,

AND

THE PRINCIPLE CITIES, TOWNS, WATERING-PLACES, &c.



NORTH CAROLINA lies between $33^{\circ} 50'$ and $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and between $75^{\circ} 45'$ and 84° W. lon. from Greenwich; and between $6^{\circ} 20'$ W., and $1^{\circ} 33'$ E. lon. from Washington. Population in 1840, 753,419.

Along the entire coast of this state there is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land in some places by narrow, and in other places by broad sounds and bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, Ocracoke inlet being the only one through which vessels pass. Capes Hatteras and Lookout are projecting points in this belt, and off them, particularly the former, is the most dangerous navigation on the coast of the United States. Cape Fear is on an island off the mouth of Cape Fear river. For 60 or 80 miles from the shore, the country is level; the streams are sluggish, and there are many swamps and marshes. The soil is sandy and poor, excepting on the margins of the streams, where it is frequently very fertile. The natural growth of this region is mostly the pitch-pine. This tree affords tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, which constitute an important part of the exports of the state. In the swamps rice of a fine quality is raised. Back of the flat country, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers, is a belt of land about 40 miles wide, of a moderately uneven surface, a sandy soil, and of which the pitch-pine is the prevailing natural growth. Above the falls the country is hilly, the streams have a more rapid current, and the country is more fertile, producing wheat, rye, flax, oats, and barley. The western part of the state is an elevated table-land, about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, with some high ranges and very elevated summits. Black Mountain, in Yancy county, 6,476 feet high, is the highest land in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Roan Mountain is 6,033 feet, and Grandfather Mountain is 5,556 feet high. Throughout the state Indian corn is raised, and in some parts considerable cotton. In the low country, grapes, plums, blackberries, and strawberries grow spontaneously; and on the intervals canes grow luxuriantly, the leaves of which, continuing green during winter, furnish food for cattle. In the elevated country, oak, walnut, lime, and cherry trees, of a large growth, abound.

The principal rivers are—the Chowan, 400 miles long, navigable for small vessels 30 miles; Roanoke; Pamlico, navigable for 30 miles; Tar; Neuse; Cape Fear, the largest river in the state, 280 miles long, with eleven feet of water to Wilmington; the Yadkin, which forms a part of the Great Pedee in South Carolina.

The constitution of this state was adopted in December, 1776, and revised in 1835. The senate and house of commons are elected biennially by the people. The senate consists of 50 members, and the house of commons of 120. The senate is chosen by districts, the number being apportioned by the amount of state taxes paid. The members of the house of commons are apportioned among the counties according to their population. The governor is chosen for two years by the qualified voters, and is eligible only four years in six. There is an executive council of 7 members, chosen biennially by a joint vote of both houses. In case of the death of the governor, his duties devolve upon the speaker of the senate. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by a joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature, and hold their office during good behavior. The attorney-general is appointed by the legislature for 4 years. The right of suffrage extends to all free white persons 21 years of age, who have been inhabitants of the state for twelve months previous to the election; but in order to vote for a senator, a freeman must possess a freehold of 50 acres of land. The legislature meets biennially at Raleigh, on the second Monday of November, and the governor is chosen in August preceding.

There are three colleges in the state, viz.: The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county; and Wake Forest College, at Forestville. There are 145 academies and 637 common schools.

The first permanent settlement in this state was on the eastern bank of the Chowan river, about 1660, by emigrants who, in consequence of religious persecution, fled from Nansemond, Virginia. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention, Nov. 27th, 1789—yeas 193, nays 75.

RALEIGH, the capital of the state, is pleasantly situated, a few miles west of Neuse river, 27 NW. Smithfield, the nearest ordinary point of navigation, 164 SSW. Richmond, Va., 288 from Washington. Population 2,500. In the centre of the city is Union Square, containing ten acres, from which extend four streets, dividing it into four quarters. In the centres of these quarters are four other squares, of four acres each. The four largest streets are 99 feet wide, and the others 66. The State-house is a superb granite edifice, built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens. It is 166 feet long, 90 feet wide, and surrounded by massive granite columns, 5½ feet in diameter, and 30 feet high. Besides the above, the city contains a court-house, governor's house, a theatre, two banks, 4 academies, five churches, and 400 dwellings. The North Carolina Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy has 3 professors and about 50 students. The former state-house, containing a beautiful marble statue of Washington, by Canova, was burned in 1831. Wake Forest College is at Forestville, 15 miles from Raleigh. It was founded in 1838, and has a president, 3 professors, 25 students, and 4,700 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Thursday in June. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Richmond, Va., via Gaston and Petersburg. Stages leave daily for Columbia, S. C., via Fayetteville three times a week for Greensboro; for Salisbury; and for Goldsboro.*

WELDON is situated on the right bank of Roanoke river, at the Great falls, at the head of navigation, and 95 miles from Raleigh. It contains two churches, an academy, and about 300 inhabitants. *Halifax*, seven miles below the falls, on the Roanoke, contains a court-house, a bank, two churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Wilmington; for Richmond, Va.; and for Norfolk.*

EDENTON is situated near the mouth of Chowan river, on Edenton bay, which sets up from Albemarle Sound, eighty-six miles by land from Norfolk. It contains an elegant court-house, a bank, an academy, two churches, and about 1,600 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Norfolk, Va.; and for Newbern via Plymouth.*

ELIZABETH CITY, situated on the right bank of Pascotank river, contains a court-house, an academy, 2 churches, and 2,000 inhabitants.

TARBORO, situated on the right bank of Tar river, at the head of steamboat navigation, has a court-house, a bank, two churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh and for Washington.*

WASHINGTON, situated on the left bank of Tar river, at the head of ship navigation, has a court-house, a church, an academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh; and for Newbern.*

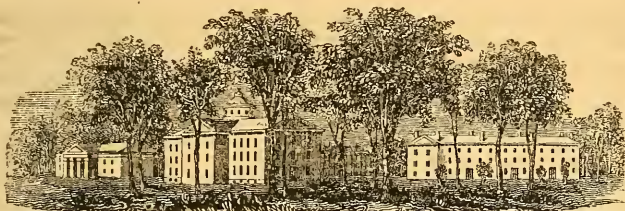
NEWBERN, situated on Neuse river at the junction of Trent river, 126 miles from Raleigh, was formerly the capital of the state. It is more healthy than most other places in the state so near the seaboard. It contains a court-house, a theatre, a Masonic-hall, two banks, three churches, four academies, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Raleigh; for Tarboro; for Plymouth; and for Beaufort.*

BEAUFORT, situated on North river, eleven miles from Cape Lookout, and 170 from Raleigh, has a good harbor for vessels drawing not more than 14 feet water. It contains a court-house, a Masonic-hall, a female seminary, a male seminary, a church, and 1,200 inhabitants. The harbor is defended by Fort Macon, on Bogue Point. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh.*

WILMINGTON lies on the left bank of Cape Fear river, at the head of ship navigation, 35 miles from the ocean, and 136 from Raleigh. It is the most commercial and populous town in the state. It has a court-house, two banks, an academy, 2 churches, and about 5,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Richmond, Va., and Washington; and also for Norfolk, Va. (See routes 351 and 352.) Steamboats daily to and from Charleston, S. C.*

FAYETTEVILLE is situated on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 88 miles from Wilmington. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, two banks, 3 churches, 4 academies, a United States arsenal of construction, several extensive cotton factories and mills, and 4,500 inhabitants. It has several times suffered severely by fire. The river is navigable for steamboats to this place; and it commands an extensive trade with the interior. *Stages leave daily for Raleigh, and for Cheraw, S. C.; 3 times a week for Warsaw; and twice a week for Salisbury.*

WARRENTON is situated on a branch of Tar river, 62 miles northeast from Raleigh. It has a court-house, a church, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. *The Shocco White Sulphur Springs* are twelve miles from Warrenton. The waters contain sulphureted hydrogen gas, carbonic acid gas, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime: they have been found beneficial in cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and diseases of the skin. *Stages leave the Warrenton depot daily for the Springs. (See route 341.)*



CHAPEL HILL is situated 28 miles from Raleigh, between the branches of New Hope river. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina, founded in 1789. Its edifices, five in number, are built of brick, and contain, besides the libraries, a chemical apparatus and mineralogical cabinet. It has a president, 7 professors, 2 tutors, 777 alumni, 156 students, and 12,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Thursday in June. The village has about 300 inhabitants.

GREENSBORO' is situated on a branch of Haw river, 82 miles from Raleigh. It contains a court-house, a church, the Caldwell Institute, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants. *Rockingham Springs*, 24 miles from Greensboro', are on one of the north branches of Haw river. The waters are in much repute. *Stages leave Greensboro' 3 times a week for Raleigh; for Milton; for Danville, Va.; for Wytheville, Va.; for Knoxville, Tenn.; and for Salisbury.*

SALEM, on a branch of Yadkin river, is a pretty village extending for a mile and a half mostly on one street, shaded with trees. It has a church, a Moravian academy, a bank, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Twenty-four miles NW. from Salem is the *Pilot Mountain*, a regular cone, rising to the height of 1,750 feet above the surrounding plain, and terminating in a huge rock called the Pinnacle. (See route 344.)

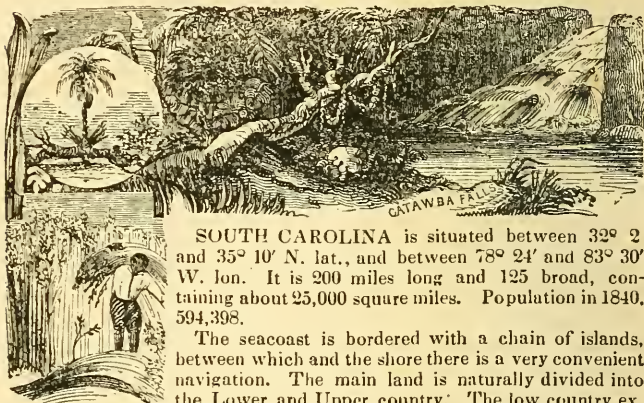
SALISBURY is situated on a branch of Yadkin river, 115 miles from Raleigh, at the great central point of travel in the western part of the state. The village has a church, a court-house, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. Here is an ancient stone wall, laid in cement, from 12 to 14 feet high and 22 inches thick, which reaches to within a foot of the surface; and the length of what has been discovered is about 300 feet. The object, time, and purpose of its construction are uncertain. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Raleigh; for Danville, Va.; for Knoxville, Tenn.; for Columbia, S. C.; for Cheraw; and for Fayetteville.*

CHARLOTTE is situated a few miles east from the Catawba river, and 158 from Raleigh. It contains a court-house, a branch of the United States Mint, 4 churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. East of the village are a number of very productive gold mines. About twenty miles from Charlotte is *Davidson College*, founded in 1838. It has a president, two professors, 31 alumni, 49 students, and 1,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June. *Stages leave three times a week for Salisbury; and for Columbia, S. C.*

LINCOLNTON, beautifully situated on the left bank of the Little Catawba river, 172 miles from Raleigh, has a court-house, three churches, two academies, and 900 inhabitants. There are in the vicinity several extensive mills and manufactories of cotton, iron, and paper. The Catawba Springs are 14 miles east from Lincolnton. The waters contain sulphate of magnesia and lime. The scenery in this part of the state is truly beautiful. Twenty miles west from Lincolnton are the *Shelby Sulphur*

Springs, the waters of which are very similar to the Sulphur springs of Virginia. Stages leave Lincolnton 3 times a week for Salisbury; and for Ashville; and twice a week for Camden, S. C.

ASHVILLE is situated on the right bank of French Broad river, 250 miles from Raleigh. It is in a healthy and beautiful mountain region, and has a court-house, an academy, two churches, and 700 inhabitants. A few miles southwest from the village is a sulphur spring much frequented. *The Warm Springs* are situated on the left bank of French Broad river, 34 miles from Ashville. The temperature of the Springs is from 96° to 100° Fahrenheit, and the waters contain the muriates and sulphates of lime and magnesia, are limpid, and emit nitrogen gas. Chronic rheumatism and paralysis have been cured by drinking the water, and by frequent outward applications. *Stages leave Ashville 3 times a week for Raleigh via Salisbury, for Columbia, S. C.; and for Nashville via Knoxville.*



SOUTH CAROLINA is situated between $32^{\circ} 2'$ and $35^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat., and between $78^{\circ} 24'$ and $83^{\circ} 30'$ W. lon. It is 200 miles long and 125 broad, containing about 25,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 594,398.

The seacoast is bordered with a chain of islands, between which and the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The main land is naturally divided into the Lower and Upper country. The low country extends from 80 to 100 miles from the seacoast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch-pine, called pine-barrens, interspersed with marshes and swamps of a rich soil. The banks of the large rivers, and the creeks of this region, are bordered with a belt of excellent land, producing cotton and Indian corn in abundance. The marshes and swamps in this district make fine rice plantations. After leaving the low country, in proceeding into the interior, you first pass through a region of little sand-hills, which have been compared to the arrested waves of the sea in a storm. This curious country, sometimes denominated the Middle Country, continues for 50 or 60 miles, till you arrive at the *Ridge* or Upper country, the ascent to which, proceeding from the Atlantic, is sudden and somewhat precipitous. The lower falls of the rivers are found along this ridge. The low grounds between the sand-hills are suitable for agriculture and pasturage; but with these exceptions, the country below the ridge is barren, and scarcely worth cultivation. Beyond the ridge commences a beautiful and healthy country of hills and dales, with fine flowing streams of pure water. This whole region may be regarded as an elevated table-land, and is generally fertile. In the distance of 220 miles NW. from

Charleston, the land is 800 feet above the level of the sea. From this the country rises gradually to a mountainous region to the west, where the great Alleghany range passes through the state, in several ridges, some of which have high peaks. Table Mountain, one of the most conspicuous of these, is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The staple productions of the state are cotton and rice, great quantities of which are exported. Rice is extensively cultivated where the land can be irrigated by the tide or the overflowing of the rivers. The sea-island cotton, produced in the islands along the shores, is of a superior quality, and is in great demand.

The Great Pedee river, 450 miles long, rises in North Carolina, and runs through the eastern part of the state. It is navigable for sloops 130 miles. The Santee, formed by the junction of the Wateree and the Congaree, rises in North Carolina, and has a sloop navigation for about 130 miles. The Saluda is a branch of the Congaree. The Edisto is navigable for large boats 100 miles. The Savannah washes the whole southwest border of the state, and is a noble stream. There are several smaller rivers, among which are Cooper, Ashley, and Combahee.

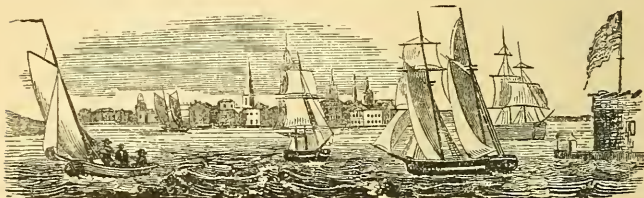
The literary institutions in this state are—the College of South Carolina, at Columbia; Charleston College, at Charleston; the Medical School, at Charleston; and three theological institutions. There are about 120 academies or grammar schools, and 600 common schools.

The constitution was formed in 1775, and reconstructed in 1790. The governor is elected for two years by a joint vote of both houses of the assembly. After having served one term, he is ineligible for the next four years. A lieutenant-governor is chosen in the same manner and for the same period. The Senate consists of 45 members, elected by districts for four years. The House of Representatives consists of 124 members, apportioned among the several districts according to the number of white inhabitants and taxation, and are elected for two years. The representatives and one half the senators are chosen every second year, in October. The legislature meets annually in Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November. The chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by the joint ballot of both houses of the Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior. Every free white male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided in the state two years immediately preceding the election, and who is possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land or a townlot, six months before the election; or not possessing this freehold, who shall have resided in the election district in which he offers to vote, six months before the election, and have paid a tax of three shillings sterling to the support of the government, has the right of suffrage.

The first settlement of this state was made at Port Royal, in 1670. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention, May 23d, 1788—yeas 149, nays 73.

COLUMBIA, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Congaree river, immediately below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers, 130 miles from Charleston. From the river there is a gradual ascent for one mile, reaching to a height of 200 feet, where it spreads out into a plain of two or three miles in extent, descending on every side. On this plain the city is built. It is regularly laid out into wide and handsome streets, and extensively planted with trees. It has a state-house 170 feet long, 60 wide, and two stories high; a court-house, town-hall, market-house, two banks, a theatre, an academy, a female seminary, an asylum, 6 churches, and 4,400 inhabitants. Columbia is also the

seat of South Carolina College, founded in 1804, which has a president and 6 professors or other instructors, 150 students, and 15,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Monday in December. Its buildings are commodious, and contain a philosophical apparatus and an observatory. The Southern Theological Seminary, founded in 1831, has two professors, 16 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. A bridge here crosses the Congaree river. *Steamboats ply between this place and Charleston. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Charleston. Stages leave daily for Raleigh via Cheraw; 3 times a week for Augusta, Ga.; for Greenville; for Yorkville: twice a week for Rutherfordton, N. C.*



CHARLESTON, the metropolis, is situated in $32^{\circ} 46' 33''$ N. lat., and $79^{\circ} 57' 27''$ W. lon., 580 miles from Baltimore, and 765 from New York. Population in 1840, 29,261; to which may properly be added the inhabitants of the "Neck" north of the city, but lying without its chartered limits, which contains 11,876; these added to the city population make a total of 41,137 inhabitants. Charleston is on a peninsula formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers, which unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbor, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, seven miles southeast of the city. The city is defended by Fort Pinckney, two miles below, and Fort Johnson, 4 miles, and by Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. The ground on which the city is built is elevated eight or nine feet above the level of the harbor at high tide. The streets generally run parallel to each other from east to west, extending from river to river, and these are crossed by others, nearly at right angles. The houses are neatly built, many of them of brick, and some of wood neatly painted, having piazzas extending to the roof, beautifully ornamented with vines. The houses in the suburbs have fine gardens abounding in orange, peach, and other ornamental or useful trees, and a profusion of vines and shrubbery.

The public buildings are—a city-hall, an exchange, a court-house, jail, custom-house, a state citadel, a guard-house, two arsenals, a college, a medical college, an almshouse, an orphan asylum, a theatre, 7 banks, 26 churches, 16 academics, and 2 high schools.

The *Charleston College*, founded in 1795, has a president and four professors or other instructors, 67 alumni, 50 students, and 3,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March. It has a fine edifice. The *Medical College of the State of South Carolina*, founded in 1833, has 8 professors, and 153 students. The lectures commence on the second Monday in November. It is a highly respectable institution.—The Guard-house is a fine edifice, occupied by a military company of about 100 persons, some of them mounted, who patrol the streets during the night. The Citadel, formerly used for this purpose, is now a military school, under the patronage of

the state. The Orphan Asylum accommodates 250 orphans and destitute children. The Literary and Philosophical Society has a fine collection of objects in natural history. The Apprentices' Library contains 10,000 volumes, and sustains annually a course of scientific lectures. The City Library contains about 18,000 volumes. Sullivan's Island, 7 miles below the city, and at the entrance of the harbor, was the scene of important military events during the war of the Revolution. The city was founded in 1680, and chartered in 1783. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Wilmington, N. C.; and there are lines to Savannah, Ga., and to St. Augustine, Fl. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Columbia; for Mobile, via Augusta, Ga.; Atlanta; West Point; and Montgomery, Ala.; and for Memphis, Tenn., via Gunter's Landing, and Florence. Stages leave for Georgetown, for Camden, and for Savannah.*

The Eutaw Springs, 50 miles from Charleston, are more celebrated as the scene of a fierce Revolutionary battle than for their medicinal properties. The water rises through a small opening in the earth, a few inches in diameter, and immediately forms a basin a few feet deep and about 300 feet around; thence it percolates through a ridge of porous limestone, and at a short distance bubbles up and forms the head of Eutaw creek.

GEORGETOWN is situated on the right bank of the Great Pedee river, at its entrance into Winyaw bay, 9 miles from the ocean and 152 from Columbia. It contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 4 churches, a public library, and about 2,000 inhabitants. The neighborhood is the scene of many of Marion's achievements; and on North Island, the summer retreat of the city people, La Fayette landed on his first visit to this country. *Steamboats ply to Wilmington, N. C., and to Charleston. Stages leave for Cheraw, and for Charleston.*

CHERAW is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Great Pedee, on a plain elevated 100 feet above the river, 93 miles from Columbia. The river is navigable to this place for steamboats. It contains a town-hall, a bank, 2 academies, 5 churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Georgetown. Stages leave daily for Columbus, and for Raleigh.*

CAMDEN is handsomely situated on a plain, one mile from the east bank of Wateree river, and 33 miles from Columbia. The river is navigable for boats of 70 tons to the town. Camden contains an elegant court-house, a city-hall, an academy, four churches, a bank, a Masonic-hall, a public library, and about 2,300 inhabitants. A battle was fought here Aug. 16, 1780, between the armies under Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis; and another April 23d, 1781, between Gen. Greene and Lord Rawdon. On De Kalb-street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, is an elegant monument erected to the memory of Baron De Kalb, the corner-stone of which was laid by La Fayette in 1825. Two miles west from Camden is a large Indian mound, supposed to mark the site of an ancient town of the Catawbas. *Stages leave daily for Columbia; for Cheraw; and for Salisbury, N. C.; and twice a week for Charleston.*

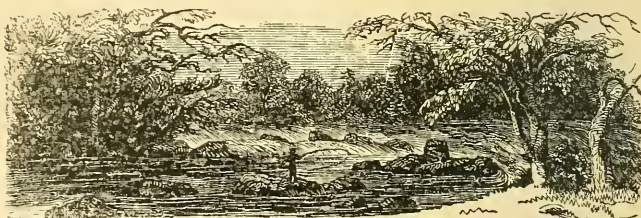


CHESTERVILLE is situated 57 miles from Columbia, on a lofty and beautiful elevation, between Catawba and Broad rivers. It contains a court-house, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. From its commanding and secure position, the town has been likened to a fortress of the baronial days. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbia; and for Charlotte, N. C.*

SPARTANBURGH is situated on a branch of Broad river, and contains a court-house, several churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Gleenn Sulphur Springs*, twelve miles southeast from Spartanburgh, have a high reputation for the cure of cutaneous affections, and are much frequented. The waters of *Cedar Spring* are famous for their medicinal qualities, particularly in rheumatism, ulcers, and even in fever and ague. *The Iacolet Springs* are also much resorted to, as are the *Limestone Springs*, all of which are in Spartanburgh district; and also the famous battle ground of Cowpens. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbia; for Greenville; and for Lincolnton, N. C.*

GREENVILLE is beautifully situated on a gently undulating plain, 107 miles from Columbia. Reedy river runs beside it, and forms near it several beautiful cascades. The village is regularly laid out, and is remarkably healthy. It has a handsome brick court-house, a library, several houses of public worship, a male and female academy, and 1,500 inhabitants. In the north part of the district are numerous picturesque spurs of the Blue Ridge, cataracts, &c. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbia; for Augusta, Ga.; for Knoxville, Tenn., via Ashville, N. C.; and twice a week for Spartanburgh.*

BEAUFORT is situated at the head of Port Royal river, 75 miles from Charleston. Its harbor is spacious and one of the best in the state; it has 3 churches, an academy, a library, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Charleston, and to Savannah, Ga.*



GEORGIA lies between $30^{\circ} 30'$ and 35° N. lat., and between $80^{\circ} 50'$ and $86^{\circ} 6'$ W. lon. from Greenwich, and between $3^{\circ} 52'$ and $8^{\circ} 47'$ W. lon. from Washington. It is 300 miles long from north to south, and 240 broad, containing 58,000 square miles. Its population in 1840 was 691,392; in 1845, 774,325.

From the ocean for a distance of seven miles, there is a chain of islands intersected by rivers, creeks, and inlets, communicating with each other, and forming an inland navigation for vessels of 100 tons burden, along the whole coast. These islands consist of salt marsh, and land of a gray rich soil, which produces sea-island cotton of a superior quality. The coast on the main land for four or five miles is a salt marsh. Back of this there is a narrow margin of land, nearly resembling that of the islands; these are partially or wholly overflowed at the return of the tide, and constitute the rice plantations. Then commence the pine-barrens, which reach from 60 to 90 miles from the coast. Beyond this is the country of sand-hills, 30 or 40 miles wide, interspersed with fertile tracts, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers. The part of the state above the falls of the rivers is

called the Upper Country, and has generally a strong and fertile soil, often inclining to a red color, and further inland it is mixed with a deep black mould, producing cotton, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain. Black walnut and mulberry trees grow abundantly in this soil. The forests produce oak, pine, hickory, and cedar.

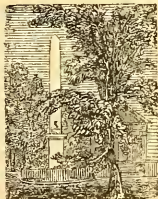
The rivers are—the Savannah, 600 miles long, bounding the state on the NE., navigable for ships 17 miles to Savannah, and a part of the year for steamboats, 250 miles to Augusta; the Altamaha, which is navigable for large vessels 12 miles to Darien, is formed by the junction of the Oconee and the Ocmulgee, and is navigable for sloops of 30 tons, by the former, to Dublin, 300 miles from the ocean; the Ogeechee, 200 miles long, and navigable for sloops 40 miles; Flint river, which rises in the NW. part of the state, and after a course of more than 200 miles joins the Chattahoochee, forming the Apalachicola; the Chattahoochee on the west border of the state, which is navigable 300 miles by steamboat to Columbus; the St. Mary's river, in the southwest part of the state.

The first constitution of Georgia was formed in 1777; a second in 1785, and the present in 1798, and amended in 1839. The governor is elected by the people, and holds his office two years. The senate consists of 47 members, 1 for each district composed of two counties, except the county containing the largest population, which elects 1 member. The House of Representatives is composed of 130 members: the 37 counties having the largest number of inhabitants are entitled to 2 members each, and the remainder 1 each. The legislature meets biennially on the 1st Monday in November (odd years) at Milledgeville. All the free white male inhabitants, who shall have resided within the county in which they vote, six months preceding the election, and shall have paid taxes in the state for the year previous, have the right of suffrage. The judges of the Superior Court are elected for 3 years by the legislature, and the judges of the inferior courts and justices of the peace are elected annually by the people.

The colleges in this state are—the University of Georgia, at Athens; Oglethorpe College, at Midway; Emory College, at Oxford; the Georgia Female College, at Macon; Mercer College, at Penfield; Christ College, at Montpelier; Brownwood University, near La Grange; Collinworth Institute, near Talbotton; and there are 180 academies and 630 schools.

The first settlement in the state was made at Savannah, in 1733. In convention, Georgia adopted the constitution of the United States, Jan. 2d, 1798, by a unanimous vote.

SAVANNAH, the metropolis and the largest city in the state, is in 32° 4' 56" N. lat., and 81° 8' 18" W. lon., 90 miles from Charleston, 120 from Augusta, and 158 from Milledgeville. Population in 1848, 13,000. It is situated on the right bank of Savannah river, 17 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic. Owing to the safety of the channel entering the harbor, it is rendered one of the finest in the southern states. Vessels requiring 13 feet of water load at the wharves of the city. The plain on which the city is built is elevated forty feet above the river, and is almost a perfect level, and the streets cross each other regularly at right angles. Eighteen public squares are laid out, and are bordered with trees, particularly the pride of India, which add much to the beauty of the place. The houses are many of them buildings. *The Pulaski Monument*, a beautiful Doric obelisk, standing in the centre of one of the public squares, was erected in 1825, to the



memories of GREENE and PULASKI. It is built of white marble, and is 53 feet in height.

The city contains a court-house, an exchange, an arsenal, a guard-house, the United States barracks, a theatre, an asylum, a widows' asylum, 13 churches, a market-house, an hospital, several fine banking-houses, 3 academies, a public library, an historical society, several charitable societies, and a number of extensive mills and manufactories. It is a great cotton mart. The city was founded in 1733, and incorporated in 1761. *Steamboats ply to Charleston, and St. Augustine. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Atlanta via Macon, from whence a daily line of stages leaves for Columbus; and for Augusta, taking stages at Brinsonville depot. Stages leave twice a week for St. Augustine, Fl., via Darien; and for Charleston, S. C.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Oconee river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 158 miles from Savannah. Population 2,100. The city is built on uneven ground, with streets running parallel with the river, and crossed by others at right angles. The State-house stands on an eminence in a public square, three-fourths of a mile from the river; it is a tasteful edifice of the Gothic order of architecture. The Representatives Hall is 60 by 54 feet, and contains full-length portraits of La Fayette and Gen. Oglethorpe; the Senate-chamber has portraits of Washington and Jefferson. The other public buildings are, a governor's house, 3 churches, 3 banks, an academy, a



market-house, an arsenal, and a magazine. *Oglethorpe College*, founded in 1836, is situated in Medway village, near the city. It has a president, 5 professors or other instructors, 125 students, and 2,000 volumes in its libraries.

The commencement is on the Wednesday after the second Monday in November. *Stages leave Milledgeville daily for Columbus via Macon; for Augusta via Warrenton; and for Savannah, (from Emmet depot by railroad;) three times a week for Madison; and also for Hawkinsville.*

AUGUSTA is situated on the right bank of Savannah river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 127 miles from Savannah. The city is regularly laid out and handsomely built, chiefly with brick, the streets being ornamented with trees, and many of the houses are spacious and elegant. It contains a city-hall, court-house, a theatre, an hospital, a medical college, a female asylum, an arsenal, 7 churches, 3 academies, and 6,500 inhabitants. *The Medical College of Georgia*, founded in 1830, has seven professors, 115 students, and 124 graduates. The lectures commence on the second Monday in November. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Atlanta; from thence by stage and railroad to Montgomery, Ala.; (see route 387;) for Memphis, Tenn., via Atlanta, Gunter's Landing, Ala., and Tusculumbia. Stages leave daily for Savannah via Brinsonville; from thence in railroad cars to Savannah.*

ATHENS, situated on the right bank of Oconee river, 75 miles from Milledgeville, contains 4 churches and about 3,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the *Georgia University*, founded in 1785, which has a president, 6 professors, 515 alumni, 77 students, 19,000 volumes in its libraries, and

a very complete philosophical apparatus. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Augusta. Stages leave 3 times a week for Covington; for Gainesville; and for Clarksville via Madison Springs.*

The *Madison Springs* are twenty-five miles from Athens, on a branch of Broad river. The waters are strongly impregnated with iron, and have been found efficacious in many complaints. There is here a spacious hotel with good accommodations.

CLARKESVILLE, on the head waters of the Chattahoochee river, has a court-house, two churches, an academy, and about 300 inhabitants. The Tallulah Falls, a beautiful cascade, are within twelve miles of Clarkesville; and the surrounding scenery is exceedingly picturesque. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Athens via Madison Springs; for Madisonville, Tenn.; and for Ashville, N. C.*

DAHLONEGA is in a very picturesque situation between the Chestatee and Etowah rivers. It has a court-house, a branch of the Mint of the United States, and 300 inhabitants. *Stages leave twice a week for Athens via Gainesville.*

ROME is beautifully situated on the point formed by the junction of the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers. It has a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 400 inhabitants. In the vicinity of Rome are many artificial mounds and excavations, of which there is no authentic history or tradition. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Gainesville; for Columbus; for Montgomery, Ala.; and for Huntsville.*

MACON lies at the head of steam navigation, on Ocmulgee river, built on both sides of the stream, but chiefly on the right bank, the parts being connected by a bridge 389 feet long. The streets are regularly laid out and very wide. It has a large and handsome court-house, a market-house, two banks, five churches, a college, 3 academies, and 4,000 inhabitants. A great amount of cotton is shipped from this place. In 1822 there was but a single house standing where the city is now built. *The Georgia Female College*, chartered in 1836, opened on the 7th of Jan., 1839, has a president, four professors, and several other teachers, and over 100 students. The term commences on the first Monday in October, and continues ten months. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Savannah; for Memphis via Atlanta, Gunter's Landing, Ala., and Tuscumbia. Stages leave daily for Augusta via Milledgeville; and for Columbus; three times a week for Madison; and for Pensacola, Fl., via Albany, Bainbridge, and Chattahoochee, Fl.*

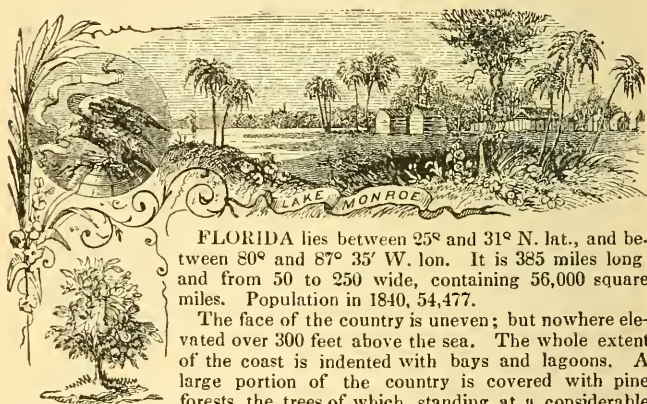
The *Indian Springs*, the most fashionable watering-place in Georgia, are situated on a small branch of Ocmulgee river, 52 miles from Milledgeville. The waters are sulphurous, and have been found efficacious in rheumatic and cutaneous complaints. There are here ample accommodations for visitors. *Stages leave daily for Madison; and for Columbus.* (See route 388.)

COLUMBUS is situated on the left bank of Chattahoochee river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 284 miles from Savannah. The city is built on ground 60 feet above the ordinary height of the river, and immediately below the falls, which are a succession of rapids, descending 111 feet within a few miles. Here are a court-house, 4 banks, a market-house, 5 churches, an academy, five schools, a number of mills and cotton factories, and 4,000 inhabitants. Many of the public buildings are in a style of superior elegance, and the prosperity and growth of the city are remarkable. In the year 1827, it was the council-town of the Cowetas, an

Indian tribe. It has an extensive cotton trade, employing a large number of steamboats. *Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Savannah, taking cars at Macon; for Augusta via Indian Springs, and Madison; and for Montgomery, Ala., taking railroad cars at Chehaw.*

LA GRANGE is situated six miles east of the Chattahoochee river on a small stream, and 121 miles from Milledgeville. The village has a court-house, three churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Several lines of stages pass through daily for Atlanta; and for Montgomery, Ala.*

The *White Sulphur Springs* are nine miles from Greenville, and 35 from Columbus. These springs are situated in a very picturesque region, and their waters are various, "the white sulphur, the strong and mild chaly beate," &c. *Stages arrive from, and depart for Columbus three times a week; and also for Greenville.*



FLORIDA lies between 25° and 31° N. lat., and between 80° and $87^{\circ} 35'$ W. lon. It is 385 miles long and from 50 to 250 wide, containing 56,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 54,477.

The face of the country is uneven; but nowhere elevated over 300 feet above the sea. The whole extent of the coast is indented with bays and lagoons. A large portion of the country is covered with pine forests, the trees of which, standing at a considerable distance from each other, without brush or underwood, afford an opportunity for the grass and flowers to spread with luxuriance over the surface of the earth during the whole year. The borders of the streams are usually skirted by hammocks of hard timber, entangled with grape and other vines. A large portion of Florida consists of what are usually denominated "pine-barrens," and much of it is sterile, though there are extensive tracts of table-land, hammock, and swamp, of the richest soil, and well adapted to the cultivation of sugar, rice, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, and fruits. A considerable quantity of the pine-land is equally rich, and even the barrens afford extensive ranges of grazing-land, usually intersected with streams of pure water. Many parts of the state abound in yellow-pine and live-oak timber. The seacoast is generally healthy, and in many parts remarkably so; and the interior is equally healthy, unless it be in the neighborhood of extensive marshes.

The peninsula, which is the southern portion of the state, presents a singular alternation of savannahs, hammocks, lagoons, &c., called col-

actively the Everglades, which extend into the heart of the country for 200 miles north of Cape Sable. They are drained on the north by the St. John's river, and on the west by Macaco, or Charlotte river.

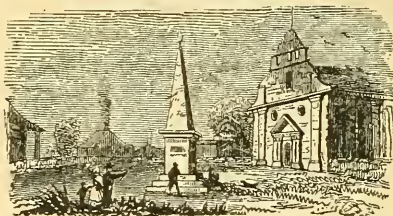
There are many bays on the western side of the peninsula, some of which form good harbors. They are Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee, St. Andrews, St. Joseph, Apalachicola, Appalachee, Tampa, Carlos, and Gallivain's. On the east coast of the peninsula, the inlets afford harbors for coasting vessels. The St. John's is the principal river on the eastern coast. It often spreads from three to five miles in width, and at other places it is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide. It is exceedingly winding, and flows through a beautiful and healthy country. St. Mary's river rises in Okefinokee Swamp, Georgia, and enters the Atlantic between Cumberland and Amelia Islands. Of the rivers which enter the Gulf of Mexico, the Apalachicola is the principal. It is formed by the junction of Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The Chattahoochee branch of this river is navigable for steamboats 280 miles to Columbus, Georgia. The other principal rivers are, Escambia, Suwanee, Withlacoochee, Oscilla, Ocklockony, and Choctawhatchee. Perdido river forms the western boundary between Florida and Alabama. It is navigable about seven miles above the bay, is a fine mill-stream, and its banks are covered with superior yellow-pine timber. There are in this state several streams of limpid water which sink into the earth and disappear; and several which rise suddenly from the earth; one in particular (the Wakulla) is navigable from its very source. There is no college in this state. It has 20 academies, and 60 common schools.

By the constitution of the state, adopted in 1838, the governor is elected for four years, and is ineligible for the succeeding four years. In case of vacancy, the president of the senate, or after him the speaker of the house, acts as governor. The General Assembly is chosen on the first Monday of October, and meets on the first Monday in November of each year. Senators are chosen for two years, and representatives for one year. Judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts are appointed by the General Assembly, at first for five years, and after that term, during good behavior. The right of suffrage belongs to every free white male aged 21 years or upwards, who has resided in the state for two years, and in the county for six months, and who shall be enrolled in the militia, or be by law exempted from serving therein. The state provides for a registration of qualified voters. No minister of the gospel, and no officer in a banking company, while he serves in the bank, nor for twelve months afterwards, can be eligible for governor, senator, or representative.

Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, sailing under the English flag, in 1497; but he did not land to examine the interior of the country. Ponce de Leon, a Spanish adventurer from Hispaniola, to some extent explored the country in 1512, and a second time in 1516. In 1539 Hernando de Soto, who had greatly distinguished himself under Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, sailed from Cuba and landed at Tampa bay, in Florida, with an armed force, with which he overran the country, though his followers were mostly cut off, and himself died. In 1562 the French attempted to establish a colony in Florida, which occasioned contests between them and the Spaniards, in which the latter were finally victorious. In 1763, Florida was ceded to Great Britain by Spain. The Spaniards reconquered it in 1781, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of 1783. In 1819, Spain ceded it to the United States, and it was admitted into the Union as a state in 1845.

TALLAHASSEE, the capital of the state, is situated on a commanding eminence, 210 miles from St. Augustine. A fine mill-stream, flowing from several springs, runs along the east border of the town, and falls sixteen feet into a pool scooped out by its action; and thence, after a short course, it sinks into a cleft of limestone rock. The city contains a state-house, a court-house, a market-house, a United States land-office, an academy, Masonic-hall, three churches, and 1,800 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out and has several public squares. *Stages leave 3 times a week for St. Augustine; and for Pensacola.*

ST. AUGUSTINE is situated on a peninsula, two miles from the ocean. The ground on which the city is built is but twelve feet higher than the sea. The houses are mostly embosomed in orange groves. The climate is delightful; many winters pass without any frost, and the air may be said to equal that of Italy or the south of France. In summer it is tempered daily by the sea breezes, and the land breezes render the evenings cool and pleasant; hence it is a favorite resort of invalids from the north. The city is in the form of a parallelogram, one mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide, though not more than half of this extent is compactly built. Matanzas Sound lies in front of it on the east, and, sheltered by Anastasia Island, forms a capacious and safe harbor. St. Augustine is the oldest city in the United States, having been first settled by the Spaniards in 1564. Many of the streets are narrow and very crooked. The old houses are generally two stories high, and mostly built of shell-stone. A fine square opens from Matanzas river, and around it



have been erected a neat court-house, two churches, and several elegant residences. In the centre of the square stands a monument, dedicated to the constitution of the Spanish Cortez. The harbor has nine feet of water over the bar at its mouth, and is completely guarded by Fort Marion opposite its

entrance. The fort is bomb-proof, and intended to contain 1,000 men and 70 pieces of cannon, but is at present only used as an arsenal and prison. The city contains 4 churches, a United States land-office, extensive barracks, and 2,500 inhabitants. The citizens are composed of Americans, Spaniards, French, &c. *Steamboats ply to Savannah and Charleston. Stages leave 3 times a week for Tallahassee.*

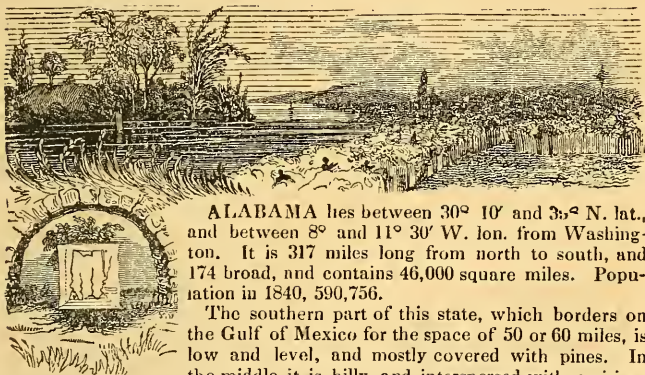
JACKSONVILLE is beautifully situated on the left of St. John's river, 30 miles from the ocean, and 38 miles from St. Augustine. It has a court-house, a church, a bank, an academy, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave twice a week for Darien, Ga., via St. Mary's; for St. Augustine; and for Tallahassee.*

The White Sulphur Spring is 80 miles from Jacksonville and 120 from Tallahassee. This spring, which is a great curiosity, rises in a basin 10 feet deep and 30 in diameter, discharges a great quantity of water, and after a course of 100 feet enters the Suwanee river. It is so strongly impregnated with sulphur that its waters may be distinguished for a considerable distance from its entrance into the river. The waters have been found highly beneficial in cases of consumption, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaints, &c. There are here a large hotel, several boarding-

houses, and a fine bathing-house. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Tallahassee, and for Jacksonville.*

PENSACOLA is situated on Pensacola bay, ten miles from the sea, on a sandy plain 40 feet above the water. It is regularly laid out, and has two public squares, two churches, a court-house, market-house, a custom-house, and 2,000 inhabitants. Eight miles below the city is the United States Navy Yard, covering 80 acres of ground, and enclosed by a high brick wall. It contains houses for the officers, a naval store, and other buildings for naval purposes. *Stages leave three times a week for Mobile, Ala.; for Tallahassee; and for Bainbridge, Ga.*

APALACHICOLA is on the right bank of the Apalachicola river, at its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. It is a great cotton mart, and has a custom-house, two banks, several churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply on the river to Columbus, Ga., and also to New Orleans.*



ALABAMA lies between $30^{\circ} 10'$ and 35° N. lat., and between 8° and $11^{\circ} 30'$ W. lon. from Washington. It is 317 miles long from north to south, and 174 broad, and contains 46,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 590,756.

The southern part of this state, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico for the space of 50 or 60 miles, is low and level, and mostly covered with pines. In the middle it is hilly, and interspersed with prairies; in the north it is broken, and somewhat mountainous. The soil in the southern part of the state is generally sandy and barren, but throughout a large part it is excellent. In the northern and middle sections the natural growth is post, black and white oak, hickory, poplar, cedar, chestnut, pine, mulberry, &c. The Alleghany Mountains terminate in the northeast section of this state, sinking here to elevated hills. The climate in the southern part, and in the vicinity of the bottom-lands on the rivers, and near the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, is unhealthy; but in the more elevated portions it is salubrious. The winters are mild, the streams being rarely frozen, and the heat of summer is tempered by refreshing breezes from the Gulf of Mexico.

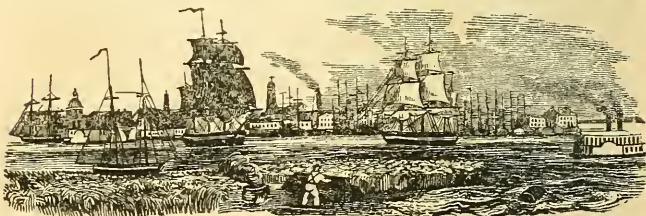
Mobile river is the principal stream in the state. It is formed by the union of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, 40 miles above the city of Mobile. The Alabama is a large river, and is navigable for vessels drawing six feet of water to Claiborne, 60 miles above its junction; 150 miles further to the mouth of the Cahawba, it has 4 or 5 feet of water; and to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, of which it is formed, it has in shallowest places three feet of water. The Tombigbee is navigable for

schooners 120 miles to St. Stephens, and for steamboats to Aberdeen, Miss. It is 450 miles long, and boatable for the greater part of its course. The Black Warrior forms a large branch of it, and is navigable to Tuscaloosa. The Chattahoochee forms a part of the eastern boundary of the state, and the Tennessee runs through the northern part. Alabama has only 60 miles of seacoast. But this includes Mobile bay, which is 30 miles long and from 3 to 18 broad.

The constitution of this state was formed in 1819. The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is eligible only four years in six. The senators are elected for three years, and one-third are chosen every year. Their number cannot be more than one-third nor less than a fourth of the number of the representatives. The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned among the counties in proportion to their white population. They cannot be more than 100 nor less than 60 in number. The representatives and one-third of the senators are elected annually, on the first Monday in August, and the day following; and the governor is elected biennially, at the same time. The legislature meets annually at Tuscaloosa, on the fourth Monday in October. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, a circuit court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges are elected every six years by the joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly. The right of suffrage is possessed by every free white male citizen 21 years of age, who has resided within the state one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town in which he offers his vote.

There are four colleges in this state, viz.: The University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa; La Grange College, at La Grange; *Spring Hill College*, at Spring Hill, and Howard College, at Marion. There are in the state 120 academies and grammar schools, and 650 common or primary schools.

Alabama was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1820.



MOBILE, situated on the right bank of Mobile river, at its entrance into Mobile bay, 30 miles from the sea, and 164 from New Orleans, is pleasantly seated on an extended plain, 15 feet above the highest tides, and has a beautiful prospect of the bay, from which it receives refreshing breezes. It contains a court-house, a United States Naval Hospital, city hospital, 3 banks, a theatre, Burton Academy, 9 churches, and about 13,000 inhabitants. The city is supplied with excellent water brought in iron pipes from Spring Hill, two miles distant, and distributed through the city. Next to New Orleans, it is the largest cotton market in the Union. It is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a low sandy point at the mouth of the bay, opposite to Dauphin Island, and the harbor has a light-house. Mobile was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1813. *Spring Hill College*, at Spring Hill, two miles from the city, was incorporated in 1830

It has a president and three professors, 70 students, and 4,000 volumes in its libraries. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, (fare \$5;) for Montgomery; and for Columbus, Miss.*

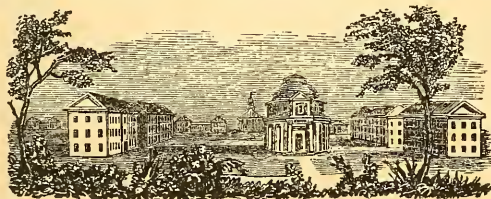
MONTGOMERY, the capital of the state, is built on a high bluff, on the left bank and at the head of steamboat navigation, on Alabama river, 338 miles from Mobile by the course of the river. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, two academies, and 2,250 inhabitants. The cotton shipped from this place amounts to 40,000 bales annually. This place has very recently been made the capital of the state, and preparations are already in progress for building an elegant state-house. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Charleston, S. C., via Augusta and Atlanta. Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Mobile. Stages leave 3 times a week for Columbus, Ga.; for Rome, Ga.; for Gunter's Landing; and for Tuscaloosa.*

WETUMPKA, situated on the left bank of Coosa river, 15 miles from Montgomery, contains 4 churches, an academy, the state prison, and 2,600 inhabitants. *The Harrowgate Springs, in the south border of the city, are much resorted to during the summer months. The waters contain valuable mineral properties. (See route 423.)*

EUFAULA is situated on the right bank of Chattahoochee river, 97 miles from Montgomery. It contains 2 churches, several extensive warehouses, and about 600 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Columbus, Ga.; and also to Apalachicola.*

TUSCALOOSA is situated on the southeast side of Black Warrior river, at the lower falls, on an elevated plain at the head of steamboat navigation, 217 miles from Mobile. It was recently the capital of the state, and contains a handsome state-house, a court-house, a United States Land-office, 4 churches, a Masonic-hall, an academy, an antheneum for young ladies, a lyceum, the Alabama Institute, and 2,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, regularly laid out, and neatly built. The halls of the *University of Alabama* are a

mile from the city. This institution, founded in 1828, has a president, 7 professors or other instructors, sixty-three alumni, 60 students, and 6,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement takes place on the Wednesday after the first Monday in December. *Stages leave three times a week for Mobile; for Montgomery; for Huntsville; for Tusculumbia; and for Co-*



lumbus, Miss. GAINESVILLE is situated on the right bank of Tombigbee river, 283 miles from Mobile by the course of the river. It is a great cotton mart, and has three churches, three academies, and about 200 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Columbus, Miss., and for Mobile. Stages leave three times a week for Columbus, Miss.; for Jackson, Miss.; and for Mobile.*

DEMOPOLIS is on the left bank of the Tombigbee river, immediately below the entrance of the Black Warrior, and 220 miles from Mobile. It contains a United States Land-office, three churches, two academies, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Co-*

lumbus, Miss., and for Mobile. Stages leave three times a week for Tuscolosa, and for Mobile.

ST. STEPHENS is on the right bank of Tombigbee river, 100 miles above Mobile. It is, next to Mobile, the oldest town in the state, and has a United States Land-office, two churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Mobile, and for Tuscaloosa.*

CAHAWBA is situated on the right bank of the Alabama river, 240 miles by water from Mobile. It was formerly the capital of the state. It now contains a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 800 inhabitants. *Steamboats pass daily for Mobile and for Montgomery. Stages leave 3 times a week for Mobile; for Tuscaloosa; and for Huntsville.*

SELMA, sixteen miles above Cahawba, and on the same side of the river, has three churches, two academies, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Montgomery; for Tuscaloosa; and for Columbus, Miss.*

HUNTSVILLE is situated 144 miles from Tuscaloosa, and 10 miles north of Tennessee river. A copious spring comes out at the foot of a large rock with a force sufficient to move a forcing pump, which raises water for supplying the village with pure cool water. The village contains a court-house of Grecian architecture, a bank, of hewn stone, with an Ionic portico of costly and elegant workmanship, a neat market-house, a United States Land-office, 5 churches, an academy, a seminary, and 2,500 inhabitants. The houses are neat and tasteful, and many of them elegant. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Knoxville, Tenn.; for Nashville; for Florence; for Tuscaloosa; and for Montgomery.*

FLORENCE is situated on the right bank of Tennessee river, immediately below the Muscle Shoals. When the water is not low, steamboats ascend to this place, and it has great advantages for trade. It was laid out in 1818, on an elevated plain 100 feet above the river: the streets are wide and handsome. It contains a court-house, a United States Surveyor-general's office, 3 churches, two academies, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

TUSCUMBIA is on the left bank of Tennessee river, four miles below Florence, and 346 miles north from Mobile. It contains 3 churches, 4 seminaries, several manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants. A most extraordinary spring here flows from a large fissure in a limestone rock, which discharges 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the spring. *Steamboat, stage, and railroad line to Charleston, S. C.; three times a week via Gunter's Landing, Atlanta, Ga., and Augusta; and stages for Memphis. Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Maysville, Ky., via Nashville, Tenn.; and for Vicksburg, Miss., via Columbus and Jackson.*

La Grange College is sixteen miles southeast from Tuscumbia. This institution was founded in 1831, and is under the direction of the Methodists: it has a president, 3 professors, 50 alumni, 106 students, and 2,200 volumes in its libraries.

ATHENS is situated on a small branch of Tennessee river, 25 miles west from Huntsville, and has a court-house, 2 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants. There are white sulphur and chalybeate springs 7 miles north of the village, which are much frequented. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Huntsville and for Tuscumbia.*



MISS. R.

MISSISSIPPI is situated between $30^{\circ} 10'$ and 35° N. lat., and between $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $81^{\circ} 35'$ W. lon. It is 339 miles long from north to south, and 150 broad. Population in 1840, 375,651.

The southern part of the state for about 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico is mostly a sandy, level pine forest, interspersed with cypress swamps, open prairies, and inundated marshes, and a few hills of a moderate elevation. This region is generally healthy,

and by cultivation produces cotton, Indian corn, sugar, indigo, &c. As you proceed further north, the country becomes more elevated and agreeably diversified, and the soil is a deep rich mould, producing abundantly cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, peaches, melons, and grapes. The natural growth of timber consists of poplar, hickory, black-walnut, sugar-maple, cotton-wood, magnolia, lime, and sassafras. The country in the north part of the state is healthy and productive; and the lands watered by the Yazoo, through its whole course in the northwest, are very fertile. The Mississippi river, with its various windings, forms the entire western boundary of the state; and its margin consists of inundated swamps covered with a large growth of timber. Back of this, the surface suddenly rises into what are called bluffs; and behind them the country is a moderately elevated table-land with a diversified surface. Cotton is the principal production of this state. The Yazoo is the largest river that has its whole course in the state. It rises in the NW. part, and after a course of 250 miles enters the Mississippi. The Pascagoula river, after a course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico. At its mouth it widens into a bay. It is navigable for a considerable distance for small vessels. The Big Black river, after a course of 200 miles, enters the Mississippi just above Grand Gulf. It has a boat navigation of 50 miles. Pearl river rises in the central part of the state, and passing through it to the south, forming in its lower part the boundary between this state and Louisiana, enters Lake Borgne. Its navigation is much impeded by sand-bars and obstructions of timber. The Homochitto is a considerable river which enters the Mississippi. Besides these, there are a few other small rivers and creeks. A chain of low sandy islands, 6 or 7 miles from the shore, enclose several bays or sounds, the largest of which are Pascagoula Sound and Lake Borgne.

The original constitution of this state was formed in 1817, and the present in 1832. The governor is elected by the people for a term of two years, and cannot hold the office more than four years out of six; and in case of his death, resignation, or other inability, it is provided that the president of the senate shall perform the duties of governor, until another shall be duly qualified. The senators are elected for four years, one-half

of the number being chosen biennially. They cannot be less than one fourth, nor more than one-third of the whole number of the representatives. The representatives are elected biennially, on the first Monday and day following in November, and each county is entitled to one member. The legislature meets biennially at Jackson, on the third Monday in November. Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and who has resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and four months in the county, city, or town in which he offers his vote, is deemed a qualified voter.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals consists of three judges, elected for a term of six years, one of whom is chosen biennially.

There are four colleges in this state, viz.: Jefferson College, at Washington; Centenary College, at Jackson; Oakland College, near Rodney; and Mississippi College, at Clinton. There are 80 academies and 400 schools.

In 1716 the French formed a settlement where the city of Natchez now stands. This colony was afterwards destroyed by the Indians in the vicinity. In 1763 the territory was ceded to Great Britain. In 1817 it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

JACKSON, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of Pearl river, which is navigable to this place for small craft. It is built on a plain, a quarter of a mile from the river, is regularly laid out, and contains an elegant state-house, the governor's house, the state penitentiary, a United States Land-office, two churches, the buildings of Centenary College, and 2,500 inhabitants. Centenary College, founded in 1841, has a president, 5 professors, and 170 students. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Vicksburg. Stages leave for Nashville, Tenn., via Columbus and Florence, Ala.; and for Gainesville; and 3 times a week for Natchez.*

NATCHEZ is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 301 miles from New Orleans by the course of the river. A part of the city is built on the margin of the river, but mostly on a bluff elevated 150 feet above the water. The ground is somewhat uneven, but the streets are regularly laid out. The houses are mostly of wood, many of them elegant, and surrounded with gardens stored with fruit and finely ornamented with shrubbery. It has a court-house, four churches, three banks, an academy, a female seminary, a theatre, Masonic-hall, an hospital, orphan asylum, and 5,000 inhabitants. The country around contains fine cotton-lands, and the place is a great cotton mart, with an extensive and increasing trade. Three miles from the city is a race-course. Natchez was formerly the residence of the *Great Sun*, or principal chief of the *Natchez*, with whose permission the French built Fort Rosalie here in 1716. The Indians surprised and murdered the garrison, and nearly all the persons in the village, in the year 1729. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. Stages leave three times a week for Jackson and for St. Francisville, La. (See route 620.)*

GRAND GULF is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 352 miles above New Orleans by the course of the river. It is on a remarkable bend of the river, locally known as the Grand Gulf, and has a town-hall, hospital, a theatre, two churches, a cotton press, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, &c. (See route 620.)*

WASHINGTON, six miles east from Natchez, is pleasantly situated on a moderately elevated site, and consists chiefly of some 30 or 40 detached

private residences, embosomed in the rich evergreen shrubbery of the south. It contains two neat churches and the buildings of *Washington College*, established here in 1802, and endowed by Congress with a grant of land. The college buildings, which are of brick, contain a library of 1,000 volumes, a chemical apparatus, a geological cabinet, and a collection of Indian antiquities, together with the fossil remains



of a mastodon, and other curious relics found in this state. Attached to the college are about fifty acres of ground, one-half of which remains in its original forest state. The location is healthy, and the vicinity has many fine springs of water, one of which, called *Ellicott's Spring*, is within the college grounds.

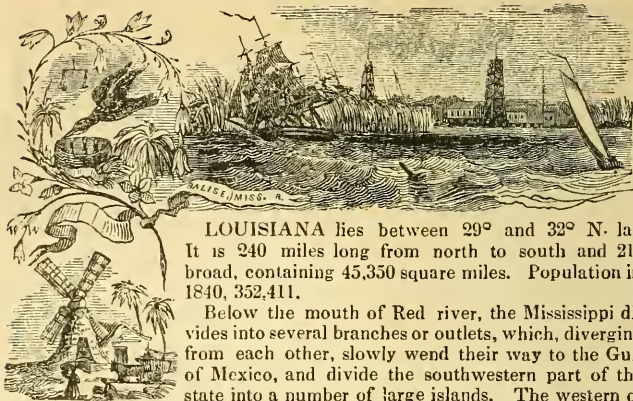
PORT GIBSON is prettily situated on Bayou Pierre, 25 miles by the course of the stream from the Mississippi, and only eight from it at Grand Gulf. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, and 500 inhabitants.

VICKSBURG is on the left bank of the Mississippi r., 513 miles from New Orleans by the river. Though of recent origin, it has become a large and flourishing place. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 3 academies, a theatre, and 4,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on the shelving declivity of high hills, and the houses are scattered in groups on the terraces. The Walnut Hills are just above the town. The country around is very fertile. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. (See routes 620 and 621.) Cars in connection with stages run to Maysville, Ky., via Jackson, Columbus, Tuscumbia, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.*

YAZOO CITY, situated on the left bank of Yazoo river, 493 miles from New Orleans, has several extensive warehouses and 700 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans. Stages leave 3 times a week for Holly Springs.*

HOLLY SPRINGS is situated on a high ridge at the head sources of Yazoo river, and is surrounded by a delightful and fertile region. The village contains a court-house, an academy, 3 churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Memphis, Tenn.; 3 times a week for La Grange; for Tuscumbia, Ala.; for Columbus; for Jackson; for Yazoo City; and for Commerce.*

COLUMBUS is situated on the left bank of the Tombigbee, 120 feet above the river, at the head of ordinary steam navigation, 141 miles from Jackson. It contains a court-house, two banks, an academy, a female seminary, a theatre, a United States Land-office, a market-house, 5 churches, and 4,000 inhabitants. A fine bridge here crosses the Tombigbee. *Steamboats ply to Mobile. Stages leave daily for Vicksburg via Jackson; for Nashville, Tenn., via Tuscumbia; and 3 times a week for Memphis via Pontotoc and Holly Springs.*



LOUISIANA lies between 29° and 32° N. lat. It is 240 miles long from north to south and 210 broad, containing 45,350 square miles. Population in 1840, 352,411.

Below the mouth of Red river, the Mississippi divides into several branches or outlets, which, diverging from each other, slowly wend their way to the Gulf of Mexico, and divide the southwestern part of the state into a number of large islands. The western of these outlets is the Atchafalaya, which leaves the main stream at the mouth of Red river, and inclining eastward, flows into Atchafalaya bay in the Gulf of Mexico. About 128 miles below the Atchafalaya is the outlet of Plaquemine, the main stream of which unites with the Atchafalaya; but other portions of it intersect the country in different directions. Thirty-one miles below the Plaquemine, and 82 above New Orleans, is the outlet of La Fourche, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two mouths. Below the La Fourche numerous other small streams branch off from the river at various points. On the east side of the Mississippi the principal outlet is the Iberville, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico through lakes Manrepas, Pontchartrain, and Borgne. The whole territory between the Atchafalaya on the west, and the Iberville, &c., on the east, is called the Delta of the Mississippi, from its resemblance in shape to the Greek letter of that name. A large extent of country in this state is annually overflowed.

The alluvial margin along the Mississippi has a breadth of from one to two miles, and is of great fertility. To prevent the river from inundating the valuable tracts in the rear, an artificial embankment has been raised on the margin of the river, called the *Levee*. On the east side of the river this embankment commences about forty miles below New Orleans, and extends up the river for a distance of 180 miles. On the west side it continues with little interruption to the Arkansas line. Along this portion of the river there are many beautiful and finely cultivated plantations, and a continued succession of pleasant residences. The southwestern part of the state consists of sea marsh, on the margin of the Gulf, but farther inland, of extensive and fertile prairies, which contain many flourishing settlements. This country is elevated from ten to fifty feet above high tide. The country between the Mississippi, Iberville, and Pearl rivers, in its southern parts, is generally level, and highly productive in cotton, sugar, corn, rice, and indigo. The northern part has an undulating surface, and a heavy natural growth of white, red, and yellow oak, hickory, black-walnut, sassafras, magnolia, and poplar. In the northwestern part, the Red river, after entering the state by a single channel, and flowing about thirty miles, spreads out into a number of channels, forming many

lakes, islands, and swamps, over a space of 50 miles long and 6 broad. The bottoms on the river are from one to ten miles wide, and very fertile. The timber on these is willow, cotton-wood, honey-locust, paw-paw, and buckeye; on the rich uplands, elm, ash, hickory, mulberry, black-walnut, with a profusion of grape-vines. On the less fertile and sandy uplands of the state are white, pitch, and yellow pines, and various kinds of oak.

The Mississippi river forms the boundary of the state for a considerable distance, and in its lower part runs wholly in this state, where it enters the Gulf of Mexico by several passes. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size. Red river enters the state near the northwest corner, and passes through in a southeast direction, discharging a vast amount of water into the Mississippi, 236 miles above New Orleans. The Washita runs in a south direction in the north part of the state, and enters Red river a little above its entrance into the Mississippi. Bayou La Fourche and Atchafalaya are large outlets of the Mississippi. The other rivers are the Black, Tensaw, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermanteau, Vermilion, Teche, Pearl, Amite, Iberville, &c.

The country was first explored by the French, and received its name in 1682 from La Salle, in honor of Louis XIV. A settlement was attempted in 1684, but failed. In 1699, a more successful attempt was made by M. Iberville, who entered the Mississippi and founded a colony. His efforts were followed up by M. Crozat, a man of wealth, who held the exclusive trade of the country for a number of years. About the year 1717, he transferred his interest in the province to a chartered company, at the head of which was the notorious John Law, whose national bank and Mississippi speculation involved the ruin of half of the French nobility. In 1731 the company resigned the concern to the crown, who in 1762 ceded the whole of Louisiana to Spain. In 1800 Spain reconveyed the province to the French, of whom it was purchased by the United States in 1803.

The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for 4 years. Representatives are chosen for 2 years, and senators for 4 years, one-half being chosen biennially. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, district courts, and in justices of the peace. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices for 8 years. The legislature meets biennially. Every free white male, who has been two years a citizen of the United States, and attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state two years next preceding the election, and the last year in the parish in which he offers his vote, has the right of suffrage.

The literary institutions in this state are—the Louisiana College; Jefferson College; St. Charles College; Baton Rouge College; Franklin College; Mandeville College; and the University of Louisiana. There are 60 academies and 200 common schools.

BATON ROUGE, the capital of the state, is on the left bank of the Mississippi, 140 miles above New Orleans. It is mostly built on a plain from 25 to 30 feet above high water, the business portion being on the street along the river at the foot of the bluff. The town contains a court house, three banks, the State Penitentiary, United States Land-office, four churches, a college, an academy, and 2,500 inhabitants. Baton Rouge College, founded in 1838, has a president, four professors, and 45 students, and 1,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is in December. The United States Barracks are on the river bank just above the town, and are surrounded by highly ornamented grounds. *Steamboats leave daily for New Orleans, Vicksburg, &c. A line of stages runs to New Orleans, and also to St. Francisville.*



NEW ORLEANS is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 105 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude $29^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N., and $90^{\circ} 8' W.$ lon. from Greenwich. Population in 1840, 102,193. The city is built on ground descending gently from the river towards Lake Pontchartrain in the rear; so that when the Mississippi is full, the streets are three or four feet below the surface of the river. To prevent inundation, an embankment four feet high and fifteen feet wide has been constructed, called the *Levee*, extending from Fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below the city, to Baton Rouge, 120 miles above it. The position of New Orleans as a commercial emporium is unrivalled; the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries,—embracing in their course at the south the region yielding sugar, cotton, and tropical productions, and northwardly the great agricultural and mineral riches of the vast Mississippi valley,—bring to it, with their fleets of steamboats, an immense trade in these great staples.

The city proper is a parallelogram, extending 1,320 yards on the river; but its whole length, including the incorporated *fauxbourgs*, is not less than five miles parallel with the river; and it extends in breadth from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile, and to the Bayou St. John, two miles. The houses are mostly of brick, and many of the residences in the suburbs are ornamented with orange-trees and gardens. The view of the city from the river is beautiful. On entering the central or lower part of it, the stranger finds it difficult to believe it an American city. The population is nearly equally made up of Americans, French, Creoles, and Spaniards. In the business season, from November to July, the river in front of the *Levee*, in its whole extent, is crowded with vessels of all sizes, and from all quarters of the world; with hundreds of large and splendid steamboats, barges, flat-boats, &c.

The public buildings are: the State-house—a plain structure, formerly the Charity Hospital—the Court-house, the City Hall, and the United States Branch Mint, which is an edifice of the Ionic order of architecture, 282 feet long and 168 deep, Merchants' Exchange, Commercial Exchange, City Exchange, 14 churches, some of which are elegant buildings, four orphan asylums, 6 charitable associations, a charity hospital, a *Maison de Santé*, two infirmaries, two reading-rooms, three theatres, a circus, an armory, several extensive cotton presses, 7 banks, 3 convents, and several large and elegant hotels.

By authority of the state, the University of Louisiana is to be established in New Orleans, and to consist of four faculties, *viz.* law, medicine, the natural sciences, and belles-lettres; the Medical College of Louisiana, as now organized, is to constitute the faculty of medicine. This institution was founded in 1835, and has a fine building on the corner of Common and Philippa streets; it has seven professors and 30 students.

Lectures commence on the third Monday in November. Mandeville College is on the north side of Lake Pontchartrain, 35 miles from the city. It has a president and 6 professors. The National Gallery of Paintings has some fine pictures. The United States Marine Hospital is at McDonough, on the opposite side of the river. The Cypress Grove Cemetery, four miles from the centre of the city, is tastefully laid out: there are 3 others, 2 Roman Catholic and one Protestant.

New Orleans, from its shape, is often called the Crescent City, as those streets which follow the river make a curve somewhat in the form of a crescent. The vicinity affords the traveller many objects of interest. The road to Carrollton, six miles distant, is through delightful scenery; and the Shell Road affords an agreeable ride to Lake Pontchartrain, distant six miles; there is also a railroad to the lake. There are several other points of interest, and among them the battle-ground, six miles below the city, where the American army under Gen. Jackson gained a signal victory over a force of 8,000 British, killing in little more than an hour 2,000 of the enemy, with the loss of only 7 killed and 6 wounded.

Fares from New Orleans on steamboat routes:—To Natchez, \$4 to 6 cabin, and \$1 to 2 deck; to Vicksburg, \$7 to 10—\$2 to 3 deck; to Memphis, \$8 to 10—\$2 to 3 deck; to Louisville or Cincinnati, \$12 to 20—\$2 to 3 deck; to Pittsburg, \$12 to 20—\$2 to 3 deck. To St. Louis, \$12 to 15—\$2 to 3 deck. To Nashville, \$15—\$3 deck. To Little Rock, \$12—\$3 deck. To Alexandria, \$4 to 6—\$1 to 2 deck; to Natchitoches, \$7 to 10—\$2 to 3 deck; to Shreveport, \$8 to 12—\$2 to 3 deck: from Shreveport, to Fort Towson, \$15. From New Orleans, to Plaquemine, \$2; to St. Martinsville, (175 miles,) \$6 to 8; to Opelousas, (217 miles,) \$6. To Mobile, \$5 to 8. To Galveston, \$15 cabin, \$8 steerage, and \$4 deck.

JACKSON is situated on Thompson's creek, 12 miles from St. Francisville. It is the seat of Louisiana College, founded in 1825, which has a president, eight professors or other instructors, 109 students, and about 2,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in June. The village has 2 churches, 3 academies, and 1,000 inhabitants.

ST. FRANCISVILLE is on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 176 miles from New Orleans. It contains a court-house, a church, an academy, several extensive warehouses, and 1,000 inhabitants. It is a great cotton mart. *Cars leave daily for Woodville—stages from thence to Natchez; also 3 times a week for Liberty, Miss., via Jackson and Clinton.*

DONALDSONVILLE, formerly the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, just below the outlet of La Fourche. It has a court-house, an arsenal, a church, 4 academies, a United States Land-office, and 1,000 inhabitants.

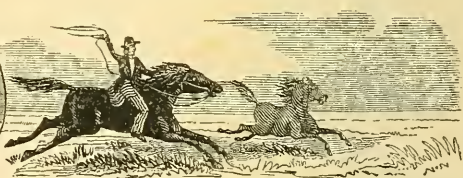
OPELOUSAS is near the head of Vermilion river, 217 miles from New Orleans, and is surrounded by a level and pleasant country. Franklin College, founded in 1839, and located here, has a president, 3 professors or other instructors, and 70 students; the commencement is on the first of November. The village contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, two banks, two churches, and about 2,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans. The lower route to Houston, Texas, via Balliew Ferry, on the Sabine, is from this place.*

GRAND COTEAU is pleasantly situated in the midst of small elevated prairies, seven miles from Opelousas, and has a Catholic chapel and some 20 or 30 dwellings. Here is St. Charles College, under the direction of the Jesuits, which has a president, ten professors, and 70 students. The Convent or "Academy of the Sacred Heart," is near the village.

ALEXANDRIA lies on Red river, a little below the lower rapids, 320 miles by the course of the river from New Orleans. It contains a court-house, two churches, and about 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans.*

NATCHITOCHEs is situated on the left bank of Red river, 414 miles from New Orleans by steamboat, and 178 miles from the junction with the Mississippi river. The village stands at the foot of a bluff, and contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 3 churches, 3 academies, and about 2,000 inhabitants. It has considerable trade. It was first settled by the French in 1717, and half of its inhabitants are of French descent. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans. The upper route through Texas to the Rio Grande is from this place, via Gaines Ferry, St. Augustine, Tex., Nacogdoches, Robbins Ferry, Bastrop, and San Antonio.*

SHREVEPORT, on the left bank of Red river, 500 miles from New Orleans, contains a court-house, a church, and about 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans, to Fulton, Fort Towson, and to Fort Waskita, (450 miles.)*



TEXAS, the southernmost state in the Union, is situated between 26° and 40° N. lat., and between 94° and 107° W. lon. from Greenwich, and contains 324,018 square miles, and 200,000 inhabitants.

The general aspect of the country is that of a vast inclined plane, gradually sloping from the mountains eastward to the sea, and traversed by numerous rivers, all having a southeast direction. It may be naturally divided into three regions: The first, which is level, extends along the coast with a breadth varying from 100 to 30 miles, being narrowest at the southwest. The soil of this region is principally a rich alluvion, with scarcely a stone, and singularly free from stagnant swamps. Broad woodlands fringe the banks of the rivers, between which are extensive and rich pasture-lands. The second division, the largest of the three, is the undulating prairie region, which extends for 150 or 200 miles further inland, its wide grassy tracts alternating with others that are thickly timbered. Limestone and sandstone form the common substrata of this section. The third, or mountainous region, situated principally on the west and southwest, forming part of the Sierra Madre, or Mexican Alps, is but little explored. At its remote extremity, it consists of an elevated table-land, resembling the vast steppes of Asia, except in their superior fertility. The mountain sides are clothed with forests, and there are few if any districts of country of the same extent as Texas with so little unproductive land.

The principal rivers in the state are the Sabine, Neches, Trinidad, Brazos de Dios, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and the Rio Grande. The Neches is navigable for small steamboats for more than 100 miles, Trinidad river for three or four hundred miles, and the Brazos for half that distance. The Rio Colorado is obstructed by a raft ten miles from its mouth; it will, when removed, be navigable for steamboats 200 miles to Austin City. The San Antonio and Nueces are navigable for only short distances; but the Rio Grande del Norte, a noble stream, having a course of 1,800 miles, will most probably, though in parts broken by rapids, become hereafter an important commercial channel. Galveston bay, into which the Trinidad flows, is about 35 miles in length, and from 12 to 18 miles wide.—The Gulf of Mexico bounds its southeastern border, on which are many bays and some good harbors.

The Texan year is divided into a wet and dry season. The former lasts from December to March; and the latter from March to December. Snow is seldom seen, except on the mountains. The country is in most parts covered with a luxuriant native grass, and it is amply supplied with timber, among which are the live-oak, white, black, and post oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, caoutchouc, &c., and on the high lands pine and cedar. The "Cross Timbers" are two lines of continuous forests of great extent.—Cotton and the sugar-cane are the great agricultural staples, both of which attain to the greatest perfection. The grains chiefly cultivated are Indian corn and wheat. Peaches, melons, figs, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, dates, olives, grapes, &c., grow abundantly. Great numbers of cattle and horses are reared, and vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses wander over the prairies, while deer and game are abundant.—Among its minerals are coal of a superior quality, iron ore, limestone, granite, slate, gypsum, &c. Silver mines have been wrought in the mountains, and bitumen and salt are abundant.

The principal literary institutions of the state are the University of San Augustine, at St. Augustine; Wesleyan College, do.; Rutgersville College, at Rutgersville; University of Nacogdoches, at Nacogdoches; University of Matagorda; University of Galveston; University of De Kalb; Trinity College; Guadalupe College, at Gonzales; and a college at Marshall. Only the first four have gone into operation.

The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is eligible only four years in six. He must be 32 years of age, and have resided in the state three years previous to his election. The lieutenant-governor is chosen in like manner and for the same time, and must possess the like qualifications. He is president of the senate, and in case of the death, absence, or inability of the governor, exercises the duties of that office. The judicial power of the state is vested in one supreme court, district courts, and such inferior courts as the legislature shall appoint. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, with the advice of the senate, and hold office for six years. The senators are chosen by the people, and act for four years, one-half being elected biennially. They must be 32 years of age, and have resided in the state three years next preceding the election. The representatives are chosen for two years by the people. They must be 21 years of age, and have resided in the state two years preceding their election. The legislature meets once in two years.—Every free male person 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, or who was at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the state of Texas by the Congress of the United States, or a citizen of the Republic of Texas, and who shall have resided in this state one

year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the county in which he offers his vote, (Indians not taxed, Africans, and descendants of Africans excepted,) has the right of suffrage; but no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

In 1821 the colonization of Texas was commenced by citizens of the United States. After three years of struggle with the government of Mexico, it finally became independent, April 21st, 1836, and was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1845.

AUSTIN, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Colorado, 200 miles from the mouth of the river, and 255 miles northwest from Galveston. It is built on a plain, elevated some thirty or forty feet above the level of the river. The Capitol is situated on a hill, and from it a very commanding view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The governor's house is upon another eminence, about three hundred yards from the Capitol. Austin contains two churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. (*See routes in Texas.*)



GALVESTON, 255 miles from Austin, and 350 west by north of the southwest Pass of the Mississippi river, is situated on the east end of Galveston Island, and is the great commercial emporium of Texas. It was settled in 1837, and has forty to fifty stores and commission houses, three cotton presses, two high schools, one university, shortly to be put in operation, five churches, and 5,000 inhabitants. It has a fine harbor, with twelve feet of water over the bar at low tide, and is the most thriving town upon the seacoast, and rapidly increasing in commercial importance. *There are regularly plying weekly between this place and New Orleans 2 steam packets, a daily line to Houston; also regular boats, running to the Brazos, Trinity, and Sabine rivers.*

HOUSTON is situated at the head of tide-water on Buffalo bayou, 188 miles from Austin and 85 from Galveston. It is surrounded by a beautiful prairie, and contains a court-house, four churches, several extensive manufacturing establishments, and 4,000 inhabitants. It is an extensive cotton mart. *Steamboats ply to Galveston. Stages run to Washington.*

WASHINGTON is situated on the right bank of Brazos river, at the head of steamboat navigation, except at seasons of high floods; and is 133 miles from Austin. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Stages run to Houston.*

MATAGORDA, 198 miles southeast from Austin, is situated on a plain north of Matagorda bay, and on the right bank of Colorado river, 35 miles from the Caballo Pass. It contains a court-house, a custom-house, chamber of commerce, 2 churches, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Galveston and New Orleans.*

BRAZORIA is situated on the right bank of the Brazos river, 30 miles from the Gulf, and 60 miles from Galveston. It has a court-house and 500 inhabitants.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN is on the right bank of the Brazos river, 120 miles from Austin. It contained, prior to the revolution, about 600 inhabitants; it was burnt by the retreating Texan army; since that time it has been rebuilt, and now contains a court-house and 1,000 inhabitants.

SAN AUGUSTINE is situated on the Ayish Bayou, a branch of the Neches river, 360 miles ENE. from Austin, and 27 from Gaines' Ferry on the Sabine. It contains a court-house, two churches, and 1,500 inhabitants; it is very healthy, being built on the high rolling lands, and is one of the most beautiful towns in Texas. *The University of San Augustine*, incorporated in 1837, has a president, two professors or other instructors in the male department, and three instructors in the female department. The session commences on the third Monday in June. *The Wesleyan College*, with a male and female department, has a president and four instructors. The session commences on the first Monday in March. *Stages leave for Natchitoches, and for Nacogdoches.*

NACOGDOCHES is 250 miles from Austin, and 60 west from the Sabine river, and is situated at the head of several small streams which enter, after a course of six miles, into the R. Angelina. It was formerly occupied as a military post by the Spaniards and Mexicans. It contains a court-house, a Roman Catholic Church, ten stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. The University of Nacogdoches was incorporated in 1845, and donated with four leagues of land. It has a president and two professors.

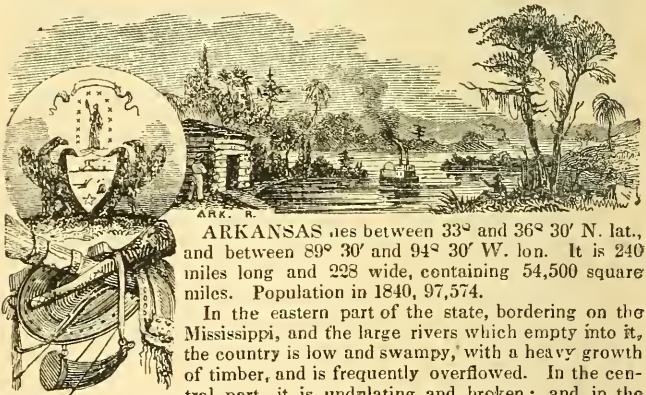
RUTERSVILLE, 78 miles from Austin, and five from the Colorado river, is on elevated ground, and the country in its vicinity affords many views of picturesque scenery. It contains about 200 inhabitants. It is the seat of Rutersville College, established in 1840, and donated with four leagues of land. The college, which is under the direction of the Methodists, has 2 professors, and a preceptress. There are terms of 21 weeks each: the first commences on the third Monday in January, and the second on the third Monday in July. A new college building has been completed, which furnishes ample accommodation for a large number of students.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, 90 miles south by west from Austin, is situated near the head sources and on both sides of the San Antonio river, and is one of the most ancient towns in North America. The houses, which are one story high, with terraced roofs, are built mostly of stone. It contained, previous to the revolution, a population of some 8,000; its population at the present time is estimated at 1,500. In its vicinity stand the ruins of the *Alamo*. This was an oblong enclosure, with walls about ten feet high and 3 feet thick, covering an acre of ground; it has been styled the Thermopylæ of Texas, in commemoration of the heroic defence of TRAVIS and his brave comrades.

CORPUS CHRISTI, at the head of a bay of the same name, 250 miles south from Austin, has a court-house, several stores, and about 700 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to Galveston and to New Orleans.*

BASTROP, situated on the left bank of the Colorado river, at the crossing of the Great San Antonio road, is surrounded by a highly fertile prairie region. It has a court-house, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

SANTA FÉ is situated at the base of a spur of the Rocky Mountains, 12 miles east from the Rio Grande del Norte, on a small branch of that noble stream. It is in lat. $35^{\circ} 41'$ and 106° W. lon. from Greenwich, and is elevated about 7,000 feet above the sea. It is the nominal capital of the province of Santa Fé, or New Mexico, although, according to the claims of the late Republic of Texas, it is within the bounds of that state. It is 1,400 miles distant from the entrance of the Rio Grande into the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,067 miles by the great caravan route from St. Louis, Mo. The number of inhabitants in the town does not probably exceed 3,000, but including the several surrounding villages embraced within its incorporation, they amount to about 6,000. The city is very irregularly laid out, and most of the streets are little better than common highways. The buildings around the public square are the Governor's house, the custom-house, the barracks, the consistorial of the Alcaldes, the military chapel, several private residences, and most of the shops of the American traders; these buildings are the only ones which have any pretensions to architectural regularity, the fronts of which are shaded with *portales* of the rudest description. The mountains about ten miles to the northeast of the town are supposed to attain an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea, and their summits are covered with perpetual snows. The silver mines are among the mountains to the southeast, where are procured washings to a large amount annually.



ARKANSAS lies between 33° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and between $89^{\circ} 30'$ and $94^{\circ} 30'$ W. lon. It is 240 miles long and 228 wide, containing 54,500 square miles. Population in 1840, 97,574.

In the eastern part of the state, bordering on the Mississippi, and the large rivers which empty into it, the country is low and swampy, with a heavy growth of timber, and is frequently overflowed. In the central part, it is undulating and broken; and in the northwestern parts, the Ozark Mountains, rising sometimes to the height of 1,500 feet, extend across the state. The Washita Hills, north of the Washita river, have considerable elevation. The soil is of every variety, from the most productive to the most sterile. On the margins of the rivers, it is exceedingly fertile; but back of this the land is generally sterile. Prairies are abundant, and of immense extent. In many parts there is a scarcity of water. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple productions; but the country is well calculated for raising cattle. Wild animals and fowls, as the buffalo, deer, elk, otter, beaver, rabbit, racoon, &c., wild-geese, turkeys, and quails, are abundant. Near the centre of the state there are numerous hot-springs, the temperature of which sometimes rises nearly to the boiling point.

The Arkansas, the principal river, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows through the state in a southeast direction. It is navigable for steamboats 300 miles to Little Rock; and in time of high water, 350 miles farther to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. The St. Francis, the White, and the Washita, are other important rivers.

The constitution of the state was formed in 1836. The governor is chosen by the people for four years, but cannot hold the office more than eight years in twelve. The members of the senate are elected by the people for four years, and the representatives for two years. The elections are *viva voce*. The senate can never consist of less than 17 nor more than 33 members; the house of representatives of less than 54, nor more than 100 members. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed for eight years, and those of the Circuit Court for four years. These judges are chosen by the legislature. The judges of the county courts are chosen by justices of the peace. The legislature meets once in two years. Every white male citizen of the United States, who has resided in the state six months, is entitled to vote.

There is no college in this state. It has ten academies and 150 common schools.

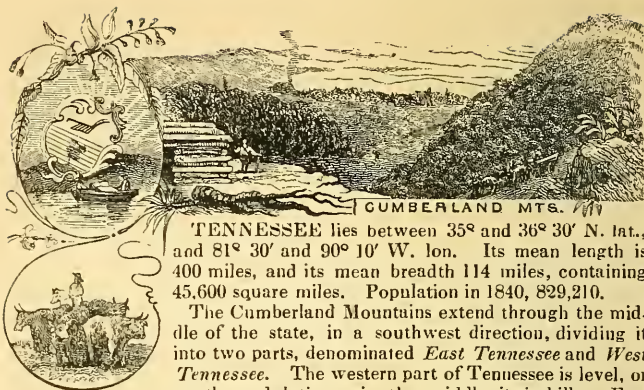
Arkansas was a part of the Louisiana purchase. It was made a territory in 1819, and admitted into the Union in 1836.

LITTLE ROCK, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Arkansas river, 905 miles from New Orleans by the course of the rivers. It is built on a high rocky bluff, 150 feet above the water of the river, and is the first place where rocks occur west of the Mississippi. The city has a state-house, a court-house, five churches, two banks, a theatre, an academy, the State Penitentiary, a United States arsenal, a United States Land-office, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans, and up the river to Fort Gibson.* (See route 441.) *Stages leave three times a week for Washington; for Van Buren; for St. Louis via Batesville and Frederickstown, Mo.; and twice a week for Rock Roe; thence in steamboats to New Orleans.*

ARKANSAS POST, situated on the left bank of Arkansas river, 685 miles from New Orleans, is on a high bluff, and contains a court-house and 200 inhabitants. *Steamboats ply to New Orleans, Little Rock, &c.*

HELENA, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, and 500 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart for New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, and the intermediate places.*

HOT SPRINGS is situated six miles north of the Washita river, and sixty from Little Rock. It contains a court-house and about 100 inhabitants. The Springs from which the village derives its name are about fifty in number; the waters rise from the west base of a mountain and flow into a small stream, which after a course of six miles enters the Washita river. The temperature of the springs differs, ranging from 110 to 150° of Fahrenheit. The waters have been found efficacious in chronic rheumatism, gout, scrofula, and cutaneous affections. There are here ample accommodations for visitors. Three miles northeast are the Chalybeate Springs, the waters of which are cold, and held in much repute by invalids. Thirty miles northwest are the Sulphur Springs, but recently discovered. *Stages arrive from, and depart for Little Rock three times a week.*



TENNESSEE lies between 35° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and $81^{\circ} 30'$ and $90^{\circ} 10'$ W. lon. Its mean length is 400 miles, and its mean breadth 114 miles, containing 45,600 square miles. Population in 1840, 829,210.

The Cumberland Mountains extend through the middle of the state, in a southwest direction, dividing it into two parts, denominated *East Tennessee* and *West Tennessee*. The western part of Tennessee is level, or gently undulating; in the middle it is hilly. East

Tennessee abounds in mountains, many of them elevated, presenting much grand and picturesque scenery. Of the mountains, Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. It nowhere has an elevation of more than 1,000 feet. Stone, Yellow, Iron, Ball, Smoky, and Unika mountains, form a chain in the SE., and constitute the eastern boundary of the state. Northwest of these are Bay's Mountain, Copper Ridge, Clinch Mountain, Powell's Mountain, and Willing's Ridge, with valleys between them from 5 to 10 miles wide. Caves of great depth and extent are found in the eastern part of the state.

The soil is various, but generally fertile. The western part has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern part the mountains are mostly sterile, but the valleys are very fertile. The country has a great profusion of native timber, poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beach, sycamore, locust, cherry, sugar-maple, &c. There are many medicinal plants. The soil produces abundantly cotton and tobacco, the staple commodities of the state; also grain, grass, and fruit.

The Tennessee river has its chief course in this state. It is 1,200 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats to Florence in Alabama, 276 miles above its entrance into the Ohio; and from the head of the Muscle Shoals, for boats 250 miles further. Cumberland river, which, rising in Kentucky, runs mainly in Tennessee, is navigable for steamboats 198 miles to Nashville, and for boats 300 miles further. It enters the Ohio river in Kentucky, 60 miles from Mississippi river. The Holston, Clinch, French Broad, and Hiwassee are branches of the Tennessee. Obion, Forked Deer, and Wolf rivers, in the western part of the state, flow into the Mississippi, and are navigable for boats.

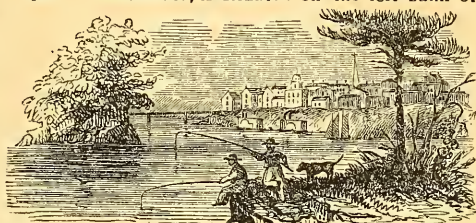
The constitution of this state was formed in 1796, at Knoxville, and revised in 1833. The governor is elected by the people for two years, but is not eligible more than six years in eight. The representatives, who are apportioned among the different counties according to the number of qualified voters, are chosen biennially, and their number cannot exceed 75 until the population is 500,000, and can never afterwards exceed 99. The senators are chosen and appointed in like manner, and can never exceed one-third the number of representatives. The legislature meets

biennially, at Nashville, in October following the election. It can be called together by the governor at other times, if necessary. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the joint-ballot of both houses of the legislature, and hold their office for twelve years. Every white person over 21 years of age, who is a freeholder in the county where he offers his vote, or who has resided in the county six months immediately preceding the election, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The literary institutions are: Greenville College, at Greenville; Washington College, near Jonesboro; the University of Nashville, at Nashville; East Tennessee College, at Knoxville; Cumberland College, at Lebanon; Jackson College, near Columbia; Franklin College, near Nashville; and the Southwestern Theological Seminary, at Marysville. There are in the state 160 academies and 1,000 common schools.

Tennessee was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1796.

NASHVILLE, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of Cumberland river, at the head of steam boat navigation, 120 miles from its junction with Ohio river. Its site is undulating, and is elevated from fifty to 175 feet above the river. It contains an elegant state-



house, a court-house, market-house, a lunatic hospital, the State Penitentiary, three banks, ten churches, the halls of Nashville University, a seminary, several other schools of a high order, and 10,000 inhabitants. The Lunatic Hospital is a large and commodious building, and will accommodate 100 patients. The University, founded in 1806, has a president, four professors and two tutors, 291 alumni, 100 students, and 10,000 volumes in its libraries. The main edifice is 200 feet long, 50 wide, and three stories high. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in October. *Stages leave daily for Maysville, Ky., via Lexington; for Vicksburg, Miss., via Tusculumbia and Jackson; three times a week for Knoxville; for Augusta via Atlanta; for Huntsville, Ala.; for Memphis via Huntingdon and Bolivar; for Columbus, Ky.; and for Smithland. Steamboats leave for New Orleans, &c., via Smithland.*

MEMPHIS is situated on a bluff, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, immediately below the mouth of Wolf or Loosahatchie river, 798 miles above New Orleans. It is regularly laid out, and contains six churches, an academy, and 10,000 inhabitants. Memphis is the depot for West Tennessee, and its commerce is extensive, more than 120,000 bales of cotton being shipped from this place every season. A United States Navy Yard has lately been established here, and the necessary buildings are in course of erection. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for New Orleans; for Cincinnati; for St. Louis, &c. Stages in connection with steamboats and railroad cars leave for Charleston, S. C., via Tusculumbia, Ala., Gunter's Landing, Atlanta, Ga., and Augusta. Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville; for Jackson, Miss., via Holly Springs; and also for Columbus.*

COLUMBIA, 42 miles from Nashville, is situated on the left bank of Duck river, and contains a court-house, three churches, a bank, an

academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Jackson College, in the vicinity, founded in 1830, has a president and four professors, 100 students, and 1,250 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave daily for Nashville.*

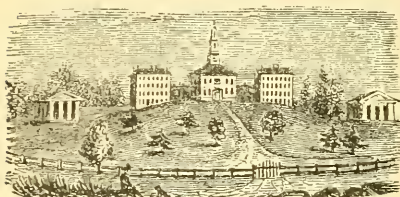
CLARKSVILLE, situated on the right bank of Cumberland river, 65 miles from Nashville by the course of the river, contains a court-house, three churches, an academy, two banks, and 2,000 inhabitants. It has an extensive trade in cotton and tobacco. *Steamboats leave for Nashville and for New Orleans. Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville and for Smithland.*

FRANKLIN is eighteen miles from Nashville, on the left bank of Big Harpeth river, and has a court-house, four churches, five academies, and about 1,500 inhabitants. In the vicinity is Franklin College, founded in 1844, which has a president, six professors, and 90 students. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville.*

MURFREESBORO', once the capital of the state, is situated on a small branch of Cumberland river, and contains a court-house, four churches, two academies, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for Nashville; for Knoxville; and for Huntsville, Ala.*

KINGSTON, situated on the right bank of the Tennessee river, at the junction of the Clinch river, contains a court-house, two churches, an academy, and 700 inhabitants.

KNOXVILLE is on the right bank of Holston river, four miles below the



junction of French Broad river, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a fine court-house, 3 churches, two academies, a male and a female seminary, and 1,500 inhabitants. The buildings of *East Tennessee University* are located on a beautiful eminence of

considerable elevation, on the north bank of the Holston, half a mile west of the city. They consist of a large central edifice, two commodious halls, three stories high, for study and lodging rooms, three professors' houses, &c. The University has a president, four professors, 100 alumni, 120 students, 3,800 volumes in its libraries, and an extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus, mineralogical cabinet, &c. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. *Stages leave three times a week for Washington, D. C., via Abingdon, Va., and Staunton; for Raleigh, N. C.; for Charleston, S. C., via Warm Springs, Greenville, &c.; for Charleston via Atlanta, Ga., and Augusta; for Savannah via Atlanta; for Nashville; and for Lexington, Ky., via Cumberland Gap.*

JONESBORO' is on a small branch, and ten miles south of Holston river. It has a court-house, three churches, two academies, and 1,000 inhabitants. Washington College, in the vicinity, founded in 1794, has a president, three professors, 110 alumni, 45 students, and 1,000 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave Jonesboro' 3 times a week for Knoxville; for Abingdon, Va.; and for Raleigh, N. C.*

MARYSVILLE, 18 miles from Knoxville, is situated on a branch of Holston river, and contains a court-house, a church, and about 500 inhabitants. It is the seat of the Southwestern Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Presbyterians, founded in 1821, which has two professors, 30 students, and 6,000 volumes in its libraries.

RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,

THROUGH

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

(339) F'M RALEIGH TO BEAUFORT, *Via Goldsboro' and Newbern.*

To Busbee's Store	9
Smithfield.....	18 27
Boonhill.....	10 37
Goldsboro'.....	15 52
Kingston.....	26 78
Trenton.....	28 106
Pollocksville.....	12 118
NEWBERN.....	8 126
Cravenville.....	16 142
BEAUFORT.....	28 170

(340) F'M RALEIGH TO PLYMOUTH, *Via Washington.*

To Eagle Rock...	12
Wakefield.....	8 20
Stanhope.....	12 52
Nashville.....	12 44
Rocky Mount....	12 56
Tarboro'.....	20 76
Sparta.....	8 84
Faulkland.....	7 91
Greenville.....	10 101
Pactolas.....	12 113
Washington.....	13 126
PLYMOUTH.....	35 161

(341) F'M RALEIGH TO WASHINGTON, *Via Richmond, Va.*

<i>Raleigh & Gaston RR.</i>	
To Huntsville....	9
Forrestville.....	6 15
Franklin.....	11 26
Staunton.....	11 37
Henderson.....	7 44
Ridgeway.....	13 57
Macon Depot....	10 67
Littleton.....	11 78
GASTON.....	9 87

<i>Greenville RR.</i>	
Ruland's, Va.	10 97
Belfield.....	11 108

Petersburg & Roanoke Railroad.

Jarret's Depot...	11 119
Stony Creek....	9 128
PETERSBURG....	21 149
Proctor's Creek	11 160
RICHMOND.....	11½ 171½
WASHINGTON, (see No. 288) ..	117 288½

(342) F'M RALEIGH TO NORFOLK, Va. *Via Gareysburg.*

Raleigh & Gaston RR.

To Littleton— (see No. 341) ...	78
<i>Stage.</i>	
Weldon.....	20 98
Gareysburg.....	5 103
Margaretsville...	12 115

Portsmouth & Roanoke Railroad.

Newson's, Va.	14 129
Franklin.....	13 142
Carrsville.....	5 147
Suffolk.....	13 160
Portsmouth.....	17 177
NORFOLK.....	1 178

(343) F'M RALEIGH TO LYNCHBURG, Va.

Raleigh & Gaston RR.

To Huntsville....	9
Forestville.....	6 15
Newlight.....	10 25
Wilton.....	9 34
Granville.....	8 42
<i>Stage.</i>	
Oxford.....	15 57
Berea.....	17 74
Roxboro'.....	10 84
Leasburg.....	10 94
Milton.....	12 106
DANVILLE, Va.	12 118
Pittsylvania C. H.	19 137
Robertson's Store.	7 144

Chalk Level.....	5 149
Ward's Bridge ...	13 162
Castle Craig.....	6 168
Yellow Branch...	6 174
Campbell C. H. ..	5 179
LYNCHBURG.....	12 191

(344) F'M RALEIGH TO WYTHEVILLE, *Via Greensboro' and Salem.*

To Moringsville..	20
Chapel Hill.....	8 28
Hillsboro'.....	12 40
Mason's Hall.....	9 49
Trollinger's B'dge	7 56
Haw River.....	3 59
Albright's.....	4 63
Allemance.....	6 69
GREENSBORO'....	13 82
New Garden.....	6 88
Friendship.....	3 91
Kernersville.....	7 98
SALEM.....	11 109
Oldtown.....	6 115
Bethnia.....	3 118
Little Yudkin....	9 127
Tom's Creek.....	12 139
Mt. Airy.....	11 150
New Grayson, Va.	22 172
Hillsville.....	8 180
Austinville.....	9 189
WYTHEVILLE...	13 202

(345) F'M RALEIGH TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn. *Via Jonesboro, Tenn., & Greenville.*

To SALEM— (see No. 344) ...	109
Panther Creek ...	16 125
Huntsville.....	3 128
Hamptonville....	18 146
WILKESBORO'....	26 172
Reddy's River....	13 185
Jefferson.....	17 202
North Fork.....	12 214
Taylorsville, Tenn	14 228
Moore's Iron W'ks	9 237

Dugger's Ferry...	9 246
Elizabethtown ...	13 259
JONESBORO'	18 277
Leesburg	5 282
Rhetown	10 292
Henderson's Mills	4 296
Greenville	6 302
Gustavus	13 315
Cheek's Δ Roads.	14 329
Morristown	6 335
Panther Springs..	5 340
Mossy Creek	8 348
Newmarket	4 352
Strawberry Plains	9 361
KNOXVILLE	16 371

(346) F'M RALEIGH TO
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

*Via Salisbury & Warm
Springs.*

To Grove	20
Huckney's Δ R'ds	7 27
Pittsboro'	7 34
St. Lawrence	12 46
Marley's Mills...	10 56
Lanesville	4 60
Ashboro'	12 72
Spencer	16 88
Cotton Grove ...	11 99
SALISBURY	16 115
Woodgrove	10 125
Cowansville	6 131
Statesville	11 142
Poplar Grove	9 151
Hokesville	5 156
Eavesville	10 166
Drowning Creek ..	10 176
MORGANTOWN...	15 191
Locust Grove	20 211
Pleasant Garden ..	5 216
Old Fort	10 226
Swannano	12 238
ASHVILLE	12 250
French Broad ...	11 261
Lapland	10 271
<i>Warm Springs..</i>	16 287
Newport	27 314
Oak Grove	10 324
DANDRIDGE	8 332
Tuckahoe	11 343
Mechlenburg	15 358
KNOXVILLE	5 363

(347) F'M RALEIGH TO
COLUMBIA, S. C.

*Via Fayetteville and
Cheraw, S. C.*

To Middle Creek.	12
Averysboro'	23 35
FAYETTEVILLE ..	25 60
Davis' Springs ..	13 73
Randallsville	12 85
Montpelier	6 91
Laurel Hill	8 99

CHERAW, S. C. ...	33 132
Tiler's Ferry	35 167
Camden	2 192
COLUMBIA	33 225

(348) F'M RALEIGH TO
WILMINGTON.

To Goldsboro'—
(see No. 338) ... | 52

*Wilmington & Raleigh
Railroad.*

Dudley's	9 61
Faison's	12 73
Warsaw	8 81
Strickland	8 89
Teachy's	9 98
S. Washington ..	9 107
Bergaw	7 114
Rocky Mount ..	8 122½
WILMINGTON..	14 136½

(349) F'M GAREYSBURG
TO BEAUFORT.

*Via Plymouth & New-
bern.*

To Jackson	10
Rich Square	16 26
Britton's Store ...	7 33
Windsor	26 59
Plymouth	16 75
Washington	35 110
Swift Creek B'dge	18 128
Newbern	17 145
Cravensville	16 161
BEAUFORT	28 189

(350) F'M EDENTON TO
NORFOLK, Va.

To Hertford	12
Woodville	11 23
Elizabeth City ...	10 33
New Lebanon	12 45
South Mills	5 50
Lake Drummond.	13 63
Deep Creek, Va...	9 72
NORFOLK	14 86

(351) F'M WILMINGTON
TO NORFOLK, Va.

To Gareysburg—
(see No. 352) ... | 167

*Portsmouth & Roanoke
Railroad.*

Margaretsville...	12 179
Newson's, Va. ...	14 193
Franklin	13 206
Carrsville	5 211
Suffolk	13 224
Portsmouth	17 241
NORFOLK	1 242

(352) F'M WILMINGTON
TO WASHINGTON, D.C

Via Richmond.

*Wilmington & Raleigh
Railroad.*

To Rocky Mount.	144
Bergaw	8 23
S. Washington ..	7 30
Teachy's	9 39
Strickland	9 42
Warsaw	8 56
Faison's	8 64
Dudley's	12 76
Goldsboro'	9 85
Nahunta	11 96
Barden's	7 103
Tosnott	6 109
Joiners'	7 116
Rocky Mount ...	9 125
Battles'	8 132
Enfield	11 144
Halifax	11 155
WELDON	7 162
Gareysburg	5 167

*Richmond, Petersburg,
& Potomac R.R.*

Pleasant Hill ...	10 177
Belfield	10 187
Jarrett's	11 198
Stony Creek	9 207
PETERSBURG	11 218
Proctor's Creek.	11 229½
RICHMOND	11 240½
Taylorsville	21 261½
Ruther Glen	8 269½
Milford	10 279½
Guiney's	11 290½
FREDERICKSB'G	12 302½
Aquia C'k Land- ing, Va.	14 316½
<i>Steamboat.</i>	
Mt. Vernon	27 343½
Alexandria	8 351½
WASHINGTON...	7 358½

(353) F'M WILMINGTON
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

To Robinson's...	16
Westbrook	15 31
Elizabethtown ...	18 49
Prospect Hall ...	17 66
FAYETTEVILLE ..	22 88

(354) F'M WILMINGTON
TO CHARLESTON, S.C.

Steamboat.

To Smithville....	30
CHARLESTON....	130 160

(355) FROM FAYETTE-
VILLE TO SALISBURY.

To Murchison's Mills	14
Johnsonville	9 23

Carthage.....	16	39
Caledonia.....	18	57
Sugg's Bridge....	6	63
Hill's Store.....	15	78
Mt. Lebanon.....	8	86
Healing Springs..	8	94
SALISBURY.....	18	112

(356) FROM SALISBURY
TO NORFOLK, Va.

To Cotton Grove..	11	16
Spencer.....	11	27
Ashboro'.....	16	43
Lanesville.....	12	55
Marley's Mills....	4	59
St. Lawrence.....	10	69
Pittsboro'.....	12	81
Hackney's X R'ds	7	88
Grove.....	7	95
RALEIGH.....	20	115
NORFOLK—		
(see No. 342)...	178	293

(357) F'M SALISBURY TO
LYNCHBURG, Va.

To Greensboro' ..	52	
Danville, Va.	52	104
LYNCHBURG	73	177

(358) FROM SALISBURY
TO WYTHEVILLE.

To Lexington	17	
Salem.....	20	37
WYTHEVILLE—		
(see No. 344) ...	93	130

(359) FROM SALISBURY
TO CLARKSVILLE, Ga.

To Statesville ..	27	
Morgantown	48	75
Ashville.....	59	134½
Waynesville ...	29	164
Franklin.....	37	201
Clayton.....	24	225
CLARKSVILLE..	23	248

(360) F'M SALISBURY TO
GREENVILLE, S. C.

To Lincolnton....	52	
Erwinville.....	29	81
Spartansburg.....	33	114
GREENVILLE....	31	145

(361) F'M SALISBURY TO
ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Via Charlotte & York-
ville.

To China Grove..	10	
Concord.....	11	21
Harrisburg	12	33
CHARLOTTE.....	7	40
Whitehall.....	8	48
Ranalesburg.....	8	56
YORKVILLE, S. C.	15	71

Blairville.....	10	81
Pinckneyville	9	90
Mt. Tabor.....	3	93
Decatur.....	5	98
UNIONVILLE	7	105
Cedar Grove.....	6	111
Cross Keys.....	6	117
Huntington.....	6	123
Laurensville.....	12	135
Waterloo.....	11	146
Stony Point.....	5	151
Deadfall.....	7	158
Smithville.....	1	159
ABBEVILLE.....	9	168

(362) FROM SALISBURY
TO COLUMBIA, S. C.

Via Yorkville.

To Yorkville—		
(see No. 361) ...	71	
Guthrie'sville	7	78
Brattonsville	3	81
Chester.....	12	93
Blackstock's	11	104
Yonguesville.....	5	109
Albion.....	7	116
Winn'sboro'.....	5	121
Cookham.....	9	130
COLUMBIA.....	20	150

(363) FROM SALISBURY
TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

Via Charlotte & Cam-
den, S. C.

To CHARLOTTE,		
(see No. 361) ...	40	
Mt. Seer.....	8	48
Pleasant Valley,		
S. C.	7	55
Bel Air.....	4	59
Cureton's Store...	8	67
Lancaster.....	10	77
Pleasant Hill.....	11	88
Sandton.....	6	94
Flat Rock.....	3	97
CAMDEN.....	18	115
Bradford Springs.	15	130
Sumpterville.....	15	145
Privateer.....	20	165
Vance's Ferry.....	16	181
Roadsville.....	13	194
Inabret's	17	211

South Carolina R.R.
CHARLESTON133/244

(364) FROM SALISBURY
TO GEORGETOWN, S. C.

Via Cheraw.

To Rockville.....	15	
Kendall's Store....	10	25
Albemarle.....	3	28
Norwood.....	12	40
Cedar Hill.....	5	45
Beverly.....	6	51

Wadesboro'.....	6	57
Morven.....	10	67
Sneedsboro'.....	4	71
CHERAW, S. C....	14	85
Society Hill.....	15	100
Darlington.....	15	115
Mar's Bluff.....	13	128
Jaffrey's Creek...	5	133
Flintville.....	12	145
Lynch's Creek.....	11	156
China Grove.....	19	175
GEORGETOWN...	21	196

(365) FROM SALISBURY
TO WILMINGTON,
Via Fayetteville.

To Healing Sp'gs..	18	
Mt. Lebanon.....	8	26
Hill's Store.....	8	34
Snugg's Bridge....	15	49
Caledonia.....	6	55
Carthage.....	18	73
Johnsonville.....	16	89
Murchinson's M'ls	9	98
FAYETTEVILLE..	14	112
Prospect Hall.....	22	134
Elizabethtown...	17	151
Westbrook.....	18	169
Robinson's.....	15	184
WILMINGTON....	16	200

(366) F'M CHARLESTON
TO GEORGETOWN,

By Stage.....1 | 60

(367) F'M CHARLESTON
TO SALISBURY,

Via Camden & Char-
lotte.

To Sumpterville—		
(s e No. 363) ...	99	
CAMDEN.....	20	129
Lancaster.....	38	167
Charlotte, N. C...	37	204
SALISBURY.....	40	244

(368) F'M CHARLESTON
TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

Via Columbia & Ash-
ville, N. C.

South Carolina R.R.
To Branchville...1 | 62

Branchville & Columbia
Railroad.

Rowe's Pump....	9	71
Orangeburg.....	9	80
Semerson's.....	6	86
Lewisville.....	5	91
Fort Motte.....	8	99
Gadsden.....	12	111
Hopkins.....	8	119
Woodlands.....	5	124
COLUMBIA.....	6	130

Oakville.....	13	143	(371) F'M CHARLESTON	Clarksville, Ga. ..	20	79
Poinaria.....	13	156	TO SAVANNAH,	Nacoochee.....	13	92
Newberry.....	14	170	By Steamboat....	DAHLONEGA.....	21	113
Pagesville.....	9	179				
Huntsville.....	5	184	(372) F'M COLUMBIA TO	(377) FR'M ABBEVILLE		
Holland's.....	5	189	RALEIGH, N. C.	TO UNION POINT, Ga.		
LAURENSVILLE ..	9	198	Via Camden & Cheraw.	To Cuthoun's M's	11	12
Greenwood.....	11	209		Petersburg, Ga. ..	11	23
Fountain Inn....	8	217	TO CAMDEN.....	Danbury.....	8	31
Plains.....	6	223	Tiller's Ferry.....	Washington.....	10	41
GREENVILLE.....	12	235	CHERAW.....	Tyrone.....	9	50
Traveller's Rest..	10	245	Laurel Hill, N. C.	Public Square....	11	61
Merrittsville.....	13	258	Montpelier.....	UNION POINT.....	9	70
Flat Rock.....	13	271	Randallsville.....			
Hendersonville ..	7	278	Davis' Spring ..	(378) FROM SAVANNAH		
Mud Creek.....	5	283	FAYETTEVILLE ..	TO AUGUSTA.		
Limestone.....	4	287	Ayersboro'.....	Central Railroad.		
Ashville.....	10	297	Middle Creek.....	To Brinsonsville—		
French Broad ..	11	308	RALEIGH.....	(see No. 379) ...		80
Lapland.....	10	318		Stage.		
Warm Springs..	16	334	(373) F'M COLUMBIA TO	Waynesboro'	22	102
Newport.....	27	361	SALISBURY,	Richmond Fact'y	15	117
Oak Grove.....	10	371	Via Yorkville.	AUGUSTA.....	10	127
Dundridge.....	8	379				
Tuckahoe.....	11	390	To Cookham.....	(379) FROM SAVANNAH		
Mecklenburg....	15	405	Winsboro'.....	TO MACON.		
KNOXVILLE.....	5	410	Albion.....	Central Railroad.		
			Yongesville.....	To Eden Depot..	20	
(369) F'M CHARLESTON			Blackstock's.....	Reform.....	10	30
TO AUGUSTA, Ga.			Chester.....	Armenia.....	16	46
South Carolina RR.			Brattonsville ..	Halcyondale.....	4	50
To Mile Pump ...	5	8	Guthriesville ..	Depot.....	10	60
Sneath's.....	5	13	YORKVILLE.....	Scarboro'.....	10	70
Woodstock.....	3	16	Ranalsburg, NC.	Brinsonville.....	10	80
Ladon's.....	2	18	Whitehall.....	Midville.....	10	90
Somerville.....	4	22	CHARLOTTE.....	Holcomb.....	10	100
Lawrence's.....	6	28	Harrisburg.....	Depot.....	12	112
Inabret's.....	5	33	Concord.....	Davisboro'.....	10	122
Russ's.....	4	37	Chinn Grove....	Tennille.....	13	135
St. George's.....	11	48	SALISBURY.....	Oconee.....	13	148
Reeve's.....	4	52		Emmett.....	5	152
BRANCHVILLE ..	10	62	(374) F'M COLUMBIA TO	Kingston.....	8	160
Edisto Turn-out..	4	66	RUTHERFORDT'N, N.C.	Gordon.....	10	170
Midway.....	6	72	To Mayhintown ..	Larkville.....	10	180
Loury's.....	4	76	Goshen Hill.....	MACON.....	10	190
Graham's.....	5	81	Unionville.....			
Blackville.....	9	90	Glenn's Springs ..	(380) F'M SAVANNAH TO		
Williston.....	9	99	Spartansburg....	MONTGOMERY, Ala.		
White Pond.....	4	103	RUTHERFORDT'N	Via Macon & Colum-		
Windsor.....	4	107	37	bus.		
Johnson's.....	8	115	(375) F'M COLUMBIA TO	To E. Macon—		
Aiken.....	5	120	AUGUSTA, Ga.	(see No. 379) ..		190
Clark's.....	4	124	To Lexington....	Macon.....		191
Marshes.....	4	128	Leesville.....	Macon & Western RR.		
Hamburg.....	8	136	Ridge.....	Prattsville.....	16	207
AUGUSTA, Ga. ..	1	137	Edgefield C. H. ..	Forsyth.....	8	215
			Hamburg.....	Depot.....	8	223
(370) F'M CHARLESTON			AUGUSTA.....	BARNESVILLE..	8	231
TO SAVANNAH, Ga.				Union Hill.....	6	237
To Jacksonboro'.	32		(376) F'M GREENVILLE	Thomaston.....	10	247
Blue House.....	15	50	TO DAHLONEGA, Ga.	Pleasant Hill....	11	258
Pocotaligo.....	14	64	To Pickensville ..	Bellevue.....	5	263
Grahamsville....	15	79	Pickens C. H.	Bluff Springs....	7	270
SAVANNAH, Ga. ...	33	112	West Union.....	Waverly Hall....	7	277
			Davis' Ferry.....	Ellerslie.....	8	285
				COLUMBUS.....	16	301

Crawford, Ala.	12 313
Society Hill.	15 328
Tuskegee	15 343
Cross Keys	10 353
Cabalahatchie	9 362
Mt. Meigs	8 370
MONTGOMERY	13 383

(381) F'M SAVANNAH TO
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fa.

To Old C. H.	17
Riceboro'	17 34
S. Newport	14 48
DARIEN	14 62
Bethel	23 85
Waynesville	9 94
Langsbury	10 104
Jeffersonton	13 117
St. Mary's	23 140
Jacksonville, Fa. . . .	40 180
ST. AUGUSTINE	38 218

(382) F'M SAVANNAH TO
NASHVILLE, Tenn.

To E. Macon— (see No. 379)	190
Macon & Western RR. Prattsville	1 191 16 207
Forsyth	8 215
Depot	8 223
BARNESVILLE	8 231
Milner	7 238
Griffin	11 249
Depot	8 257
Fosterville	7 264
Jonesboro'	7 271
Poolsville	10 281
ATLANTA	11 292

West'n & Atlantic RR.

Chattahoochee R.	8 300
Marietta	12 312
Acworth	14 326
Allatoona	6 332
Etowah River	7 339
KINGSTON	13 352
Williams'	10 362
Oothkuloga	10 372
Oostanaula	5 377
Connasauga	8 385
CROSS PLAINS	7 392
Tunnel	7 399
Dogwood	7 406
Tennessee Lane	7 413
Chickamauga R.	6 419
CHATTANOOGA	11 430

Stage.

Lookout Valley	6 436
Jasper	21 457
Battle Creek	4 461
Pelham	25 486
Hillsboro'	9 495
Manchester	8 503

Nonh's Fork	10 513
Millersburg	14 527
Murfreesboro'	10 537
NASHVILLE	34 571

(383) F'M AUGUSTA TO
CHARLESTON, S. C.

To Hamburg 1 1

South Carolina RR.

Marsh's	8 9
Clark's	4 13
Aiken	4 17
Johnson's	5 22
Windsor	8 30
White Pond	4 34
Williston	4 38
Blackville	9 47
Graham's	9 56
Loury's	5 61
Midway	4 65
BRANCHVILLE	10 75
Reeve's	10 85
St. George's	4 89
Ross's	11 100
Inabret's	4 104
Lawrence's	5 109
Somerville	6 115
Ladson's	4 119
Woodstock	2 121
Snenth's	3 124
Eight-mile Pump	5 129
CHARLESTON	8 137

(384) F'M AUGUSTA TO
ATHENS.

To Union P'nt—
(see No. 385) 76

Athens Branch RR.

Woodville	4 80
Salmonville	7 87
Lexington Depot	9 96
Pinston's	10 106
ATHENS	9 115

(385) F'M AUGUSTA TO
ATLANTA.

Georgia Railroad.

To Belair	10
Berzelia	11 21
Dearing	8 29
Thompson	8 37½
Camak	9 47
Cumming	10 57
Crawfordsville	7 64
UNION POINT	12 76
Greensboro'	7 83
Buckhead	12 95½
Madison	7 103
Rutledge	9 112
Social Circle	7 119
Covington	11 130
Conyers	10 140
Lithonia	7 147

Stone Mountain	8 155
Decatur	9 164½
ATLANTA	6 171

(386) F'M AUGUSTA TO
NASHVILLE, Tenn.

Georgia Railroad.

To Atlanta—
(see No. 385) 171

West'n & Atlantic RR.

To Chattanooga 148 319 |

(see No. 382)

Stage.

NASHVILLE 141 460

(387) F'M AUGUSTA TO
MONTGOMERY, Ala.

To ATLANTA—
(see No. 385) 171

Macon & Western RR.

Poolsville	11 182
Jonesboro'	10 192
Fosterville	7 199
GRIFFIN	15 214

Stage.

Zebulon	11 225
Flat Shoals	11 236
Greenville	10 246
Mountville	10 256
La Grange	8 264
Long Cane	10 274
WEST POINT	5 29
Cusseta	14 293
Mt. Jefferson	7 300
Auburn	11 311
Chehaw	10 321

*Montgomery and West
Point RR.*

Uphawpee	9 330
Fort Decatur	5 335
Magruder's	10 345
Creyons	11 356
MONTGOMERY	10 366

(388) F'M AUGUSTA TO
MONTGOMERY, Ala.

Via Indian Springs.

To Madison	104
Shadydale	14 118
Monticello	8 126
Planter's	7 133
INDIAN SPRINGS	10 143
Unionville	11 154
Barnesville	17 171
Union Hill	6 177
Thomaston	10 187
Pleasant Hill	11 198
Bellevue	5 203
Bluff Springs	7 210
Waverly Hall	7 217
Ellerslie	8 225
COLUMBUS	16 241
MONTGOMERY	82 323

(389) F'M AUGUSTA TO
MONTGOMERY,
*Via Milledgeville, Macon,
& Columbus.*

To Camac— (see No. 385) ...	47½
Warrenton	3½ 51
Mayfield	9 60
Sparta	12 72
Deveraux's Store	8 80
MILLEDGEVILLE.	15 95
Wallace	13 108
MACON	17 125
Knoxville	25 150
Francisville	6 156
Union	7 163
Daviston	12 175
Talbotton	12 187
Ellerslie	16 203
COLUMBUS	16 219
MONTGOMERY— (see No. 380) ...	82 301

(390) F'M AUGUSTA TO
PENSACOLA, Flor.

*Via Warrenton, Macon,
Bainbridge, Chattahoochee,
& La Grange,
Flor.*

To Macon— (see No. 379) ...	125
Busbeeville	17 142
Perry	12 154
Limestone	8 162
Marshallville	3 165
Traveller's Rest ..	17 182
Americus	17 199
Starkville	18 217
Palmyra	7 224
Albany	5 229
Newton	20 249
BAINBRIDGE	40 259
Chattahoochee, Florida	41 330
Marianna	25 355
Oak Hill	16 371
Holmes' Valley ..	18 389
La Grange	25 414
<i>Steamboat.</i>	
PENSACOLA	90 504

(391) F'M AUGUSTA TO
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

*Via Greenville, S. C. &
Asheville, N. C.*

To Hamburg, S. C.	1
Edgefield	23 24
Duntonsville	9 33
Longmire's Store.	9 42
Winter Seat	5 47
Fraziersville	9 56
ABBEVILLE	9 65
Temple of Health	10 75
Varenes	10 85

Anderson C. H. ...	5 90
Steele's	8 98
Pendleton	7 105
Double Branches.	8 113
Pickensville	8 121
GREENVILLE	13 134
KNOXVILLE— (see No. 368) ...	175 309

(392) FR'M ATHENS TO
MADISONVILLE, Tenn.

Via Clarksville.

To Grove Hill	10
Danielsville	6 16
Madison Springs	8 24
Carnesville	12 36
Poinsett	9 45
CLARKSVILLE	18 63
Nacoochee	17 80
MADISONVILLE ..	96 176

(393) FR'M ATHENS TO
DAHLONEGA.

To Jefferson	20
Cunningham's Store	9 29
Gainesville	14 43
Lucksville	6 49
New Bridge	12 61
Auraria	4 65
DAHLONEGA	5 70

(394) FR'M ATHENS TO
HUNTSVILLE, Ala.

*Via Rome & Gunter's
Landing.*

To Gainesville— (see No. 393) ...	43
Cummings'	20 63
High Tower	9 72
Orange	10 82
Canton	10 92
Cassville	19 111
Rome	17 128
Missionary Station	12 140
Ballplay, Ala.	16 156
Gaylesville	9 165
Van Buren	18 183
Marshall	18 201
Claysville, (oppo- site Gunter's Landing)	5 206
Newhope	13 219
HUNTSVILLE	22 241

(395) FROM MILLEDGE-
VILLE TO CLARKS-
VILLE,

Via Athens.

To Cloptonsville ..	16
Eatonton	10 26
Madison	20 46
Salem	10 56
Watkinsville	10 66

ATHENS	7 73
Grove Hill	10 83
Danielsville	6 89
Madison Springs	8 97
Carnesville	12 109
Poinsett	9 118
CLARKSVILLE	18 136

(396) FROM MILLEDGE-
VILLE TO DARIEN.

To Emmett	22
Irwinton	3 25
Rains' Store	15 40
Marion	6 46
Tarversville	9 55
HAWKINSVILLE ..	20 75
Copeland	27 102
Temperance	10 112
Jacksonville	9 121
Lumber City	23 144
Boxville	9 153
Perry's Mills	15 168
Surrency	18 186
Fort Barrington ..	44 230
DARIEN	10 240

(397) FROM MILLEDGE-
VILLE TO COLUMBUS.

To Wallace	13
MACON	17 30
Knoxville	25 55
Francisville	6 61
Union	7 68
Daviston	12 80
Talbotton	12 92
Ellerslie	16 108
COLUMBUS	16 124

(398) FROM MACON TO
AUGUSTA.

To Wallace	17
MILLEDGEVILLE.	13 30
Deveraux's Store.	15 45
Sparta	8 53
Mayfield	12 65
Warrenton	9 74
Camac	3½ 77½

Georgia Railroad.

AUGUSTA	47½ 1125
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(399) FROM MACON TO
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

To CROSS PLAINS (see No. 382) ...	201
<i>Stage.</i>	

Spring Place	9 210
Pleasant Valley ..	6 216
Cleveland, Tenn.	23 239
Calhoun	11 250
Mantua	5 255
Athens	10 265
Philadelphia	20 285
Blain's Ferry	5 290
Campbell's Sta'n	15 305
KNOXVILLE	15 320

(400) FROM COLUMBUS
TO CHARLESTON.

Via Macon & Augusta.

To Ellerslie.....	16
Waverly Hall....	8 24
Bluff Springs....	7 31
Bellevue.....	7 38
Pleasant Hill....	5 43
Thomaston.....	11 54
Union Hill.....	11 65
Barnesville.....	6 71

Macon & Western R.R.

Griffin.....	18 89
ATLANTA.....	43 132

Georgia Railroad

AUGUSTA.....	
(see No. 385)...	171 303

South Carolina R.R.

CHARLESTON...	
(see No. 383)...	137 440

(401) FROM COLUMBUS
TO SAVANNAH.

To BARNESVILLE
(see No. 400)...

Macon & Western R.R.

Depot.....	8 79
Forsyth.....	8 87
Prattsville.....	8 95
MACON.....	16 111
E. Macon.....	1 112

Central Railroad.

Larksville.....	10 122
Gordon.....	10 132
Kingston.....	10 142
Emmet.....	8 150
Oconee.....	5 155
Tennille.....	12 167
Davisboro'.....	13 180
Depot.....	10 190
Holcomb.....	12 202
Midville.....	5 207
Brinsonville.....	15 222
Scarboro'.....	10 232
Depot.....	10 242
Halcyondale.....	10 252
Armenia.....	4 256
Reform.....	16 272
Eden Depot.....	10 282
SAVANNAH.....	20 302

(402) FROM COLUMBUS
TO MADISON.

To Ellerslie.....	16
Waverly Hall....	8 24
Bluff Springs....	7 31
Bellevue.....	7 38
Pleasant Hill....	5 43
Thomaston.....	11 54

Union Hill.....	10 64
Barnesville.....	6 70
Unionville.....	17 87
INDIAN SPRINGS..	11 98
Planter's.....	10 108
Monticello.....	7 115
Shadydale.....	8 123
MADISON.....	14 137

(403) FROM COLUMBUS
TO ROME.

To Cataula.....	14
Hamilton.....	7 21
Carlisle.....	14 35
LA GRANGE.....	12 47
Corinth.....	15 62
Watson's.....	7 69
Newnan.....	7 76
Lodi.....	8 84
Rotherwood.....	5 89
Carrollton.....	12 101
Hickory Level....	7 108
Van Wert.....	2 133
Cedartown.....	13 146
ROME.....	10 156

(404) FROM COLUMBUS
TO APALACHICOLA.

Steamboat.

To Ft. Mitchell..	12
Orwichee Bend...	11 23
McCloud's Ferry..	21 44
Roanoke.....	11 55
EUFULA.....	18 73
Ft. Gaines.....	25 98
Columbia.....	30 128
Woodville.....	13 141
Brown's Ferry....	15 156
CHAT'AHOOCHEE..	28 184
Ochessee.....	9 193
Phison Bluff.....	20 213
Iola.....	25 238
Ft. Gadsden.....	20 258
Apalachicola.....	22 280

(405) FROM MILLEDGE-
VILLE TO TALLAHAS-
SEE, Flor.

Via Bainbridge.

To Wallace.....	13
MACON.....	17 30
Busbayville.....	17 47
Perry.....	12 59
Limestone.....	8 67
Marshallville....	3 70
Traveller's Rest..	17 87
Americus.....	17 104
Starkville.....	18 122
Palmyra.....	7 129
Albany.....	5 134
Newton.....	20 154
BAINBRIDGE.....	40 194
Quincy, Flor.....	25 219
Salubrity.....	10 229
TALLAHASSEE ..	11 240

(406) FROM MILLEDGE-
VILLE TO COLUMBIA,
S. C.

Via Augusta.

To Devereaux.....	15
Store.....	8 23
Sparta.....	12 35
Mayfield.....	9 44
Warrenton.....	3 47 1/2
Camac.....	

Georgia Railroad.

Thompson.....	9 56 1/2
Dearing.....	9 55 1/2
Barzella.....	9 74 1/2
Bell Air.....	10 85
AUGUSTA.....	10 95

Ferry.

Hamburg, S. C. ... 1 96

Stage.

Edgefield C. H. ..	20 116
Lott's.....	9 125
Ridge.....	7 152
Leesville.....	10 142
Lexington.....	18 160
COLUMBIA.....	12 172

(407) FR'M ST. AUGUS-
TINE TO TALLAHAS-
SEE.

To Whitesville (or Garey's Ferry) ..	24
Newnansville.....	48 72
Lancaster.....	35 107
Mineral Spring ..	20 127
Columbus.....	15 142
Madison.....	12 154
Marion.....	27 181
Lipona.....	6 187
Lake Laura.....	7 194
TALLAHASSEE ...	16 210

(408) FROM TALLAHAS-
SEE TO PORT LEON.

By Railroad..... 1 26

(409) FROM TALLAHAS-
SEE TO PENSACOLA.

To Quincy.....	21
Chattahoochee...	21 42
Marianna.....	25 67
Webbville.....	12 79
Campbellton.....	14 93
Almirante.....	42 135
Milton.....	38 173
Floridatown.....	7 189
PENSACOLA.....	15 195

(410) FROM PENSACOLA
TO MOBILE, Ala.

To Blakely.....	60
MOBILE.....	14 74

(411) FROM MOBILE TO
CHARLESTON.

To Blakely.....	14
Stockton.....	15 29

Mt. Pleasant	36	65
Claiborne	18	83
Burnt Corn	25	108
Greenville	57	165
Kirkville	11	176
Sandy Ridge	5	181
Hickory Grove ..	5	186
Pint Lala	10	196
MONTGOMERY ..	13	209
West Point	87	296
Atlanta	108	404
Augusta	171	575
CHARLESTON ...	137	612

(412) FR'M MOBILE TO MONTGOMERY.

Steamboat.

To Ft. St. Philip .	1	21
Ft. Stodder	18	39
Tombigbee River .	5	44
English's Landing	9	53
Tait's Landing ...	25	78
James' Landing ..	14	92
French's Landing	6	98
Oliver's Ferry ...	9	107
Gosport	8	115
Turkey Shoals ...	13	128
Bell's Landing ...	15	143
Lower Peach-tree.	9	152
Black Bluff L'd'g	11	163
Upper Peach-tree.	13	176
Prairie Bluff	11	187
Canton	10	197
Bridgeport	3	200
Bogue Chitto	12	212
Portland	5	217
Centreport	3	220
King's Landing ..	15	235
CAHAWBA	5	240
Selma	16	256
Frederick's Land.	9	265
Benton	20	285
Miller's Ferry ...	13	298
Vernon	9	307
Lowndesport	10	317
Washington	9	326
MONTGOMERY ...	12	338

(413) FROM MOBILE TO TUSCALOOSA.

To Mt. Vernon ...	33
New Wakefield ..	20 53
ST. STEPHEN'S ..	15 68
Coffeeville	17 85
Pineville	22 107
Naunafalia	10 117
Montpelier	9 126
Linden	11 137
Springhill	9 146
DEMOPOLIS	7 153
Macon	8 161
Greensboro'	16 177
Havana	15 192
Carthage	8 200
TUSCALOOSA	17 217

(414) FROM MOBILE TO COLUMBUS, Miss.

Steamboat.

To Ft. St. Philip .	21
Ft. Stodder	18 39
Alabama River ..	5 44
McIntosh Bluff ..	13 57
Crawford's Land- ing	11 68
Sunflower Bend ..	10 78
McMillan's Bluff .	7 85
Shield's Ferry ...	7 92
St. Stephen's	8 100
Stark's Landing ..	12 112
COFFEEVILLE	8 120
Turner's Shoals ..	13 133
Wood's Bluff	7 140
Cades Landing ...	10 150
Nanafalia Bluff ..	21 171
Turkey Shoals ...	14 185
Moscow	21 206
DEMOPOLIS	14 220
Tuscaloosa River .	2 222
Buzzardroost Bl'f	28 250
Jones' Bluff	14 264
Trussell's Land'g.	12 276
GAINESSVILLE ...	7 283
Jamestown	12 295
Vienna	10 305
Fairfield	15 320
Ringo's Bluff	9 329
Pickensville	9 338
Young's Bluff, Miss.	8 346
COLUMBUS	23 369

(415) FROM MOBILE TO NEW ORLEANS,

By Steamboat.... 1164

(416) FROM MOBILE TO PENSACOLA.

To Blakely	14
PENSACOLA	60 74

(417) F'M TUSCALOOSA TO NASHVILLE,

Via Huntsville.

To Bucksville	32
Jonesboro'	11 43
Elyton	11 54
Mt. Pinson	14 68
Village Springs ..	8 76
Blountsville	19 95
Martin's Stand ...	10 105
Oleander	14 119
Lacy's Springs ...	11 130
Whitesburg	4 134
HUNTSVILLE	10 144
Meridianville	8 152
Hazel Green	6 158
Fayetteville, Tenn	16 174
Lynchburg	15 189
Flat Creek	12 201

Shelbyville	7 204
Fosterville	13 227
Murfreesboro'	12 233
Stuartsboro'	14 247
Buchanansville ...	8 255
NASHVILLE	12 267

(418) F'M TUSCALOOSA TO CORTLAND.

To Northport	1
New Lexington ..	23 24
Eldridge	28 52
Thorn Hill	22 74
Camp Spring	19 93
Moulton	10 103
CORTLAND	16 119

(419) F'M TUSCALOOSA TO COLUMBUS, Miss.

To Carrollton	42
Pickensville	11 53
Nashville, Miss ...	10 65
COLUMBUS	16 79

(420) F'M TUSCALOOSA TO MOBILE.

To Demopolis—	
(see No. 413) ...	64
St. Stephen's	85 149
MOBILE	68 217

(421) F'M TUSCALOOSA TO MONTGOMERY.

To Mars	24
Scottsville	6 30
Centreville	8 38
Randolph	14 52
Maplesville	10 62
Kingston	24 85
Coosada	20 106
Wetumpka	4 110
MONTGOMERY ...	15 125

(422) F'M MONTGOMERY TO AUGUSTA, Ga.

*Via West Point.**Montgomery and West Point RR.*

To Creyon's	10
Magruder's	11 21
Ft. Decatur	10 31
Uphaupsee	5 36
Chehaw	9 45
Stage.	
Auburn	10 55
Mt. Jefferson	11 66
Cusseta	7 73
West Point	14 87
AUGUSTA—	
(see No. 387) ...	279 366

(423) FROM MONTGOMERY TO ROME, Ga.

To Wetumpka ...	15
Rockford	23 38

Sylacauga.....	23	61
Weewokaville ..	10	71
Mardisville.....	8	79
Talladega.....	5	84
Kelly's Springs...	6	90
Fife's.....	6	96
Alexandria.....	18	114
JACKSONVILLE...	10	124
Ladiga.....	13	137
State Line, Ga. ...	15	152
Cave Spring.....	4	156
Vann's Valley.....	5	161
ROME.....	12	173

(424) FROM MONTGOMERY TO HUNTSVILLE.

To Jacksonville—		
(see No. 423) ...	124	
Cove Creek.....	13	137
Bennettsville.....	15	152
Aurora.....	10	162
Marshall.....	17	179
Claysville.....	5	184
HUNTSVILLE.....	35	219

(425) F'M MONTG'MERY TO COLUMBUS, Miss.

Via Selma.

To Washington..	10	
Vernon.....	10	20
Mulberry.....	13	33
SELMA.....	18	51
Valley Creek....	3	54
Hamburg.....	15	69
Marion.....	7	76
Greensboro'.....	18	94
Erie.....	13	107
Eutaw.....	12	119
Springfield.....	3	122
Clinton.....	7	129
Pleasant Ridge..	1	130
Vienna.....	8	138
Pickensville.....	3	141
Nashville, Miss..	10	151
COLUMBUS.....	16	167

(426) FROM MONTGOMERY TO TUSCALOOSA.

To Wetumpka....	15	
Coosada.....	4	19
Kingston.....	20	39
Maplesville.....	24	63
Randolph.....	10	73
Centreville.....	14	87
Scottsville.....	8	95
Mars.....	6	101
TUSCALOOSA.....	24	125

(427) FROM MONTGOMERY TO MOBILE.

To Pint Lala....	13	
Hickory Grove...	10	23
Sandy Ridge....	5	28
Kirkville.....	5	33
Greenville.....	11	44

Burnt Corn.....	57	101
Clairborne.....	25	126
Mt. Pleasant....	18	144
Stockton.....	36	180
Blakely.....	15	199
MOBILE.....	14	209

FR'M MONTGOMERY TO MOBILE.

Steamboat.

To Mobile—
(see No. 412) ... | 338

(428) F'M MONTG'MERY TO COLUMBUS, Ga.

To Mt. Meigs....	13	
Cabahachie.....	8	21
Cross Keys.....	9	30
Tuskegee.....	10	40
Society Hill.....	15	55
Crawford.....	15	70
Gerard.....	11	81
COLUMBUS.....	1	82

(429) FROM SELMA TO HUNTSVILLE.

To Woodlawn....	13	
Plantersville....	7	20
Maplesville.....	15	35
Montevallo.....	23	58
Shelbyville.....	13	71
Elyton.....	16	87
HUNTSVILLE—		
(see No. 427) ...	90	177

(430) FROM SELMA TO GREENVILLE.

To Cahawba.....	9	
Barnes.....	5	14
Pleasant Hill....	9	23
Farmersville....	8	31
Bragg's.....	6	37
Manningham.....	12	49
GREENVILLE....	9	58

(431) FROM SELMA TO TUSCALOOSA.

To Valley Creek .	3	
Hamburg.....	15	18
Marion.....	7	25
Greensboro'.....	18	43
Havana.....	15	58
Carthage.....	8	66
TUSCALOOSA.....	17	83

(432) F'M HUNTSVILLE TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

To Newmarket, Ala.....	17	
Salem.....	17	34
Winchester.....	10	44
Hillsboro'.....	18	62
Hickory Creek...	9	71
McMinnville....	13	84
Rock Island.....	13	97

SPARTA.....	13	110
Bonair.....	6	116
Railroad Plains..	6	122
Crossville.....	6	128
Bellville.....	20	148
Post-oak Springs.	5	153
Kingston.....	7	160
Wood's Hill.....	19	179
Campbell's Stat'n	6	185
KNOXVILLE.....	15	200

(433) F'M HUNTSVILLE TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.

To Meridianville.	8	
Hazel Green.....	6	14
Fayetteville, Tenn	16	30
Mulberry.....	7	37
Lynchburg.....	8	45
Flat Creek.....	12	57
Shelbyville.....	7	64
Fosterville.....	13	77
Murfreesboro'...	12	89
Stuartsboro'.....	14	103
Buchanansville...	8	111
NASHVILLE.....	12	133

(434) F'M HUNTSVILLE TO FLORENCE.

To Shoal Ford...	13	
Athens.....	12	25
Rogersville.....	23	48
Masonville.....	14	62
FLORENCE.....	9	71

(435) F'M HUNTSVILLE TO FLORENCE.

To Decatur.....	1	31
<i>Tuscumbia & Decatur Railroad.</i>		
Hillsboro'.....	12	43
Cortland.....	8	51
Leighton.....	13	64
Tuscumbia.....	10	74
FLORENCE.....	4	78

(436) FROM FLORENCE TO AUGUSTA, Ga.

To Masonville....	9	
Rogersville.....	12	21
Athens.....	23	44
Shoal Ford.....	12	56
HUNTSVILLE...	13	69
Cobb's Store.....	12	81
Newhope.....	10	91
Cottonville.....	7	98
Claysville (opp. Gunter's L'd'g).	6	104
Marshall.....	5	109
Van Buren.....	18	127
Galesville.....	18	145
Ballplay.....	9	154
Missionary Stat'n, Ga.	16	170
ROME.....	12	182
Kingston.....	18	200

Allatoona	20	220	(440) F'M N. ORLEANS	Camden	22	702
Acworth	6	226	TO NATCHEZ.	Pt. Coupee L'd'g.	10	712
Marietta	14	240	To La Fayette ...	Lit. Missouri Riv.	26	741
Atlanta	20	260	Bonnet Carre	Dallasport	43	784
Georgia RR.			Bringier's	Manchester	14	798
AGUSTA—			Donaldsonville ...	ARCHIDELPHIA ..	12	810
(see No. 385) ..	171	451	New River			
(437) F'M FLORENCE TO			Iberville	(443) F'M N. ORLEANS		
NASHVILLE, Tenn.			Manchac	TO SHREVEPORT.		
To Lawrenceburg ..	36		Baton Rouge	Steamboat.		
Mt. Pleasant	22	58	Port Hudson	To Red River L'g ..	236	
Columbia	11	69	St. Francisville ...	Alexandria	84	320
Spring Hill	12	81		Natchitoches	94	414
Franklin	12	93	West Feliciana RR.	SHREVEPORT	86	500
Good Spring	5	98	Laurel Hill			
NASHVILLE	13	111	Woodville	(444) F'M N. ORLEANS		
				TO GALVESTON, Tex.		
(438) FROM FLORENCE			Stage.	By Steamboat	1450	
TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.			Cold Spring			
To Young's X			NATCHEZ	(445) F'M N. ORLEANS		
Roads	15			TO MOBILE.		
Savannah	33	48	(441) F'M N. ORLEANS	Steamboat.		
Combs' Store	4	52	TO FT. GIBSON, Ind.	To Pass Christian ..	65	
Adamsville	4	56	Ter.	Mississippi City ...	14	79
Purdy	9	65	Steamboat.	Pascagoula	30	109
Rose Creek	10	75	To Napoleon,	MOBILE	55	164
Bolivar	22	97	(m. of Arkan-			
Middleburg	7	104	sas River) ...	(446) F'M N. ORLEANS		
New Castle	5	109	M'tgomery's Pt.	TO LOCOPOLIS, Miss.		
Somerville	11	120	Post of Arkansas ..	Steamboat.		
Whitehall	5	125	Pine Bluff	To Mouth of Ya-		
Oakland	5	130	LITTLE ROCK ..	zoo River	420	
Birch Pond	4	134	Lewisburg	Satartia	52	472
Morning Sun	8	142	Dardanelle	Yazoo City	21	493
Green Bottom	6	148	Spadra Bluff ...	Tchula	57	550
Raleigh	7	155	Morrison's Bluff ..	Marion	33	583
MEMPHIS	10	165	McLain's Bott.	LOCOPOLIS	77	660
			Ozark			
(439) F'M FLORENCE TO			Van Buren	(447) F'M N. ORLEANS		
COLUMBUS, Miss.			FORT SMITH ...	TO HOUSTON, Texas.		
To Tusculumbia ...	5		Fort Coffee	To OPELOUSAS—		
Russellville	18	23	Webber's Falls.	(see No. 441½) ..	217	
Tollgate	33	56	FORT GIBSON ..	Buchanan's Ferry ...	90	307
Pikeville	10	66		Bullon's Ferry	30	337
Moscow	19	85	(441½) F'M N. ORLEANS	Pattillos, Texas ..	3	340
Border Spring,			TO OPELOUSAS.	Beaumont	12	352
Miss.	15	100	Steamboat.	Liberty	50	402
COLUMBUS	17	117	To Plaquemine ..	HOUSTON	50	452
			OPELOUSAS			
(439½) FR'M FLORENCE				(448) F'M N. ORLEANS		
TO PADUCAH,			(442) F'M N. ORLEANS	TO AUSTIN, Texas.		
(Mouth of Tennessee			TO ARCHIDELPHIA,	Via Natchitoches.		
River.)			Ark.	Steamboat.		
Steamboat.				To NATCHITO-		
To Savannah,			To Mouth of Red	CHES—		
Tenn.	65		River	(see No. 443) ...	414	
Perryville	58	123	Trinity (Washita	Fort Jessup	25	439
Reynoldsburg	48	171	River)	Lowe's Ferry	29	468
PADUCAH, Ken.	105	276	Harrisonburg	Sabine Town,		
			Columbia	Texas	2	470
			MONROE	Milan	15	485
For distances on			Burk's Landing,	San Augustine	15	500
the Mississippi, Ohio,			Ark.	NACOGDOCHES ...	35	535
and Missouri Rivers,			Benson's Land.	Douglass	15	550
see pages			Champagnole ...	Mt. Airy	10	560
			Beach Hills			

Crockett.....	37	597
Cincinnati.....	30	627
Huntsville.....	15	642
Montgomery.....	25	667
Rusk.....	12	679
Fanthorp's.....	5	684
WASHINGTON.....	18	702
Independence.....	11	713
Mt. Vernon.....	10	723
Shelby's.....	15	738
Rutersville.....	19	757
La Grange.....	5	762
Plum Grove.....	9	771
Mt. Pleasant.....	20	791
Bastrop.....	11	802
Webber's Prairie.....	15	817
AUSTIN.....	18	835

(449) FR'M GALVESTON
TO WASHINGTON,
Via Houston.

To Houston.....	80
Myrtle Turf.....	30 110
WASHINGTON.....	35 145

(450) FR'M GALVESTON
TO MATAGORDA.

To San Louis.....	28
Velasco.....	12 40
Cedar Grove.....	25 65
MATAGORDA.....	25 90

(451) F'M VELASCO TO
WASHINGTON.

To Brazoria.....	18
Columbia.....	10 28
Orozimba.....	10 38
Big Creek.....	10 48
Richmond.....	15 63
San Felipe de Austin.....	35 98
Burleigh.....	9 107
Travis.....	13 120
Cedar Creek.....	11 131
WASHINGTON.....	14 145

(452) F'M MATAGORDA
TO AUSTIN.

To Preston.....	40
Pench Creek.....	8 48
Egypt.....	12 60
Columbus.....	30 90
La Grange.....	35 125
AUSTIN— (see No. 448) ...	73 198

(453) F'M LA GRANGE
TO SAN ANTONIO DE
BEXAR.

To Gonzales.....	50
Seguin.....	35 85
SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR.....	35 120

(454) FR'M GALVESTON
TO CORPUS CHRISTI.

To Matagorda.....	90
Texana.....	40 130
Victoria.....	24 154
Goliad.....	34 188
CORPUS CHRISTI.....	45 233

(455) F'M SAN AUGUS-
TINE TO BONHAM.

To Shelbyville ...	20
Hillyar's.....	18 38
Elysian Fields.....	36 74
Marshall.....	23 97
Smithland.....	15 112
Hughes.....	20 132
Duingerfield.....	20 152
Weaver's.....	17 169
Boston.....	14 183
De Kalb.....	16 199
Savannah.....	15 214
Clarksville.....	15 229
Blossom Prairie.....	22 251
Paris.....	22 273
Honey Grove.....	14 287
BONHAM.....	18 305

(456) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO ST. LOUIS, Mo.

To Searcy C. H....	55
Batesville.....	40 95
Reed's Creek.....	20 115
Smithville.....	5 120
Jackson.....	15 135
Fourche De'Mas.....	16 151
Hicks' Ferry.....	14 165
Cane Creek, Mo.....	27 192
Greenville.....	23 215
Fredericktown.....	35 250
Mine La Motte.....	4 254
Farmington.....	4 258
Caledonia.....	22 280
POTOSI.....	12 292
Old Mines.....	7 299
Glenfinlas.....	9 308
Hillsboro'.....	10 318
Clifton.....	15 333
Knott's Sulphur Springs.....	4 337
Jefferson Barracks.....	11 348
Carondelet.....	5 353
ST. LOUIS.....	6 359

(457) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO FORT GIBSON.

To Lewisburg.....	45
Pt. Remove.....	6 51
Dwight.....	26 77
Scotia.....	6 83
Pittsburg.....	8 91
Clarksville.....	8 99
Horsehead.....	12 111
Ozark.....	15 126
Pleasant Hill.....	12 138
Van Buren.....	23 161

FORT SMITH.....	5 166
Kedron.....	28 194
Mackey's Salt Works.....	18 212
FORT GIBSON.....	20 232

(458) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO FORT TOWSON.

To Collegeville.....	17
Benton.....	8 25
Rockport.....	22 47
Raymond.....	28 75
Washington.....	47 122
Columbus.....	10 132
Paraclista.....	25 157
Ultima Thule.....	25 182
Eagletown.....	10 192
FORT TOWSON.....	47 239

(459) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO NAPOLEON.

To Pine Bluff....	50
Richland.....	20 70
Arkansas Post.....	47 117
Wellington.....	16 133
White River.....	6 139
NAPOLEON.....	9 148

(460) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO HELENA.

To Clarendon....	60
Lawrenceville.....	15 75
Big Creek.....	28 103
HELENA.....	19 122

(461) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO MOUTH OF WHITE
RIVER.

To Rock Roe.....	63
<i>Stramboat.</i> Mouth of White River.....	140 203

(462) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.

To Cache.....	60
MEMPHIS.....	98 158

(463) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO SHREVEPORT, La.

To WASHINGTON.....	122
Spring Hill.....	35 147
Lewisville.....	26 173
Bellevue, La.....	52 225
SHREVEPORT.....	18 243

(464) F'M LITTLE ROCK
TO BOSTON, Texas.

To WASHINGTON.....	122
Fulton.....	15 137
BOSTON.....	55 192

(465) FR'M VAN BUREN TO JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.		Montgomery	20 143	JACKSON	23 141
To Fayetteville..	50	Franklin	12 155	NATCHEZ— (see No. 473) ..	100 241
Bentonville.....	20 70	Lexington.....	7 162	(475) FROM COLUMBUS TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.	
Springfield, Mo..	100 170	Black Hawk	15 177	<i>Via Pontotoc & Holly Springs.</i>	
JEFFERSON CITY	40 210	Carrollton	15 192	To Waverly.....	6
(466) F'M NATCHEZ TO CINCINNATI, O.		Grenada.....	21 213	Colbert.....	6 12
<i>Via Columbus, Nash- ville, & Lexington.</i>		Oukachickama...	13 226	Hamilton.....	6 18
<i>Mississippi Railroad.</i>		Coffeeville.....	4 230	Aberdeen.....	10 28
To Washington ..	16	Ragsdale's Stand.	14 244	Cotton-gin Port ..	12 40
Malcolm	14 30	Oxford	16 260	PONTOTOC	39 79
<i>Stage.</i>		College Hill	6 266	Cypress Creek....	25 104
Gallatin	33 63	Wyatt.....	8 274	Milton.....	16 120
Line Store	15 78	Waterford.....	10 284	Waterford.....	5 125
Newtown	12 90	Holly Springs	9 293	HOLLY SPRINGS..	9 134
JACKSON.....	10 100	N. Mt. Pleasant ..	15 308	MEMPHIS	53 187
Canton.....	23 123	Colliersville	15 323	(476) FR'M NASHVILLE TO WASHINGTON, D.C.	
Sharon	7 130	Germantown	9 332	<i>Via Knoxville.</i>	
Springfield	11 141	MEMPHIS	14 346	To Green Hill....	14
Ofahoma.....	6 147	(470) FR'M VICKSBURG TO JACKSON.		Cedar Grove.....	11 25
Hopahka	8 155	To Bovina	6 13	Lebanon	7 32
Louisville	37 192	Edwards' Depot..	6 19	Three Forks.....	13 45
Choctaw Agency	25 217	Bolton's.....	8 27	Alexandria.....	5 50
Shoco	6 223	Clinton.....	8 35	Liberty.....	7 57
COLUMBUS.....	18 241	JACKSON	9 44	Smithville.....	10 67
FLORENCE— (see No. 4) ..	117 358	(471) F'M JACKSON TO GAINESVILLE, Ala.		Allen's Ferry....	6 73
NASHVILLE— (see No. 437) ..	111 469	To Brandon.....	13	Sparta.....	16 89
CINCINNATI— (see No. 478) ..	291 760	Centenary Coll..	7 20	Bonair Springs... Railroad Plains..	6 95 6 101
(467) F'M NATCHEZ TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.		Hillsboro'	28 48	Crossville.....	6 107
To LEXINGTON— (see Nos. 466 & 478).....	676	County Line	12 60	Belleville.....	20 127
Moreland.....	8 684	Union.....	15 75	Post Oak Springs.	5 132
Paris	7 691	Herbert.....	11 86	Kingston	7 139
Millersburg.....	8 699	De Kalb.....	20 106	Wood's Hill.....	19 158
Forest Retreat....	6 705	GAINESVILLE	32 138	Campbell's Stat'n	6 164
Lower Blue Lick.	8 713	(472) F'M JACKSON TO VICKSBURG.		KNOXVILLE.....	15 179
May's Lick.....	12 725	<i>Vicksburg and Clinton Railroad.</i>		Academia.....	10 189
Washington.....	8 733	To Clinton	9	Blain's X Roads..	9 198
MAYSVILLE.....	4737	Bolton's.....	8 17	Rutledge	14 212
(468) F'M NATCHEZ TO LOUISVILLE, Ky.		Edward's Depot..	8 25	Bean's Station ..	9 221
To NASHVILLE— (see No. 466) ..	469	Bovina	6 31	Rocky Spring	4 225
LOUISVILLE— (see No. 481) ..	181 650	VICKSBURG.....	13 44	Red Bridge.....	7 232
(469) F'M NATCHEZ TO MEMPHIS,		(473) F'M JACKSON TO NATCHEZ.		Rogersville.....	10 242
<i>Via Jackson, Lexing- ton, & Holly Springs.</i>		To Newton	10	Yellow Store.....	8 250
To JACKSON— (see No. 466) ...	100	Line Store.....	12 22	Lyon's Store.....	3 253
Canton.....	23 123	Gallatin	15 37	New Canton	7 260
		Malcolm	33 70	Kingsport	9 269
		<i>Mississippi Railroad.</i>		Eden's Ridge.....	6 275
		Washington	14 84	BLOUNTSVILLE ..	9 284
		NATCHEZ	16 100	Saplin Grove.....	9 293
		(474) FROM COLUMBUS TO NATCHEZ.		ABINGDON, Va..	13 306
		To Choctaw Ag'y	24	Cedarville.....	7 313
		Louisville	25 49	Glade Spring.....	5 318
		Hopahka	37 86	Seven-mile Ford..	11 329
		Springfield	14 100	Marion.....	6 335
		Canton	18 118	Pleasant Hill	11 346
				Rural Retreat	7 353
				WYTHEVILLE.....	9 362
				Draper's Valley ..	18 380
				Newbern	11 391
				Ingle's Ferry	7 398

Christiansburg	12	410
La Fayette	15	425
Salem	10	435
Big Lick	5	440
Lisbon	16	456
Liberty	8	464
Otter Bridge	8	472
New London	7	479
LYNCHBURG	11	490
CHARLOTTE'S-		
VILLE	70	560
FREDERICKSB'RG	85	645
Aquia Cr'k L'd'g	14	659
<i>Steamboat.</i>		
Alexandria	57	716
WASHINGTON	7	723

(477) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.		
To Glasgow—		
(see No. 478) ...		84
Harrodsburg	92	176
Lexington	31	207
MAYSVILLE	61	268

(478) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO CINCINNATI.		
To Pleasant Hill..	9	7
Hendersonville	9	16
Gallatin	10	26
State Line	24	50
Scottsville, Ky.	9	59
Lewis	13	72
GLASGOW	12	84
Blue Spring Grove	13	97
Three Springs	4	101
Monroe	6	107
Greensburg	11	118
Campbellsville	12	130
Newmarket	12	142
Lebanon	6	148
Perryville	18	166
HARRODSBURG	10	176
Shawnee Run	7	183
Nicholasville	12	195
LEXINGTON	12	207
Delphton	8	215
Georgetown	4	219
Williamstown	35	254
Crittenden	11	265
Florence	16	281
Covington	9	290
CINCINNATI	1	291

(479) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.		
To Lexington—		
(see No. 478) ...		207
Moreland	8	215
Paris	7	222
Millersburg	8	230
Forest Retreat	6	236
Lower Blue Lick	8	244
May's Lick	12	256
Washington	8	264
MAYSVILLE	4	268

(480) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO SMITHLAND, Ky.		
<i>Steamboat.</i>		
To Clarksville	65	
Palmyra	12	77
Dover	30	107
Pobaccoport	12	119
Canton, Ky.	16	135
Eddyville	28	163
SMITHLAND, (at		
the mouth of		
Cumberl'd Riv.)	35	198

(481) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO LOUISVILLE, Ky.		
To Pleasant Hill..	7	
Mansker's Creek	6	13
Tyree Springs	7	20
Mitchelville	14	34
Franklin	9	43
BOWLING GREEN	22	65
Dripping Spring	14	79
Three Forks	8	87
Woodsonville	11	98
Mumfordsville	10	108
Leesville	8	116
Nolen	12	122
Elizabethtown	10	138
West Point	22	160
Salina	10	170
LOUISVILLE	11	181

(482) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO SMITHLAND, Ky.		
To Mt. Henry	30	
Fredonia	5	35
Clarksville	11	46
Oak Grove	12	58
Hopkinsville	14	72
Cerulian Spring	16	88
Princeton	10	98
Fredonia	14	112
Salem	10	122
SMITHLAND	15	137

(483) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO COLUMBUS, Ky.		
To Chesnut Grove	20	
Charlotte	18	38
Batson's	10	48
Waverly	12	60
REYNOLDSBURG	9	69
Sandy Hill	19	88
Paris	12	100
Barren Hill	7	107
Boydsville	13	120
Feliciana	16	136
Clinton	11	147
COLUMBUS	12	159

(484) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO MEMPHIS.		
To REYNOLDSB'G		
(see No. 483) ...		69
Camden	10	79

Sandy Ridge	8	87
HUNTINGDON	11	98
Reulhara	7	105
S. Carroll	9	114
Spring Creek	7	121
Jackson	13	134
Medon	12	146
BOLIVAR	16	162
Middleburg	7	169
Newcastle	5	174
SOMERVILLE	11	185
Whitehall	5	190
Oakland	5	195
Birch Pond	4	199
Morning Sun	8	207
Green Bottom	6	213
Raleigh	7	220
MEMPHIS	10	230

(485) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO NATCHEZ,		
<i>Via Columbus & Jack-</i>		
<i>son.</i>		
To Good Spring..	13	
Franklin	5	18
Spring Hill	12	30
Columbia	12	42
Mt. Pleasant	11	53
Lawrenceburg	22	75
FLORENCE, Ala.	36	111
Tusculumbia	5	116
Russellville	18	134
Tollgate	33	167
Pikeville	10	177
Moscow	19	196
Border Spr'g, Miss	15	211
COLUMBUS	17	228
Choctaw Agency	24	252
Lou sville	25	277
Hopahka	37	314
Okahoma	8	322
Springfield	6	328
Sharon	11	339
Canton	7	346
JACKSON	23	369
NATCHEZ—		
(see No. 473) ...	100	469

(486) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO MOBILE,		
<i>Via Florence, Ala., &</i>		
<i>Columbus, Miss.</i>		
To Florence—		
(see No. 485) ..		111
Columbus—		
(see No. 485) ..	117	228
<i>Steamboat.</i>		
MOBILE	369	597
(487) FROM NASHVILLE		
TO MOBILE, Ala.		
<i>Via Huntsville & Tus-</i>		
<i>caloosa.</i>		
To Murfreesboro'	34	
Fosterville	12	46

Shelbyville.....	13 59	Newport.....	18 228	Kingston.....	19 40
Lynchburg.....	19 78	Warm Springs,		Postoak Springs..	7 47
Fayetteville.....	15 93	N. C.....	27 255	Belleville.....	5 52
Hazel Green.....	16 109	ASHVILLE.....	37 292	Crossville.....	20 72
Meridianville.....	6 115	Hendersonville...	19 311	Bonair Springs...	12 84
HUNTSVILLE.....	8 123	Greenville, S. C. .	43 354	SPARTA.....	6 90
Whitesburg.....	10 133	COLUMBIA.....	105 459	Smithville.....	22 112
Lacy's Springs...	4 137	Branchville & Columbia		Liberty.....	10 122
Oleander.....	11 148	Railroad.		Alexandria.....	7 129
Martin's Stand...	14 162	Branchville.....	168 527	Three Forks.....	18 147
Blountsville.....	10 172	South Carolina R.R.		NASHVILLE.....	32 179
Village Springs..	19 191	CHARLESTON.....	162 539	MEMPHIS—	
Mt. Pinson.....	8 199			(see No. 483)...	230 409
Elyton.....	14 213	(490) FR'M KNOXVILLE		(493) FR'M KNOXVILLE	
Jonesboro'.....	11 224	TO RALEIGH.		TO HUNTSVILLE, Ala.	
Bucksville.....	11 235	To Strawberry		To Campbell's	
TUSCALOOSA.....	32 267	Plains.....	16	Station.....	15
MOBILE—		Newmarket.....	9 25	Kingston.....	25 40
(see No. 420)...	217 484	Panther Springs..	12 37	Postoak Springs..	7 47
(488) FROM NASHVILLE		Cheek's X Roads..	11 48	Belleville.....	5 52
TO CHARLESTON, S. C.		GREENVILLE.....	27 75	Crossville.....	20 72
Via Augusta, Ga.		Rhetown.....	10 85	Bonair Springs...	12 84
To Murfreesboro'.	34	Leesburg.....	10 95	SPARTA.....	6 90
Millersburg.....	10 44	JONESBORO'.....	5 100	Rock Island.....	13 103
Beach Grove.....	11 55	Elizabethtown...	18 118	McMinnville.....	13 116
Manchester.....	13 68	Moore's Iron		Hillsboro'.....	22 138
Hillsboro'.....	8 76	Works.....	22 140	Winchester.....	18 156
Pelham.....	9 85	TAYLORSVILLE..	9 149	Salem.....	10 166
Battle Creek.....	25 110	Jefferson, N. C. .	26 175	Newmarket, Ala.	17 183
Jasper.....	4 114	Wilkesboro'.....	30 205	HUNTSVILLE....	17 200
Lookout Valley..	21 135	Hamptonville.....	26 231		
CHATTANOOGA...	6 141	Huntsville.....	18 249	(494) FR'M KNOXVILLE	
West'n & Atlantic R.R.		Salem.....	19 268	TO SAVANNAH, Ga.	
Cross Plains, Ga.	48 189	GREENSBORO'....	27 295	To Campbell's	
Oostanaula.....	17 206	Haw River.....	23 318	Station.....	15
Kingston.....	25 231	Hillsboro'.....	19 337	Blains' Ferry.....	15 30
Marietta.....	40 271	Chapel Hill.....	12 349	Philadelphia.....	5 35
ATLANTA.....	20 291	RALEIGH.....	28 377	Athens.....	20 55
Georgia Railroad.		(491) FR'M KNOXVILLE		Mantua.....	10 65
AUGUSTA.....	171 1462	TO CINCINNATI, O.		Calhoun.....	5 70
South Carolina R.R.		To Blain's X R'ds	19	Cleveland.....	11 81
CHARLESTON...	137 599	Rutledge.....	14 33	Pleasant Valley,	
(489) FROM NASHVILLE		Beans' Station...	9 42	Ga.....	23 104
TO CHARLESTON, S. C.		Tazewell.....	12 54	Spring Place....	6 110
Via Knoxville.		Cumberland Gap..	12 66	CROSS PLAINS...	9 119
To Lebanon.....	32	Cumberland Ford	15 81	West'n & Atlantic R.R.	
Three Forks.....	13 45	Barboursville....	16 97	Connasauga.....	7 126
Alexandria.....	5 50	Lynn Camp.....	12 109	Oostanaula.....	8 134
Liberty.....	7 57	London.....	13 122	Oothkaloga.....	5 139
Smithville.....	10 67	Mt. Vernon.....	19 141	William's.....	10 149
SPARTA.....	22 89	Stanford.....	23 164	KINGSTON.....	10 159
Bonair Springs...	6 95	Lancaster.....	8 172	Etowah river....	13 172
Crossville.....	12 107	Burnt Tavern.....	8 180	Allatoona.....	7 179
Belleville.....	20 127	Nicholasville....	12 192	Acworth.....	6 185
Postoak Springs..	5 132	LEXINGTON.....	12 204	Marietta.....	14 199
Kingston.....	7 139	CINCINNATI—		Chattahoochee R.	12 211
Wood's Hill.....	19 158	(see No. 478)...	84 288	ATLANTA.....	8 219
Campbell's Stat'n	6 164	(492) FR'M KNOXVILLE		Macon & Western R.R.	
KNOXVILLE.....	15 179	TO MEMPHIS.		MACON.....	101 320
Dandridge.....	31 210	Via Nashville.		E. Macon.....	1 321
		To Campbell's		Central Railroad.	
		Station.....	15	Savannah.....	1190 511
		Wood's Hill.....	6 21		

(495) FROM KNOXVILLE
TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

To ATLANTA—... | 219
(see No. 494.) |
Georgia Railroad.

AUGUSTA.....11711390
South Carolina R. R.
Charleston11371527

(496) F'M MEMPHIS TO
NASHVILLE.

To Raleigh	10
Morning Sun	13 23
Oakland	12 35
Whitehall.....	5 40
SOMERVILLE.....	5 45
Newcastle	11 56
Middleburg.....	5 61
BOLIVAR.....	7 68
Jackson.....	28 96
S. Carroll.....	20 116
HUNTINGTON.....	16 132
Camden.....	19 151
REYNOLDSBURG..	10 161
Waverly.....	9 170
Charlotte	22 192
NASHVILLE.....	38 230

(497) F'M MEMPHIS TO
COLUMBUS, Miss.

To Germantown..	14
Colliersville.....	11 25
HOLLY SPRINGS,	
Miss	28 53
Waterford	9 62
Milton	5 67
Cypress Creek....	16 83
PONTOTOC.....	25 108
Cotton-gin Port..	39 147
Aberdeen	12 159
COLUMBUS	28 187

(498) F'M MEMPHIS TO
FLORENCE, Ala.

To BOLIVAR..... |
(see No. 496).. | 68

Rose Creek.....	22 90
Purdy.....	10 100
Adamsville	9 109
Combs' Store....	4 113
Savannah.....	4 117
Young's Roads	33 150
FLORENCE.....	15 165

(499) F'M MEMPHIS TO
CHARLESTON, S. C.

*Via Tuscumbia, Ala.,
Gunter's Land'g, At-
lanta, Geo., and Au-
gusta.*

To Germantown..	14
Colliersville	9 23
N. Mt. Pleasant,	
Miss.....	15 38
Holly Springs....	15 53
Salem.....	20 73
Ripley.....	10 83
Hatchy Turnpike.	14 97
Rienzi.....	14 111
Jacinto	6 117
Cartersville.....	12 129
Buzzard's Roost,	
Ala	15 144
TUSCUMBIA.....	20 164

*Tuscumbia & Decatur
Railroad.*

Leighton.....	10 174
Courtland.....	13 187
Hillsboro'.....	8 195
Decatur.....	12 207

Steamboat.

Triana.....	18 225
Whitesville.....	14 239
*Gunter's Land'g	28 267
<i>Stage.</i>	
Van Buren	28 295
Gaylesville.....	23 318
Geo. State Line..	10 328
Missionary St'n..	6 334
ROME.....	12 346

Memphis Branch R. R.

Kingston.....1 181364

*Western & Atlantic
Railroad.*

Etowah river	13 377
Allatoona.....	7 384
Acworth.....	6 390
Marietta.....	14 404
Chattahoochee R	12 416
ATLANTA.....	8 424

Georgia Railroad.

Decatur.....	6½ 430½
Stone Mountain.	9½ 440
Lithonia.....	8 448
Conyers.....	7 455
Covington	10 465
Social Circle....	11 476
Rutledge.....	7 483
Madison	9 492
Buckhead.....	7½ 499½
Greensboro'.....	12½ 512
UNION POINT... 7	519
Crawfordsville..	12 531
Cumming.....	7 538
Camak.....	10 548
Thompson.....	9½ 557½
Dearing.....	8½ 566
Berzelia.....	8 574
Belain	11 585
AUGUSTA.....	10 595
Hamburg, S. C..	1 596

South Carolina R. R.

CHARLESTON—
(see No. 383.) | 136 732

*From Gunter's Landing
to Rome, Geo.

Via Coosa R.

Stage.

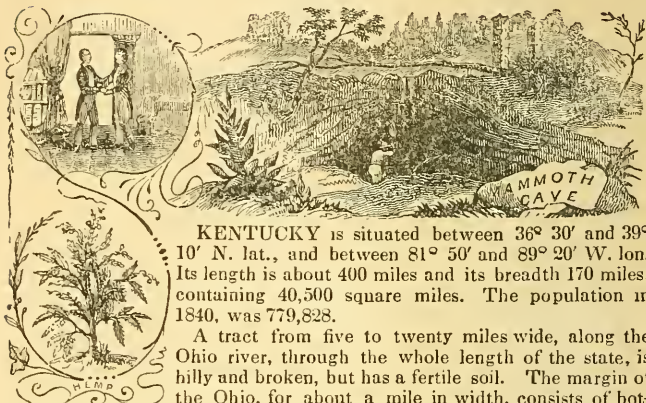
To Double Sp'gs |	35
<i>Steamboat.</i>	
Cedar Bluff.....	40 75
Missionary St'n,	38 113
ROME.....	18 131

Thence by Railroad to
Charleston, as in No. 499.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERN STATES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS, WATERING-PLACES, &c.



KENTUCKY is situated between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $39^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat., and between $81^{\circ} 50'$ and $89^{\circ} 20'$ W. lon. Its length is about 400 miles and its breadth 170 miles, containing 40,500 square miles. The population in 1840, was 779,828.

A tract from five to twenty miles wide, along the Ohio river, through the whole length of the state, is hilly and broken, but has a fertile soil. The margin of the Ohio, for about a mile in width, consists of bottom-lands, which are overflowed when the river is high. Between this tract of hilly country, the more mountainous eastern counties, and Green river, is a fertile tract, frequently denominated the garden of the state. It is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide. The soil is excellent, the surface is gently undulating, and the forest growth black-walnut, black-cherry, buckeye, paw-paw, sugar-maple, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton-wood, white thorn, and an abundance of grape-vines. The country in the southwest part of the state, between Green and Cumberland rivers, is called the "barrens." In 1800, the legislature of the state made a gratuitous grant of this tract to actual settlers, under the impression that it was of little value; but it proves to be excellent grain land, and also adapted to the raising of cattle and swine. The whole state below the mountains has at the usual depth of eight feet a bed of limestone, which has frequent apertures through which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth, causing some of them to disappear for a time, and others to be greatly diminished in the summer season. The rivers have generally worn deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. The precipices formed by the Kentucky are in many places stupendous, presenting perpendicular banks of solid limestone 300 feet high, above which is a steep and difficult ascent several times as high. In the southwest part of the state, between Green and Cumberland rivers, are several remarkable caves. One called the *Mammoth Cave*, 130 miles from Lexington, on the road to Nashville, has been explored for a distance of eight or ten miles.

Ohio river, by its various windings, borders this state on the north for 637 miles. Cumberland and Tennessee rivers pass through its western

part as they approach their entrance into the Ohio. Cumberland river rises in the eastern part of this state. The Big Sandy is 250 miles long, and, for a considerable distance, forms the boundary between this state and Virginia. It is navigable fifty miles for boats. The Kentucky river rises in the Cumberland Mountains, and after a course generally through a deep rocky bed, falls into the Ohio, seventy-seven miles above Louisville. It is navigable for steamboats 60 miles to Frankfort. Licking, Green, and Salt, are other considerable rivers. The Mississippi runs on the western border of the state.

The first constitution was formed in 1790, and the present one in 1799. The governor is elected for four years by the people, and is ineligible for the next seven. A lieutenant-governor is chosen at the same time, who is president of the senate, and who, in case of the death or absence of the governor, succeeds to his duties. The senators are elected for four years, one-quarter of them being chosen annually. Their number cannot exceed 38, nor can they be less than 24. The representatives are chosen annually, and apportioned every four years among the counties according to the number of electors. Every free white male citizen, who is twenty-one years of age, and has resided two years in the state, or in the county in which he offers his vote, one year preceding the election, has the right of suffrage. Votes are given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot. The judges of the several courts hold their offices during good behavior.

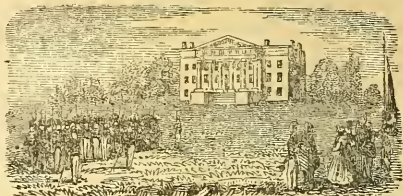
The colleges are as follows: Transylvania University, at Lexington; Centre College, at Danville; St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown; Augusta College, at Augusta; Cumberland College, at Princeton; Georgetown College, at Georgetown; Bacon College, at Harrodsburg; and St. Mary's College, in Marion county. There is a flourishing medical department connected with Transylvania University, and a medical institution at Louisville. There are in the state 120 academies and 1,000 common schools.

Kentucky was first explored by Daniel Boone, an enterprising hunter, in 1770. The first white family settled near Lexington, in 1775. The state was admitted into the Union in 1792.

FRANKFORT, the capital of the state, is 22 miles WNW. Lexington, 51 E. Louisville, 102 SSW. Cincinnati, and situated on the right bank of Kentucky river, 60 miles above its entrance into Ohio river, on a semi-circular alluvial plain, from 150 to 200 feet lower than the table-land in the rear. The river is here about 80 yards wide, and after heavy rains frequently rises 60 feet. The city contains a state-house, with a handsome Grecian Ionic portico in front, a court-house, the state penitentiary, a bank, an academy, a market-house, a theatre, five churches, various manufacturing establishments, and 2,500 inhabitants. The streets are regular, and the houses are neat, and many of them elegant. Steamboats of 300 tons come up to this place when the water is high. The banks of the river here are high, and a chain bridge crosses it to the flourishing village of South Frankfort, which may be regarded as an appendage. *Cars leave daily for Lexington; stages daily for Louisville; 3 times a week for Harrodsburg; and for Madison, Ia.*

LEXINGTON is situated on a branch of Elkhorn river, 84 miles from Cincinnati. It is the oldest town in the state, and was formerly the capital, and is one of the neatest and best built places in the western states, is regularly laid out, and many of the streets are bordered with fine shade-trees, and its environs are ornamented with gardens and elegant residences. There is a public square near the centre of the place, surrounded

by fine brick buildings. The city contains a court-house, a Masonic-hall, one of the finest buildings in the state, the State Lunatic Asylum, 11 churches, two academies, the Halls of Transylvania University, and 9,000 inhabitants. *Transylvania University* was founded in 1798, and has a classical, medical, and law department. It has a president and 18 professors or other instructors, and 513 students. The classical department has 295 students, the law 78. and the medical 260; in all 513. The libraries contain 12,942 volumes. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. The city is more celebrated for its intelligent and polished society, and as an elegant place of residence, than for the bustle of business. The country around the city is one of the most fertile districts in the Union. *Cars leave daily for Louisville via Frankfort. Stages leave daily for Wheeling, Va., via Maysville, and Zanesville, O.; 3 times a week for Cincinnati; for Knoxville, Tenn., via Cumberland Gap; and for Nashville, Tenn., via Harrodsburg and Bowling Green.*



COVINGTON is situated on the left bank of the Ohio, opposite to the city of Cincinnati, with which it is connected by a steamboat ferry. It has a city-hall, 8 churches, 4 academies, a bank, 26 tobacco manufactories, and 6 000 inhabitants. The Western Baptist Theological Institute is located here. *Steamboats ply hourly to Cincinnati; stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington.*

NEWPORT is at the junction of the Ohio and Licking rivers, and opposite the city of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, an academy, five churches, a United States Arsenal, and 4,000 inhabitants. *The Magnesian Springs* are on the borders of the village, where there is a fine hotel, and they are much frequented by the citizens of Cincinnati.

MAYSVILLE is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, on a narrow bottom, which lies between the shore and hills in its rear, 441 miles below Pittsburg, and 55 above Cincinnati by the river. It is regularly laid out, and contains 6 churches, two academies and 5,000 inhabitants. It has a good harbor for boats and enjoys an extensive trade. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c.; and for Cincinnati, Louisville, &c. (See route 620.) Stages leave daily for Lexington via Blue Lick Springs; and for Zanesville, O.; 3 times a week for Lexington via Flemingsburg and Mount Sterling.*

AUGUSTA, on the left bank of the Ohio, 17 miles below Maysville, has a court-house, three churches, and 1200 inhabitants. Augusta College, under the direction of the Methodists, was chartered in 1822; it has a president, 5 professors or other instructors, 100 students, and 2,500 volumes in its libraries. (See route 620.)

The *Blue Lick Springs* are on the Licking river, 37 miles from Lexington and 24 from Maysville. These waters have obtained a just celebrity, and the locality of the fountains is much frequented, not only for the benefit produced by the use of the waters, but for the enjoyment of the scenery of this beautiful region. *Stages leave daily for Lexington and for Maysville.*

GEORGETOWN is situated on the left bank of the Elkhorn river, 12 miles

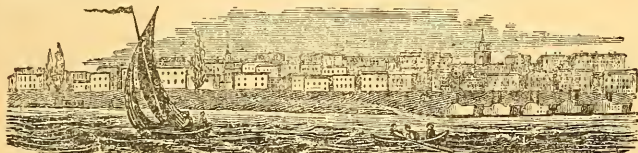
from Lexington. It contains a court-house, the Western Military Institute, Female Collegiate Institute, a bank, six churches, two academies, and 1,800 inhabitants. Georgetown College, under the direction of the Baptists, was founded in 1829; it has a president, five professors, 132 students, and 3,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June.

Great Crossings is 3 miles from Georgetown, where is the Choctaw Academy, under the patronage of the government. It has a principal and several teachers, and 70 Indian students. There is an excellent white sulphur spring near the academy. *Stages leave Georgetown three times a week for Cincinnati; and for Lexington.*

HARRODSBURG is situated eight miles south of Kentucky river, on a small branch of Salt river, thirty-one miles south of Frankfort. It was one of the earliest settlements in the state. It contains a court-house, five churches, a bank, three academies, and 1,700 inhabitants. Here is located Bacon College, founded in 1836, which has a president and four professors or other instructors, 100 students, and 1,200 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Friday in September. The *Harrodsburg Springs* are much frequented; the waters possess highly medicinal properties, and the accommodations for visitors are ample. The grounds in the vicinity, and especially the drives through the primitive forest, are exceedingly picturesque. *Stages leave daily in the watering season for Cincinnati via Lexington.*

DANVILLE, situated on a small branch of the Kentucky river, 41 miles from Frankfort, contains a court-house, six churches, the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the buildings of Centre College, two academies, and 2,000 inhabitants. Centre College, founded in 1819, has a president, four professors, 185 students, and 6,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Thursday in July. *Stages leave three times a week for Lexington.*

BARDSTOWN is situated on a branch of Salt river, 40 miles southwest from Frankfort. It has a court-house, four churches, three academies, and 2,000 inhabitants. St. Joseph's College, in the vicinity, was founded in 1819. It has a president, four professors, 150 students, and 7,000 volumes in its libraries. Commencement in August. *Stages leave three times a week for Lexington; for Frankfort; and for Louisville.*



LOUISVILLE is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, at the head of the rapids, 633 miles below Pittsburg and 1,411 above New Orleans. It is built on a gentle acclivity, 75 feet above low-water mark, and regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains a city-hall, court-house, a marine hospital, a medical institute, city prison, an hospital, 2 orphan asylums, a Magdalen asylum, 30 churches, three banks, two savings banks, ten insurance companies, four markets, a school for the blind, an University, fifty select schools, and 40,000 inhabitants. Water-works are in course of construction to supply wholesome water, and the city is lighted with gas.—This city is the seat of most of the commercial and manufacturing business of the state and equi-

tiguous territory. There are 300 steamboats constantly engaged in transporting to and from the city, besides numerous flat and keel boats. The Louisville Medical Institute, founded in 1837, has six professors and 249 students. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November. The Kentucky Historical Society has a large collection of manuscripts and books. The Mercantile Library has a library of 4,000 volumes, and an Agricultural and Horticultural Society is established.—The rapids at this place are caused by a bed of limestone extending across the bed of the river, over which the waters pass in tortuous channels for a distance of two miles, descending 24 feet; to obviate this bar to navigation, a canal has been constructed sufficiently capacious to admit the passage of the largest boats. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg via Cincinnati, Maysville, Guyandotte, Va., and Wheeling; for St. Louis, Mo.; and for New Orleans via Smithland, Memphis, Tenn., Vicksburg, &c. (See route 620.) Stages leave daily for Maysville via Frankfort and Lexington; for Cincinnati, O.; for St. Louis via New Albany, Ia., Vincennes, &c.; and for Nashville, Tenn., &c.*

The Drennon Lick Springs are about 25 miles north from Frankfort, and one mile from Kentucky river. The waters of the several springs differ in their properties, and have been found highly beneficial to persons using them. The accommodations are ample. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati, Louisville, and Frankfort.*

CLOVERPORT is situated on the left bank of the Ohio river, 114 miles below Louisville. It has two churches, an academy, and 700 inhabitants. Four miles distant from Cloverport are the *Sulphur and Tar Springs*. There are here two commodious hotels and a number of cottages. The sulphur waters are said to equal the White Sulphur of Virginia in their medicinal properties, and the *Tar water* has been found most salutary in pulmonary complaints. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati and Louisville.*

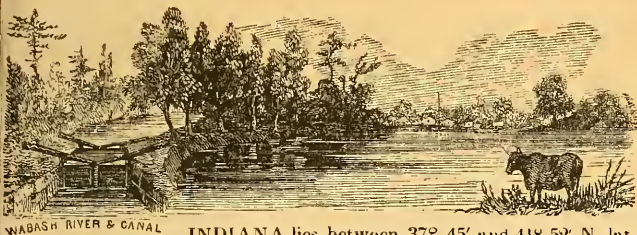
GLASGOW is pleasantly situated 123 miles southwest from Frankfort, on a small branch of Green river. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 2 academies, and about 600 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington, and for Nashville, Tenn.*

BOWLING GREEN is situated on a branch of Green river, and at the head of steamboat navigation, 144 miles southwest from Frankfort. It contains a court-house, an academy, a female seminary, 5 churches, and 1,700 inhabitants. Tobacco is largely exported. *Stages leave for Maysville; for Cincinnati; for Louisville; for Smithland; for Columbus; for Hickman; and for Nashville, Tenn.*

SMITHLAND is situated on the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Cumberland river, 447 miles by water below Cincinnati, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, an hospital, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati, Wheeling, &c.; and for New Orleans, St. Louis, &c. (See route 620.) Steamboats leave for Nashville; stages 3 times a week for Maysville via Bowling Green and Lexington; and also for Nashville, Tenn.*

COLUMBUS is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 18 miles below the entrance of the Ohio river, and has several extensive warehouses, and about 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Lexington via Bowling Green, and for Nashville.*

HICKMAN is on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 15 miles below Columbus, and contains a court-house, 2 churches, and about 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Nashville.*



INDIANA lies between $37^{\circ} 45'$ and $41^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat. and between $84^{\circ} 42'$ and $87^{\circ} 49'$ W. lon. It has a mean length of 260, and a mean breadth of 140 miles, containing 36,000 square miles. The population in 1840, was 685,866.

There are no mountains in this state, but the country bordering on the Ohio is hilly. A range of hills runs parallel with the Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami, to Blue river, alternately approaching to within a few rods, and receding to the distance of two miles. Below Blue river the hills cease, and there is an immense tract of level land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, are strips of bottom and prairie land, from three to six miles in width. Remote from the rivers the country is broken, and the soil light. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan, the country is generally level, interspersed with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand-hills 210 feet high, back of which are sandy hillocks, with a growth of pine. The prairies bordering on the Wabash have a soil from two to five feet in depth.

The Ohio river washes the entire southern border of this state, and furnishes great facilities for trade. The Wabash is the largest river in the state, being 500 miles in length. It rises in Ohio, and passes westwardly and southwestwardly through the state, forming its western boundary for a distance of 120 miles. It is navigable for steamboats to La Fayette, 300 miles, a part of the year. White river, 200 miles long, is its largest branch, and is navigable on its west fork for steamboats to Indianapolis, in seasons of floods. It consists of an east fork and a west fork, which unite about 30 miles above its junction with the Wabash. The White Water river runs in the eastern part of the state, and enters the Great Miami. Lake Michigan touches this state on the northwest.

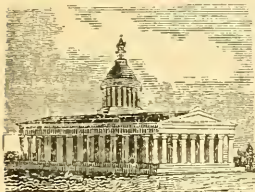
The governor is elected by the people for three years, and may be once re-elected. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is elected, who is president of the senate, and discharges the duties of the governor, in case of his death, resignation, or removal. The senators and representatives are apportioned among the counties according to the number of white male inhabitants over 21 years of age. There can never be fewer than 36 nor over 100 representatives; and the number of senators can never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of the representatives. The representatives, and one-third of the senators, are elected annually by the people. The legislature meets annually in December, at Indianapolis. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed for the term of seven years. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the chief justices

of the circuit courts by the legislature; and the associate judges by the people. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all male citizens over 21 years of age, who have resided in the state the year preceding the election.

The literary institutions are: Indiana University, at Bloomington; Hanover College, at South Hanover; Wabash College, at Crawfordsville; the Indiana Ashbury University; the University of Notre-dame-du-lac, at South Bend; Franklin College, at Franklin; and St. Gabriel College. There are 60 academies and 1,600 common schools in the state.

Indiana was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1816.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the west fork of White river, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 122 miles from Cincinnati. An elegant bridge crosses the river at this place. It was selected for the capital of the state while it was covered by a dense forest, and laid out in 1821. On a circular area, from which spacious streets diverge, stands the governor's house on a rise of ground in the centre. It is a handsome edifice. *The State House* is one of the most splendid buildings in the west. It is 180 feet long by 80 feet wide and 45 high, with an appropriate dome. It is built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, with a portico on each front, having ten Doric columns, and has elegant halls for the two houses of the legislature, a court-room, and rotunda. The city contains a court-house, the state prison, deaf



and dumb asylum, lunatic asylum, ten churches, a female institute, a seminary, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Stages in connection with railroad cars leave daily for Madison. Stages leave daily for Cincinnati; for Wheeling, Va., via Dayton, O., Columbus, and Zanesville; and for St. Louis via Terre Haute; 3 times a week for Cincinnati via Lawrenceburg; for Vevay; for New Albany; for Fredonia; for Covington; for La Fayette; for South Bend via Logansport; and for Fort Wayne via Muncie and Winchester.*

LAWRENCEBURG is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, one mile below the entrance of the Great Miami river. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a seminary, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Cincinnati, O.; for Madison; and for Indianapolis.*

MADISON is situated on the north bank of Ohio river, 89 miles below Cincinnati, by the river. The village is built on ground above the reach of the highest floods. The streets are regularly laid out, and several of them paved; and it has a wharf for the landing of steamboats. It is handsomely built, mostly of brick, and has a court-house, market-house, ten churches, a bank, with a neat edifice, a savings bank, and about 4,000 inhabitants. In the rear of the village are hills 250 feet high, which afford a delightful prospect. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Pittsburg and the intermediate places, and also for New Orleans. Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Indianapolis; stages leave three times a week for Frankfort, Ky.; for Cincinnati; and for Louisville.*

NEW ALBANY is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, two miles below the foot of the falls, and 140 below Cincinnati. It is the largest place in the state, and contains a court-house, a bank, nine churches, a male and a female seminary, a lyceum, a theological college, 4 schools, and 4,500 inhabitants. The streets are regularly laid out, and are from 70 to 100 feet wide. Here are extensive ship-yards, where are built an-

nually from ten to fifteen steamboats, besides sloops and schooners. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for the ports on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. (See route 620.) Stages leave daily for St. Louis via Vincennes; 3 times a week for Indianapolis; and for Madison.*

EVANSVILLE is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, at the great northern bend, 323 miles below Cincinnati by the river. It has an elevated situation, and contains a brick court-house, a bank, ten churches, an academy, several extensive manufacturing, and 2,500 inhabitants. The *Pigeon Springs* are one mile west from Evansville. The waters contain muriate of soda, bicarbonate of iron, bicarbonate of magnesia, carbonic acid gas, carbureted hydrogen gas, and nitrogen gas. They are aperient, alterative, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The accommodations are ample, and the vicinity affords much sport in fowling and fishing. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for all the principal places on the Ohio river. Stages leave 3 times a week for Vincennes.*

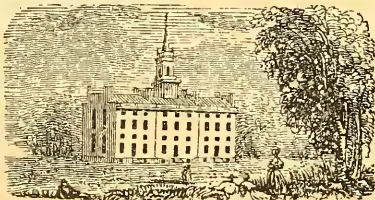


BLOOMINGTON is situated at the head of a small branch of White river, 49 miles from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, five churches, the buildings of the Indiana University, an academy, and 1,700 inhabitants. The Indiana University has a president, five professors, 174 students, and 2,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis; for New Albany; for Terre Haute; and for Crawfordsville.*

VINCENNES lies on the left bank of Wabash river, 197 miles from its entrance into the Ohio. It has a fertile prairie of several thousand acres on the north, east, and south. It is the oldest town in the state, having been established as a trading post by the French in 1730. It contains a brick court-house, a bank, a seminary, a female school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, 6 churches, a public library of 1,600 volumes, and 2,000 inhabitants, one-fifth of whom are of French descent. St. Gabriel's College was established in 1841, and has a president, five professors, and 75 students. *Steamboats ply on the river. Stages leave daily for N. Albany; and for St. Louis, Mo.; 3 times a week to Terre Haute and to Evansville.*

TERRE HAUTE is situated on beautiful high ground, on the left bank of the Wabash, 73 miles west from Indianapolis. The National road here crosses the river on a fine bridge. The town contains a brick court-house, six churches, a bank, a market-house, a seminary, and 2,000 inhabitants. It is a flourishing place, and commands the trade of an extensive and fertile country. *Stages leave daily for Indianapolis; for St. Louis; for Shawneetown; and for Danville, Ill.*

CRAWFORDSVILLE is situated on the left bank of Rock river, 45 miles from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, the buildings of Wabash College, a seminary, and about 2,000 inhabitants. *Wabash College* was founded in 1835, and has a president, four professors, 128 students, and 4,500 volumes in its libraries. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis; and for Peoria; twice a week for La Fayette and for Vincennes. (See route 524.)*



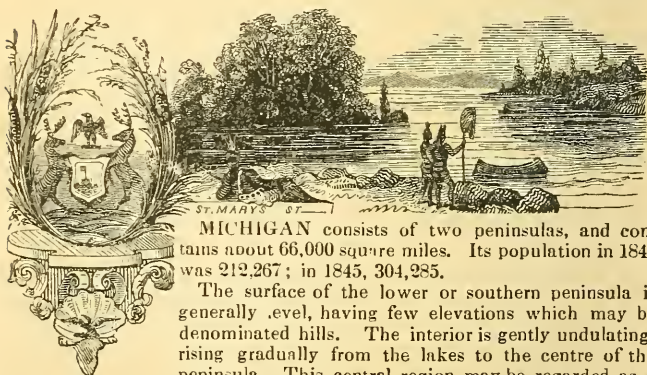
LA FAYETTE lies on the left bank of the Wabash river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 310 miles from its mouth by the river. It contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, 7 churches, and 2,000 inhabitants. The Wabash and Erie canal connects this place with Lake Erie. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis ; and for Logansport.*

LOGANSPOUT is situated on Wabash river, at the junction of Eel river, 72 miles from Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, an academy, seven churches, and about 2,000 inhabitants. A fine bridge here crosses the Wabash, and another Eel river. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it, and it is well situated for manufacturing purposes, possessing a fine water-power. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Indianapolis ; three times for Niles via South Bend ; and for La Fayette.*

FORT WAYNE is beautifully situated on the south side of Maumee river. It is incorporated as a city, and contains a court-house, five churches, four academies, and about 2,000 inhabitants. The Wabash canal connects it with Lake Erie, and it is surrounded by a rich and fertile country. *Stages leave twice a week for Indianapolis and for South Bend.*

SOUTH BEND is pleasantly situated on a high bluff, on the south side of St. Joseph river, and has a great water-power. It is 137 miles north of Indianapolis, and contains a brick court-house, four churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. The University of Notre-dame-du-lac was established here in 1844, under the direction of the Roman Catholics. It has a president, several professors, and 65 students. *Stages leave three times a week for Indianapolis ; for Detroit, Mich., and for Michigan City.*

MICHIGAN CITY is situated on the south shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Trail creek, and was laid out in 1835. It is the only lake harbor in the state, and the location is well adapted for trade. It contains a bank, three churches, and about 700 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Niles, Mich. ; for South Bend ; and for Chicago, Ill.*

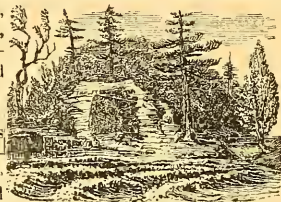


MICHIGAN consists of two peninsulas, and contains about 66,000 square miles. Its population in 1840 was 212,267 ; in 1845, 304,285.

The surface of the lower or southern peninsula is generally level, having few elevations which may be denominated hills. The interior is gently undulating, rising gradually from the lakes to the centre of the peninsula. This central region may be regarded as a table-land, elevated about 300 feet above the level of the lakes, covered with fine forests of timber, oak plains, and beautiful prairies. Along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, are sand-hills thrown up by the winds into fantastic forms, generally quite barren and naked. The part lying between Lake Huron and Saginaw bay is low

and swampy. No part of the United States is better supplied with fish, aquatic fowl, and game.

Of the northern peninsula, Mr. Schoolcraft says—"Portions of it are the mere development of sublime scenery, which pertains to that comparatively elevated portion of the continent. Mountains and lakes, plains, rivers, and forests, spread over it with a boldness of outline which may be said to constitute almost a peculiar type of North American geography. This division embraces the mineral region. It is of little value for the uses of agriculture. The interior abounds in small lakes. On the shore of Lake Superior are several large bays and good harbors. Recent explorations here, have discovered immense deposits of rich copper ore.—On the southern shore of Lake Superior is a series of lofty bluffs, and isolated rocks, having the appearance of ruins, tottering walls, and caverns. *La Chapelle*, or the Arched Rock, is a beautiful specimen of this character, as are the Pictured Rocks, &c. There are also several picturesque cascades.



The southern peninsula of Michigan is drained by several large rivers, and numerous smaller streams, which, rising in the interior, pass off in easterly, westerly, and northerly directions into the lakes. Raisin and Huron rivers flow into Lake Erie; Rouge river, into Detroit strait; Clinton and Black rivers, into the strait of St. Clair. Saginaw river, formed by the junction of Titibawassee, Hare, Shiawassee, Flint, and Cass rivers, enters Saginaw bay. Thunder Bay and Cheboigan rivers, and some smaller streams, fall into Lake Huron. St. Joseph, Grand, Kalamazoo, and Maskegon rivers flow into Lake Michigan. Many small lakes of pure water, stocked with fish of fine quality, are found in the interior. Michigan lake is the largest wholly within the United States, being 360 miles long and 60 broad.

The governor and lieutenant-governor are chosen at the same time, for two years, by the people. The senators are chosen for two years, one-half of them annually, and their number must be one third that of the representatives. The representatives are chosen annually, and their number cannot be less than 48, nor more than 100, and are, with the senators, apportioned among the counties according to the number of white inhabitants. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of seven years. Judges of inferior courts are elected by the people for four years. Every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who has resided six months next preceding an election in the town where his vote is offered, has the right of suffrage. The legislature meets annually at Detroit.

The Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, has departments of literature, science, law, and medicine; and has several academic branches situated in most of the principal towns in the state. St. Philip's College, near Detroit, is a Catholic institution. There are 25 academies and 1,000 common schools.

The French built a fort and made a settlement at Sault St. Marie in 1647, and subsequently at Mackinaw. By the treaty of peace between Great Britain and France in 1763, this country came into the possession of the English. The post at Detroit was resigned to the United States by the English in 1796. In 1805 this state was erected in a distinct territory and in 1836 admitted into the Union.



DETROIT, the capital of the state, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Detroit strait, seven miles below Lake St. Clair and 18 above the west end of Lake Erie, and, by steamboat route, 327 miles from Buffalo. The site is a plain 30 feet above the river, sloping gently to the water, and the city extends for the distance of a mile along the stream and three-fourths of a mile back. The streets are regularly laid out, though not all crossing at right angles, a part of them diverging from a large area, and forming noble avenues 200 feet wide. There are several public squares, of which Campus Martius is the principal. The city contains the State-house, from the dome of which a fine view is obtained of the city and vicinity, the City-hall, a market-house, 11 churches, four banks, a United States Land-office, 3 markets, a theatre, a museum, a public garden, government magazine, Masonic-hall, two orphan asylums, several literary and scientific societies, three female institutes of a high order, and also several for boys, and 10,000 inhabitants. Detroit is among the earlier settlements of North America, having been founded by the French from Canada, in 1683. It is admirably situated for trade, and is becoming a great commercial emporium. The first steamboat arrived at Detroit in August, 1818; now, numbers arrive and depart daily during eight months of the year. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Kalamazoo via Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Marshall; thence stages to St. Joseph's; and also for Pontiac; thence stages to Saginaw. Stages leave daily for Toledo, O.; three times a week for Port Huron, and to Howell; thence to Grand Rapids via Lyons. Steamboats for Buffalo, N. Y., via Sandusky, O., Cleveland and Erie, Pa.; for Chicago, Ill., via Mackinaw, Milwaukee, &c. (See routes 547 and 548.)*

MONROE is situated on the right bank of the Raisin river, two and a half miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, and 37 miles from Detroit. It contains a court-house, two banks, a United States Land-office, seven churches, a branch of the University of Michigan, two academies, a reading-room, and library of 1,500 volumes, several manufacturing establishments, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Hillsdale via Adrian, thence stages to Niles; stages daily for Toledo, O., and for Detroit.*

ANN ARBOR lies forty miles west from Detroit, on both sides of Huron river, which divides it into the upper and lower towns. It is regularly laid out on elevated ground, and contains a court-house, bank, 6 churches, several mills, factories, &c., and 2,500 inhabitants. The University of Michigan, founded in 1837, has 3 professors, 75 students, 5,000 volumes in its libraries, and a choice museum, embracing the collections of the state geologists, &c. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo, &c. Stages leave 3 times a week for Howell.*

YPSILANTI is situated on both sides of Huron river, and contains four churches, an academy, several mills and factories, and about 1,500 inhabitants. The river here affords good water-power. *Cars*

arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo. Stages leave daily for Adrian.

ADRIAN is prettily situated on the right bank of the Raisin river, 67 miles from Detroit. It has a court-house, four churches, an academy, several manufacturing establishments, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Toledo, O.; for Monroe, and for Hillsdale—thence stages to Niles. Stages leave daily for Detroit via Ypsilanti.*

JACKSON is situated 79 miles west from Detroit, on the right bank of Grand river. The village contains a court-house, four churches, the state penitentiary, a branch of Michigan University, a seminary, and about 2,000 inhabitants. There is a fall of eight feet in the river here, affording an extensive water-power, already employed in mills, factories, &c. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo. Stages leave three times a week for Adrian and for Centreville.*

MARSHALL is pleasantly situated on the right bank of Kalamazoo river, at the confluence of Rice creek, 113 miles west from Detroit. It contains a court-house, four churches, a bank, an academy, several mills and factories, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit, and for Kalamazoo. Stages leave 3 times a week for Centreville.*

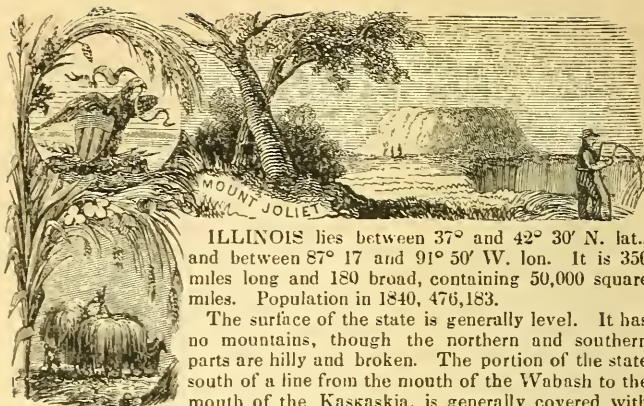
KALAMAZOO is situated on the left bank of Kalamazoo river, 146 miles west from Detroit, and contains a court-house, a bank, a United States Land-office, three churches, a branch of the University of Michigan, the Huron Literary Institute, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Cars arrive from, and depart daily for Detroit. Stages leave daily for St. Joseph's; three times a week for Niles; for Mottville; and for Allegan.*

ST. JOSEPH is situated on the left bank of St. Joseph's river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan, 200 miles west from Detroit. It is one of the most important places on the west side of the state, has a good harbor, and commands a pleasant view of the lake. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a bank, and 700 inhabitants. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Chicago. Stages leave daily in connection with railroad cars for Detroit. Stages leave daily for Chicago via Michigan City; and three times a week for Niles.*

MACKINAC is situated on the southeast extremity of an island of the same name, and contains a court-house, two churches, a school of the American Board of Foreign Missions, a Roman Catholic missionary school, a branch of the University of Michigan, and 500 inhabitants. Fort Mackinac stands on a rocky eminence, 150 feet immediately above the village, which it commands. The harbor is safe and spacious, capable of accommodating 150 vessels. Over 3,000 barrels of trout and white-fish are annually exported, and it is the seat of an extensive fur-trade. (*See route 203.*)

GRAND HAVEN is situated on the left bank of Grand river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. It is one of the best harbors on the east shore of the lake, and contains a court-house, two churches, an academy and about 700 inhabitants. (*See route 548.*)

SAULT DE ST. MARIE is situated on a pleasant elevation on the right bank of St. Mary's strait, at the foot of the rapids, and contains a court-house, 3 churches, Fort Brady, the trading house of the American Fur Company, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Vessels come up to the foot of the rapids.



ILLINOIS lies between 37° and $42^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and between $87^{\circ} 17'$ and $91^{\circ} 50'$ W. lon. It is 350 miles long and 180 broad, containing 50,000 square miles. Population in 1840, 476,183.

The surface of the state is generally level. It has no mountains, though the northern and southern parts are hilly and broken. The portion of the state south of a line from the mouth of the Wabash to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, is generally covered with timber, but north of this the prairie country predominates. The eye sometimes wanders over immense plains covered with grass, with no other boundary of its vision but the distant horizon, though the view is often broken by occasional woodlands. The dry prairies are generally from 30 to 100 feet higher than the bottom-lands on the rivers, and very fertile. A range of bluffs commences on the margin of the Mississippi, a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio, and extends north beyond the Des Moines rapids, sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, but generally a few miles distant from it, leaving between the bluffs and the river a strip of alluvial formation of inexhaustible fertility. The banks of the Illinois and Kaskaskia, in some places, present sublime and picturesque scenery.

The Illinois is the largest river in the state. Fox and Des Plaines rivers, its two largest branches from the north, rise in Wisconsin, and, with Kankakee river from Indiana, form the Illinois, which, after a course of 400 miles, enters the Mississippi, twenty miles above the Missouri. It is navigable a distance of about 250 miles. Rock river rises in Wisconsin, and after a course of 300 miles, mostly in Illinois, empties into the Mississippi. The Kaskaskia rises near the middle of the state, and after a southwesterly course of 250 miles, enters the Mississippi 63 miles below the Missouri. It is navigable for boats 150 miles. The Wabash forms a part of the east boundary. The Little Wabash, after a course of 130 miles, enters the Wabash a little above its junction with the Ohio. Peoria lake, through which the Illinois river flows, about 150 miles from its mouth, is a beautiful sheet of water twenty miles long and two broad.

The governor is elected by the people for four years, but is eligible only four years in eight. A lieutenant-governor is elected at the same time, who is president of the senate, and in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor, discharges his duties. The senators are elected for four, and the representatives for two years. The representatives can never be less than 27, nor more than 36, until the inhabitants exceed 100,000. The number of senators can never be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of representatives. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the joint-ballot of both

houses of the legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior. The right of suffrage is universal. All white male inhabitants, 21 years of age, who have resided within the state six months preceding an election, have the right to vote.

The literary institutions are: Illinois College, at Jacksonville, founded in 1829; Shurtleff College, (Baptist,) in Upper Alton, in 1835; McKendree College, (Methodist,) in Lechanon, in 1834; McDonough College, at Macomb, in 1837. There are in the state 50 academies and 1,300 common schools.

Illinois was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1818.

SPRINGFIELD, the capital of the state, is situated 95 miles from St. Louis, and near the centre of the state. It lies four miles south of Sangamon river, on the border of a rich and beautiful prairie. It was laid out in 1822, and in 1823 contained but 30 families, living in log cabins. It now contains a state-house—an elegant edifice—a court-house, a market-house, a bank, a United States Land-office, eight churches, three high schools, several extensive manufactories, and 4,005 inhabitants. *Cars leave daily for Meredosia—thence in stages to Quincy. Stages leave daily for St. Louis, and for Chicago via Peoria and Ottawa; three times a week for La Fayette, Ia.; for Terre Haute; for Shawneetown via Vandalia and Salem; for Burlington, Io., via Rushville; for Lewis-town; and for Bloomington.*

JACKSONVILLE is situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a delightful prairie, which is fertile and well cultivated, 33 miles from Springfield. It contains a spacious court-house, a market-house, a lyceum, a Mechanics' Association, two academies, seven churches, several manufactories, and 2,500 inhabitants. It is the seat of *Illinois College*, founded in 1829, which has a president, and, in its academical and medical departments, 8 professors and 96 students. There are 2,500 volumes in its libraries, and it has a very complete philosophical and chemical apparatus. The commencement is on the last Thursday in June. *Cars leave daily for Springfield and for Meredosia.*



ALTON is situated on the left bank of Mississippi river, two miles above the mouth of Missouri river, 21 miles below the mouth of Illinois river, and twenty miles from St. Louis. It is regularly and handsomely laid out, and contains a bank, a lyceum, a Mechanics' Association, six churches, a number of schools, and about 2,000 inhabitants. As a commercial city its advantages are very great. It has the best landing for steamboats on the east bank of the Mississippi. A flat rock, level with the surface of the ground, forms an excellent natural wharf. Timber, freestone, limestone, and bituminous coal exist in great abundance near the town. *Steamboats ply to St. Louis and to all the principal ports on the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri rivers. (See routes Nos. 594, 620, 621, and 622.) Stages leave for Vincennes via Carlyle; and for Jacksonville.*

KASKASKIA is situated on the right bank of Kaskaskia river, 142 miles

from Springfield, and seven from its junction with the Mississippi. It has a court-house, a United States Land-office, a church, a nunnery and female boarding-school, and 1,000 inhabitants. It was settled by the French about 1683, and its inhabitants are now mostly of French descent. (See route 621.) *Stages leave for St. Louis, Mo., and for Vincennes, Ia., via Salem.*

SHAWNEETOWN is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, ten miles below the mouth of the Wabash river, and 195 from Springfield. The bank of the river has a gradual ascent, but not sufficient to prevent inundation in extreme high floods. The town has a bank, a United States Land-office, two churches, and 1,000 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1814, and is one of the most commercial places in southern Illinois. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Vincennes, Ia.; for Springfield via Salem; for St. Louis, Mo.; and for Cape Girardeau.*

VANDALIA, formerly the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Kaskaskia river. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, two churches, several manufacturing establishments, and 800 inhabitants. The national road extends to this place. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis, Mo., and for Terre Haute, Ia.; 3 times a week for Springfield; and also for Shawneetown.*

PEORIA is beautifully situated on the right bank of Illinois river, at the outlet of Peoria lake, and 70 miles from Springfield. The first bank of the river gradually rises from six to twelve feet above high-water mark, and extends back a quarter of a mile from the river to the second bank, where it rises five or six feet, forming a terrace extending back to the bluffs, which are from 60 to 100 feet high, by a steep ascent, and present from their summit an extensive and beautiful prospect. The town contains a court-house, an academy, six churches, several factories, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Chicago via Ottawa; and also for St. Louis via Springfield; three times a week for Burlington, Ia.; for Galena via Dixon; for Madison, Wis.; and for Indianapolis. Steamboats on the Illinois river. (See route 594.)*

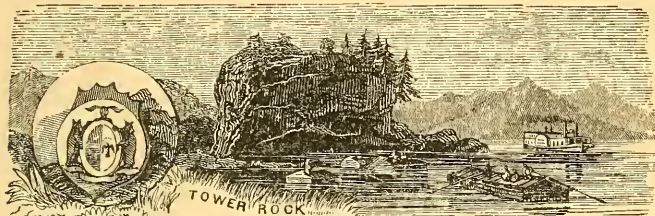


CHICAGO is situated on the SW. shore of Lake Michigan, at the head of lake navigation. The city is built on a level prairie, handsomely elevated above the water, and lies on both sides of Chicago river, between the junction of the north and south branches, and three-fourths of a mile from its entrance into the lake. By the construction of piers, an artificial harbor has been made at the mouth of the river. The city contains the county buildings, a United States Land-office, eight churches, an academy, and 20,000 inhabitants. Back of the town, for three or four miles, is a fine, elevated, and fertile prairie, and to the north, along the lake shore, are extensive bodies of fine timber. Numerous steamboats and vessels ply between this place and Buffalo, and the intermediate

places on the upper lakes. It is admirably situated for trade, and the rapidity of its growth is unparalleled. *Cars leave daily for Galena. Steamboats run to Buffalo, N. Y., and the intermediate places. (See route 203.) Stages leave daily for St. Louis via Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, and Springfield; for Galena; also in winter for Detroit, Mich.; for Milwaukee, &c.*

GALENA is pleasantly situated on Fêve or Bean river, 158 miles from Chicago, and is the metropolis of the great lead-region. It is six miles above the mouth of the river, which is navigable to this place at all stages of the water for the largest steamboats. The town contains 5 churches, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. It was first settled in 1826. In 1841, 22,000,000 pounds of lead were produced in its vicinity, and the manufacture of copper is also growing into importance here. *Stages leave daily for Chicago; 3 times a week for Springfield via Dixon and Peoria; for Rock Island City; for Madison, Wis.; for Prairie du Chien; and for Dubuque, Io.*

ROCK ISLAND CITY situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, just above the entrance of Rock river, contains a court-house, 2 churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Peoria; for Dixon; for Iowa City; and for Dubuque.*



MISSOURI is situated between 36° and $40^{\circ} 36'$ N. lat., and between 89° and $95^{\circ} 30'$ W. lon. It is 287 miles long, and 230 broad, containing 67,58 square miles. In 1840 the population was 383,702.

This state presents a great variety of surface and soil. Alluvial or bottom land is found on the margin of the rivers; receding from them the land rises, in some places gently, and in others very abruptly, into elevated barrens or rocky ridges. In the interior, bottoms and barrens, naked hills and prairies, heavy forests and streams of water, may often be seen at one view, presenting a diversified and beautiful landscape. The southeast part of the state has a very extensive tract of low marshy country, abounding in lakes, and liable to inundation. Back of this, a hilly country extends as far as the Osage river. This section is rich in minerals. The lead-region covers an area of more than 3,000 square miles. In St. Francis county is the celebrated "Iron Mountain," elevated 300 feet above the surrounding plain, and is a mile and a half across its summit, and has 80 per cent of its mass pure iron. Five miles distant is the Pilot Knob, 300 feet high, and with a base a mile and a half in circumference, of the same species of rich ore. Between the Osage

and Missouri rivers, is a tract of country very fertile and agreeably diversified with woodland and prairie, and abounding with coal, salt, &c. The country north of the Missouri is emphatically "the garden of the West." There is no part of the world where a greater extent of country can be traversed more easily, when in its natural state. The surface is for the most part delightfully undulating, and variegated, sometimes rising into picturesque hills, then stretching away into a sea of prairie, occasionally interspersed with shady groves and shining streams.

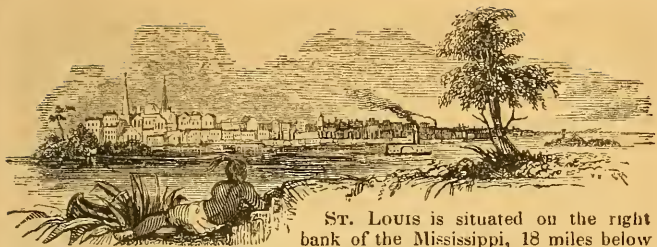
The Mississippi winds along the entire eastern boundary of the state, for a distance of 400 miles, and receives in its course the waters of the Great Missouri, which, indeed, deserves to be regarded as the main stream. Through the central and richest part of the state, the Missouri rolls its immense volume of water, being navigable four or five months of the year for steamboats, 1,800 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. The La Mine, Osage, and Gasconade on the south, and the Grand and Chariton on the north side, are navigable tributaries of the Missouri. Maramec river runs through the mineral district, is a navigable stream, and enters the Mississippi eighteen miles below St. Louis. Salt river, which is also navigable, enters the Mississippi 85 miles above the Missouri. The White and St. Francis drain the southeast, and the tributaries of Neosho, the southwest part of the state.

The constitution of the state was formed in 1820. The governor is elected by the people for four years, but is ineligible for the next succeeding four years. A lieutenant-governor is chosen at the same time, and for the same term, who is president of the senate. Every county is entitled to send one representative, but the whole number can never exceed 100. The senators are elected every four years, one-half retiring every second year; and their number can never be less than 14, nor more than 33, chosen by districts, and apportioned according to the number of free white inhabitants. The elections for senators and representatives are held biennially in August. The legislature meets once in two years in the month of November, at Jefferson City. Every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who has resided one year in the state, and three months in the county in which he offers his vote, has the right of suffrage. The judges of the Supreme Court and the chancellor are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until 65 years of age.

The literary institutions are as follows: The University of St. Louis, at St. Louis; St. Mary's College, at Cape Girardeau; Kemper College, near St. Louis; Masonic College, near Palmyra; Missouri University, at Columbia; St. Charles College, at St. Charles; and Fayette College, at Fayette. There are in the state 50 academies and 650 schools.

Missouri was originally a part of Louisiana, which was purchased from France in 1803. It was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1821.

JEFFERSON CITY, the capital of the state, is situated on the right bank of Missouri river, on elevated and uneven ground, 128 miles from St. Louis. It contains a state-house, a governor's house, which is large and elegant, a state penitentiary, an academy, 250 dwellings, and about 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis; three times a week for Caledonia; for Springfield via Warsaw; for Independence via Booneville, Lexington, &c.* (For steamboat routes, see 620.)

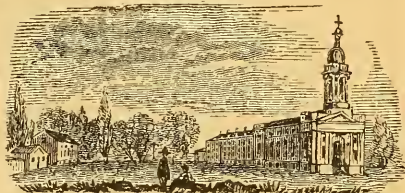


St. Louis is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, 18 miles below the junction of the Missouri. It is in $38^{\circ} 37' 28''$ N. lat., and $90^{\circ} 15' 39''$ W. lon. Pop. 1845, 35,000. 1849, 60,000. Its situation is pleasant and healthy; standing on a limestone bluff. The ground rises gradually from the first to the second bank of the river; and on the second bank, which is about forty feet higher than the first, the city is chiefly built. Viewed from the opposite shore, or as it is approached from the river, it presents a beautiful appearance. The compact part of the city extends about one and a half miles along the river, with suburbs to the north and east, making its whole extent five miles. It is elegantly built, the more recent houses being constructed of brick, others of stone, and some have spacious and beautiful gardens attached to them.

Among the public buildings, the City-hall and the Catholic Cathedral are the most noticeable. The Cathedral is one hundred and thirty-six feet long and eighty-four wide, with walls forty feet high. The front is 58 feet high, and rising above this is a tower with a spire terminating in a gilt cross. The steeple contains a peal of six bells, the largest of 2,600 pounds weight. There are also in the city a United States Land-office, an elegant theatre, a concert-hall, a bank, six insurance companies, and a United States Arsenal.

There are several literary and benevolent institutions in the city. *The St. Louis University*, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, has 15 instructors, 130 students, and 7,900 volumes in its libraries.

It has a spacious building in the city. The commencement is on the 15th of July. Kemper College, which is under the direction of the Episcopalians, is five miles distant from the city, on a beautiful eminence; the buildings are of brick. The principal edifice is a building 70 feet long and four stories high, with wings of equal length, three stories high. It has nine professors or other instructors, and about 4,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday of July. It has a medical department, and a building within the city where lectures are delivered during the winter. There are two medical schools, the one attached to the St. Louis University, the other to the State University; the former has 56, the latter 80 pupils. Lectures in both these schools commence on the first Monday of November and terminate on the last of February. They have spacious buildings for lecture-rooms, laboratories, &c. The Western Academy of Sciences has an extensive museum of



natural history and mineralogy. There is also a museum of Indian curiosities, antiquities, fossil remains, &c. The Convent of the Sacred Heart is an institution of nuns, for conducting female education. The Protestant ladies conduct an orphan asylum, and there are three orphan asylums conducted by Roman Catholics. A female asylum is attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The Jefferson Barracks are eleven miles below the city. In the north part of the city there are two tumuli or mounds, on the lower of which the city has constructed a reservoir into which water is raised by steam-power from the river, and conveyed through iron pipes, affording a supply to the citizens.

The city was first settled in 1664, by a company of merchant traders. It is most favorably situated for commerce, and is destined to be one of the principal cities of the west. *Steamboats arrive from, and depart daily for Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, &c., on the Ohio river; New Orleans and the intermediate places on the Lower Mississippi; Fort Snelling and the intermediate places on the Upper Mississippi; and also the principal places on the Missouri river. (See routes 620—622.) Stages arrive from, and depart daily for Cincinnati via Terre Haute, Indianapolis, &c.; for Louisville via Vincennes, New Albany, &c.; for Chicago via Springfield, Peoria, Ottawa, &c.; for Fort Leavenworth via St. Charles, Columbia, Glasgow, and Liberty; 3 times a week for Shawneetown, Ill.; for Little Rock, Ark., via Caledonia, &c.; for New Madrid via Cape Girardeau; for Independence via Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington, &c.; for Burlington, Io., via St. Charles, Bowling Green, Palmyra, &c.; for Van Buren, Ark., via Caledonia, Steelville, Springfield, and Fayetteville, Ark.*

ST. CHARLES lies twenty miles northwest from St. Louis. It is built on an elevated and handsome situation on the left bank of Missouri river. The shore is here rocky, the alluvial land commencing at the lower end of the town. The town extends one and a half miles along the river, and contains a court-house, a brick market-house, two churches, a nunnery, and about 1,500 inhabitants. St. Charles College, under the direction of the Methodists, is located here. It was founded in 1839, and has a president, three professors, and about 104 students. The Missouri river is here crossed by a ferry. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis and for Jefferson City; three times a week for Burlington, Io., via New London, Palmyra, &c.*

PALMYRA lies eight miles from Missouri river, and 129 miles from St. Louis. It contains a court-house, three handsome brick churches, a United States Land-office, and above 800 inhabitants. Masonic College, twelve miles from Palmyra, was founded in 1831. It has a president, four professors, and 45 students. The commencement is on the last Thursday in September. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis, and for Burlington, Io.*

FULTON is situated on Riviere au Vases, 12 miles north of Missouri river, and twenty-two miles northeast from Jefferson City. It contains a court-house, two churches, two academies, and 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis; for Fort Leavenworth; and for Jefferson City.*

COLUMBIA, situated on a tributary of Missouri river, contains a court-house and about 1,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of Missouri University, founded in 1840, which has a president, 3 professors, and 45 students. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis.*

BOONEVILLE is situated on the right bank of Missouri river, 173 miles from St. Louis. Its foundation is limestone rock. It has a hand-

some court-house, three churches, two academies, and 1,200 inhabitants. Considerable trade is carried on here in cattle and provisions. (See steamboat route 622.) *Stages leave 3 times a week for Jefferson City; for Independence; and for Columbia.*

GLASGOW, situated on the left bank of the Missouri river, 172 miles from St. Louis, has two churches, several extensive warehouses, and 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis; and for Fort Leavenworth; 3 times a week for Hannibal.* (See route 622.)

INDEPENDENCE, six miles south of Missouri river and 292 from St. Louis, is a flourishing place, and the starting point for the Santa Fé traders, who obtain here many of their supplies. It has a court-house and about 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis via Booneville, Jefferson City, &c.* (See routes 618 and 622.)

LIBERTY is situated three miles from the left bank of the Missouri river, and 276 from St. Louis. It contains a court-house, five churches, two academies, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for St. Louis via Glasgow, Columbia, Fulton, &c.; and for Fort Leavenworth; three times a week for St. Joseph.* (See steamboat route 622.)

ST. JOSEPH, situated on the left bank of the Missouri river, 478 miles from St. Louis, has several extensive warehouses and about 1,000 inhabitants. (See steamboat route 622.) *Stages leave three times a week for Liberty.*

SPRINGFIELD is situated on the head branches of James' fork of White river, 258 miles from St. Louis. It contains a court-house, a United States Land office, 2 churches, and 500 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Jefferson City; for St. Louis via Caledonia; and for Van Buren, Ark.*

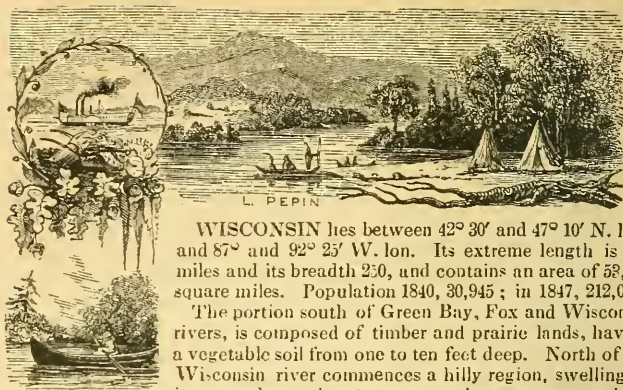
CAPE GIRARDEAU is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 132 miles by the river below St. Louis. It contains about 500 inhabitants. It is the seat of St. Mary's College, founded in 1830, which has a president, five professors or other instructors, and 2,500 volumes in its library. The commencement is on the last Thursday in August. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Jefferson City via Fredericktown, Caledonia, and Steleville; and for New Madrid.* (See route 621.)

NEW MADRID is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 217 miles below St. Louis. The river here makes a bend, and its bank is somewhat elevated, but is being undermined by the current. It contains a court-house, a church, and 500 inhabitants. (See steamboat route 620.) *Stages leave three times a week for Cape Girardeau.*

HANNIBAL, 116 miles north from St. Louis, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river. It contains a church, several extensive warehouses and manufacturing establishments, and 800 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis; for Burlington, Io.; and for Glasgow.* (See route 621.)

POTOSI, 67 miles from St. Louis, is situated in the centre of one of the richest mineral regions in the United States, abounding with lead, iron, and copper ores. It has a court-house, an academy, 4 churches, and 700 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for St. Louis; for Jefferson City; and for Cape Girardeau.*

LEXINGTON is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, 124 miles from Jefferson City. It contains a court-house, a United States Land-office, 3 churches, an academy, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave three times a week for St. Louis via Jefferson City; and also for Independence.*



WISCONSIN lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $47^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat., and 87° and $92^{\circ} 25'$ W. lon. Its extreme length is 320 miles and its breadth 250, and contains an area of 58,974 square miles. Population 1840, 30,945; in 1847, 212,000.

The portion south of Green Bay, Fox and Wisconsin rivers, is composed of timber and prairie lands, having a vegetable soil from one to ten feet deep. North of the Wisconsin river commences a hilly region, swelling as it proceeds north into a mountainous country, with a rugged and broken surface, creating many rapids and falls in the streams, and affording many wild and picturesque views. Bordering on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, the soil is rich and the land generally heavily timbered. The principal rivers are the Mississippi (forming most of the western boundary); the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers, entering the Mississippi; and the Neenah or Fox river, entering Green Bay at the N.E. It has Lake Michigan on the eastern border, and Lake Superior on its northern.

The Constitution was formed in 1848. The Governor is elected by the people for two years; he must be 21 years of age, and have resided in the State one year, and possess all the other qualifications of electors. The Lieutenant-Governor is elected for the same term, and must possess similar qualifications. Senators are chosen for two years, one-half of whom are elected annually; Members of Assembly are chosen annually. Both senators and members of assembly must possess the same qualifications as electors. Every male citizen of 21 years of age, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding an election, persons of Indian blood who have been declared citizens by a law of Congress, or all civilized persons of Indian descent (not members of any tribe) who have been made citizens by an act of the legislature, are qualified electors. The Judicial power is vested in a Supreme court, Circuit courts, courts of Probate, and Justices of peace.

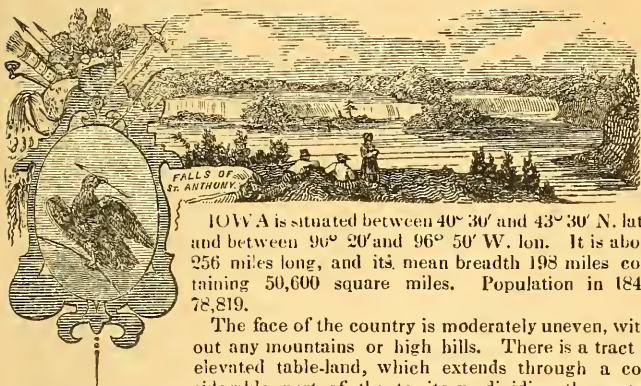
A donation of 42,080 acres of land has been made by Congress for the establishment of a University; 3 colleges have been incorporated and the buildings commenced; there are several academies and 200 common schools.

MADISON, the capital of the State, is 80 miles from Milwaukee and 159 from Chicago; it is beautifully situated on a peninsula, between two lakes, on a gentle rise of ground near the centre of a broad valley, and is surrounded by hills from which the village can be seen at a great distance. It is regularly laid out, with a large central square, in the centre of which is the State House, a spacious stone edifice with a handsome dome. The town has several places of worship, and about 1000 inhabitants. *Stages leave daily for Milwaukee; three times a week for Chicago, via Rockford, for Galena, for Fort Winnebago, and for Prairie du Chien.*

MILWAUKEE is situated on both sides of Milwaukee river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan, 90 miles from Chicago. It contains a

court-house, a United States Land-office, 15 churches, and 15,000 inhabitants. It has an extensive water-power, and is rapidly growing into commercial importance. *Steamboats ply constantly between it and Chicago, Buffalo, and the intermediate places.* (See route 548.) *Stages leave daily for Chicago, Ill., and for Madison; three times a week for Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan.*

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN is situated on the east bank of Mississippi river, four miles above the mouth of Wisconsin river and 248 miles below the falls of St. Anthony. The prairie is ten miles long and three wide. The village contains a court-house, three churches, an academy, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Numerous mounds of all sizes and shapes are to be found in the vicinity. Fort Crawford, a United States military post, is situated a little south of the village. (For steamboat route see 621.) *Stages leave 3 times a week for Galena.*



IOWA is situated between $40^{\circ} 30'$ and $43^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and between $96^{\circ} 20'$ and $96^{\circ} 50'$ W. lon. It is about 256 miles long, and its mean breadth 198 miles containing 50,600 square miles. Population in 1844, 78,819.

The face of the country is moderately uneven, without any mountains or high hills. There is a tract of elevated table-land, which extends through a considerable part of the territory, dividing the waters which fall into the Mississippi, from those which fall into the Missouri. The margins of the rivers and creeks, extending back from one to ten miles, are generally covered with timber, while beyond this the country is an open prairie without trees: by the frequent alternations of these two descriptions of land, the country is greatly diversified. The prairies cover nearly three-fourths of the surface of the territory, and, although they are destitute of trees, present a great variety of aspect. Some have a level and others a rolling surface; some are covered with a rich coat of grass, well suited for grazing; in others this is interspersed with hazel thickets, and sassafras shrubs, and in season superbly decorated with flowers. The soil, both on the bottom and prairie land, is generally good, consisting of a deep black mould, intermingled, in the prairies, with sandy loam, and sometimes with red clay and gravel.

The Mississippi borders this territory for its whole length on the east, and is navigable in time of high water for steamboats to the mouth of the St. Peter's. The Des Moines river runs in the southern part of the territory, and, forming a part of the southwest boundary, enters the Mississippi. In high water it is navigable for steamboats 100 miles, and for keel-boats

at all times. Checauque or Skunk river, after a course of 150 miles, enters the Mississippi. Iowa river is 300 miles long, and is navigable for steam-boats 12 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and for keel-boats to Iowa city. Red Cedar river, the main branch of Iowa, is navigable for keel-boats, in high water, 100 miles above its junction. The Wapsipinecon has a winding and rapid course 200 miles, to its entrance into the Mississippi. The Makoqueta bounds the mineral region on the south, and enters the Mississippi, furnishing in its course the best water-power in the territory. Turkey river, after a course of 150 miles, enters the Mississippi. It is not navigable. Sioux river enters the Missouri, and forms part of the west boundary.

The governor is elected for four years. He must be a citizen of the United States and have resided for two years next preceding his election within the state, and have attained the age of 30 years. The legislative authority is vested in a senate and house of representatives which meet biennially on the first Monday in January. Representatives are chosen for 2 years; they must be free white citizens of the United States, and have attained the age of 21 years,—have resided within the state one year next preceding the election, and thirty days within the county or district for which they may be elected. Senators are chosen for four years, at the same time of electing representatives. They must be 25 years of age, and possess the qualifications of representatives. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, district courts, and such other inferior courts as the legislature may establish. Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the legislature, and hold their office for six years.—Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, who shall have resided within the state six months next preceding the election, and 20 days in the county in which he claims to vote, enjoys the right of suffrage.

The University of Iowa, at Mount Pleasant, in Henry county, has been chartered. Seven academies have been incorporated, and there are about 100 common schools.

IOWA CITY, the capital of the state, is situated thirty-one miles from Bloomington, on the left bank of Iowa river, which is navigable to this place. The situation is dry and pleasant. It contains a state-house, court-house, several churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants. The Capitol is of the Grecian Doric order of architecture, and has a dome supported by 22 Corinthian columns. *Stages leave 3 times a week for Burlington; and for Rock Island, Ill.*

BURLINGTON is handsomely situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 222 miles above St. Louis. It is surrounded by hills, to which the ground rises by a gentle acclivity. It is regularly laid out, and has a court-house, several commodious churches, a United States Land-office, and about 2,000 inhabitants. *Stages leave 3 times a week for St. Louis; and for Dubuque via Bloomington. Steamboats ply to all the principal places on the Mississippi river. (See route 621.)*

DUBUQUE is situated on the right bank of Mississippi river, 426 miles above St. Louis, and 306 below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is built on a table area, or terrace, which extends along the river for several miles. It contains a United States Land-office, five churches, a bank, an academy, a lyceum, and 1,500 inhabitants. Lead ore is found in abundance here, and for miles around on every side. *Steamboats ply to all the principal places on the Mississippi. (See route 621.) Stages leave 3 times a week for Galena; and for Burlington via Davenport and Bloomington.*

RAILROAD, STAGE, AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES,

THROUGH

THE WESTERN STATES.

(500) FR'M LEXINGTON TO KNOXVILLE.			Georgetown.....	4	12	Mt. Zion.....	4	250
To Nicholasville..	12	12	Williamstown...	35	47	SHAWNEETOWN,		
Burnt Tavern....	12	24	Crittenden.....	11	58	Ill.....	7	257
Lancaster.....	8	32	Florence.....	16	74	(506) FR'M LEXINGTON		
Stanford.....	8	40	Covington.....	9	83	TO SMITHLAND.		
Mt. Vernon.....	23	63	CINCINNATI.....	1	84	To Nicholasville..	12	
London.....	19	82	(503) FR'M LEXINGTON			Shawnee Run....	12	24
Lynn Camp.....	13	95	TO MADISON, Ia.			Harrodsburg.....	7	31
Barboursville....	12	107	To Versailles.....	12		Perryville.....	10	41
Cumberland Ford	16	123	Frankfort.....	12	24	Lebanon.....	18	59
Cumberland Gap	15	138	Laputa.....	10	34	Newmarket.....	6	65
Tazewell.....	12	150	Newcastle.....	15	49	Campbellsville..	12	77
Beaus' Station...	12	162	Campbellsburg...	6	55	Greensburg.....	12	89
Rutledge.....	9	171	Bedford.....	10	65	Monroe.....	6	95
Blain's X Roads..	14	185	Milton.....	11	76	Blue Spring Grove	17	112
KNOXVILLE.....	19	204	MADISON.....	1	77	GLASGOW.....	12	124
(501) FR'M LEXINGTON			(504) FR'M LEXINGTON			Three Forks.....	10	134
TO WHEELING, Va.			TO LOUISVILLE,			Dripping Spring..	8	142
To Moreland.....	7	8	Via Frankfort.			Bowling Green...	14	156
Paris.....	7	15	To Versailles.....	12		S. Union.....	14	170
Millersburg.....	8	23	Frankfort.....	12	24	Russellville.....	14	184
Forest Retreat...	6	29	Bridgeport.....	5	29	Elkton.....	15	199
Lower Blue Lick.	8	37	Hardinsville....	4	33	Hopkinsville....	20	219
May's Lick.....	12	49	Clay Village.....	8	41	Cerulean Spring..	16	235
Washington.....	8	57	Shelbyville.....	6	47	Princeton.....	10	245
MAYSVILLE.....	4	61	Simpsonville....	8	55	Fredonia.....	14	259
Aberdeen.....	1	62	Long Run.....	5	60	Salem.....	10	269
West Union.....	17	79	Middletown.....	6	66	SMITHLAND.....	15	284
Dunbarton.....	10	89	LOUISVILLE....	12	78	(507) FR'M LEXINGTON		
Locust Grove....	6	95	(505) FR'M LEXINGTON			TO COLUMBUS, Ky.		
Sinking Spring...	6	101	TO SHAWNEETOWN.			To Hopkinsville—		
Cynthiana.....	10	111	To Louisville—			(see No. 506)...		219
Bainbridge.....	5	116	(see No. 504)...		78	Bellevue.....	10	229
Bourneville.....	11	127	Salina.....	11	89	Cadiz.....	12	241
Chillicothe.....	13	140	West Point.....	10	99	Canton.....	9	250
Kingston.....	10	150	Garnettsville....	8	107	Aurora.....	8	258
Tarleton.....	9	159	Brandenburg.....	11	118	Wadesboro'.....	12	270
Lancaster.....	16	175	Hardinsburg.....	24	142	Mayfield.....	20	290
Rushville.....	9	184	Cloverport.....	11	153	Milburn.....	21	311
Somerset.....	8	192	Hawsville.....	9	162	COLUMBUS.....	8	319
Fultonham.....	10	202	Yelvington.....	21	183	(508) FR'M LEXINGTON		
ZANESVILLE.....	10	212	Owensboro'.....	10	193	TO NASHVILLE, Tenn.		
WHEELING—			Richland.....	12	205	To Harrodsburg—		
(see No. 323)...	73	285	Henderson.....	17	222	(see No. 506)...		31
(502) FR'M LEXINGTON			Smith's Mills....	12	234	Three Springs....	75	106
TO CINCINNATI, O.			Morganfield.....	12	246	Glasgow.....	17	123
To Delphoton.....	1	8				Scottsville.....	25	148

Gallatin.....33 181
NASHVILLE.....26 207

(509) FR'M LEXINGTON
TO KNOXVILLE.

To Nicholasville.. 12
Burnt Tavern 12 24
Lancaster 8 32
Stanford 8 40
Mt. Vernon 23 63
London 19 82
Lynn Camp..... 13 95
Barboursville.... 12 107
Cumberland Ford 16 123
Cumberland Gap 15 138
Tazewell..... 12 150
Ben's Station ... 12 162
Rutledge 9 171
Bain's Roads.. 14 185
KNOXVILLE 19 204

(510) FR'M MAYSVILLE
TO NATCHEZ, Miss.

Via Lexington, Nashville, &c.

To Washington.. 4
May's Lick 8 12
Lower Blue Lick. 12 24
Forest Retreat... 8 32
Millersburg..... 6 38
Paris 8 46
Moreland..... 7 53
LEXINGTON..... 8 61
Nicholasville.... 12 73
Shawnee Run.... 12 85
Harrodsburg 7 92
Perryville 10 102
LEBANON 18 120
Newmarket 6 126
Campbellsville .. 12 138
Greensburg..... 12 150
Monroe..... 11 161
Three Springs... 6 167
Blue Spring Grove 4 171
GLASGOW..... 13 184
Lewis 12 196
Scottsville..... 13 209
State Line..... 9 218
Gallatin 24 242
Hendersonville .. 10 252
Pleasant Hill 9 261
NASHVILLE 7 268
NATCHEZ—
(see No. 485)...469 737

(511) FR'M LOUISVILLE
TO NATCHEZ,
Via Nashville.

To Salina 11
West Point..... 10 21
Elizabethtown... 22 43
Nolen 12 55
Leesville 12 67
Mumfordsville ... 8 75

Woodsonville 10 85
Three Forks..... 11 96
Dripping Spring.. 8 104
BOWLING GREEN 14 118
Franklin 22 140
Mitchellville.... 9 149
Tyree Springs ... 14 163
Mansker's Creek . 7 170
Pleasant Hill.... 6 176
NASHVILLE 7 183
NATCHEZ—
(see No. 485)...469 652

(512) FR'M LOUISVILLE
TO MAYSVILLE.

To Middletown .. 12
Long Run..... 6 18
Simpsonville 5 23
Shelbyville 8 31
Clay Village 6 37
Hardinsville.... 8 45
Bridgeport 4 49
FRANKFORT 5 54
Versailles 12 66
LEXINGTON..... 12 78
MAYSVILLE—
(see No. 501) ... 61 139

(513) FR'M LOUISVILLE
TO COLUMBUS, Ky.

To Bowling Green
(see No. 511) ... 118
S. Union 14 132
Russellville.... 14 146
Elkton 15 161
HOPKINSVILLE.. 20 181
COLUMBUS—
(see No. 506)...100 281

(514) FR'M LOUISVILLE
TO ST. LOUIS,

Via New Albany, Ia. & Vincennes.

To New Albany.. 4
Greenville..... 12 16
Palmyra 8 24
Fredericksburg.. 5 29
Hardinsburg 5 34
Paoli 12 46
Columbiaville... 16 62
Mt. Pleasant 12 74
Washington..... 15 89
Berryville 7 96
VINCENNES 13 109
Lawrenceville, Ill. 9 118
Olney 22 140
Maysville 25 165
Cato 18 183
SALEM 18 201
Carlyle 26 227
Shoal Creek..... 9 236
Aviston 6 242
Lebanon 11 253
Rock Spring 4 257
Belleville 8 265
ST LOUIS 14 279

(515) FR'M LOUISVILLE
TO ST. JOSEPH'S,
Mich.

To Paoli—
(see No. 514) ... 46
Orleans..... 6 52
Spring Mill..... 5 57
Sinking Spring... 3 60
Bedford 7 67
Marysville..... 8 75
BLOOMINGTON ... 14 89
Martinsville 21 110
INDIANAPOLIS... 15 125
ST. JOSEPH—
(see No. 522 & 523)..... 174 299

(516) FR'M LOUISVILLE
TO MEMPHIS, Tenn.

To NASHVILLE—
(see No. 511) ... 183
MEMPHIS—
(see No. 484)...230 413

(517) FR'M SMITHLAND
TO MAYSVILLE, Ky.

To Salem 15
Fredonia 0 25
Princeton..... 14 31
Cerulean Spring . 10 49
HOPKINSVILLE.. 16 65
Elkton 20 81
Russellville.... 15 100
S. Union 14 114
BOWLING GREEN 14 128
Dripping Spring.. 14 142
Three Forks..... 8 150
Glasgow 10 160
Blue Spring Grove 13 173
Three Springs... 4 177
Monroe..... 6 183
Greensburg..... 11 194
Campbellsville .. 12 206
Newmarket 12 218
Lebanon 6 224
Perryville 18 242
HARRODSBURG .. 10 252
Shawnee Run.... 7 259
Nicholasville.... 12 21
LEXINGTON..... 12 283
MAYSVILLE—
(see No. 501) ... 61 344

(518) FR'M SMITHLAND
TO NASHVILLE.

To Salem 15
Fredonia 10 25
Princeton..... 14 39
Cerulean Spring . 10 49
HOPKINSVILLE.. 16 65
Oak Grove 14 79
Clarksville 12 91
Fredonia 11 102
Mt. Henry 5 107
NASHVILLE 30 137

(519) FROM COLUMBUS
TO NASHVILLE.

To Clinton	11	12
Feliciana	11	23
Boydsville	16	39
Barren Hill	13	52
PARIS	7	59
Sandy Hill	12	71
Reynoldsborg	19	90
Waverly	9	99
Batson's	12	111
Charlotte	10	121
Chesnut Grove	18	139
NASHVILLE	20	159

FROM HICKMAN TO
NASHVILLE.

To Totten Wells	6	18
Gardnersville	6	24
Dresden	12	36
Irvin's Store	8	44
Mt. Holyoke	8	52
PARIS	8	60
NASHVILLE— (see No. 519) ...	100	160

(520) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO COLUMBUS, O.

To Cumberland	5	10
Philadelphia	5	15
Greenfield	5	20
Charlottesville	8	28
Knightstown	5	33
Ogden	8	41
Lewisville	6	47
Dublin	8	55
Cambridge	2	57
CENTREVILLE	10	67
Richmond	6	73
New Westville, O.	6	79
EATON	10	89
W. Alexander	6	95
Liberty	13	108
DAYTON	7	115
Fairfield	11	126
Enon	7	133
SPRINGFIELD	7	140
Brighton Centre	10	150
La Fayette	10	160
W. Jefferson	8	168
Alton	5	173
COLUMBUS	9	182

(521) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO GREENVILLE, O.

To Noblesville	7	20
Strawtown	7	27
Andersontown	12	39
Mill Creek	5	44
Yorktown	6	50
Muncie	8	58
Smithfield	7	65
Windsor	6	71
Macksville	3	74

Winchester	7	81
Randolph	7	88
GREENVILLE	14	102

(522) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO MICHIGAN CITY.

To Augusta	6	9
Eagle Village	6	15
Northfield	5	20
Kirk's X Roads	12	32
Michigantown	10	42
Middle Fork	6	48
Burlington	5	53
Carroll	6	59
LOGANSPOUT	13	72
Metea	12	84
Rochester	11	95
Sidney	10	105
Plymouth	8	113
Laporte	30	143
MICHIGAN CITY	6	149

(523) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO ST. JOSEPH'S,
Mich.

To Plymouth— (see No. 522) ...	113
Whitehall.....	14 127
SOUTH BEND	10 137
Niles, Mich.	12 149
Berrian Springs ..	10 159
Royalton.....	12 171
ST. JOSEPH'S	3 174

(524) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO LA FAYETTE.

To Clermont	6	8
Brownsburg	6	14
Janestown	14	28
New Ross	7	35
Crawfordsville	10	45
Wea	15	60
LA FAYETTE	13	73

(525) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO PEORIA, Ill.

To Crawfordsville (see No. 524) ...	45
Waynetown	10 55
Hillsboro'	6 61
Cole's Creek	5 66
Covington	8 74
Danville	12 86
Union	20 106
Urbana	14 120
Mahomet	13 133
Santa Anna	14 147
Leroy	10 157
Bloomington	15 172
Wilkesboro'	10 182
Mackinaw	10 192
Tremont	7 199
PEORIA	13 212

(526) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO SPRINGFIELD, Ill.

Via Terre Haute.

To Bridgeport	6	15
Plainfield	5	20
Belleville	8	28
Stilesville	6	42
Mt. Meridian	4	46
Putnamville	8	54
Manhattan	7	61
Harmony	12	73
Van Buren	11	84
TERRE HAUTE	9	93
Elbridge	10	103
Paris	7	110
Embarrass Point	18	128
Oakland	16	144
Hermitage	20	164
Livingston	18	182
Decatur	12	194
Mt. Auburn	10	204
Rochester		
SPRINGFIELD		

(527) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO ST. LOUIS, Mo.

TO TERRE HAUTE (see No. 526) ...	73
Livingston, Ill.	13 86
Marshall	4 90
Martinsville	12 102
Casey	6 108
Greennup	10 118
Woodbury	7 125
Ewington	18 143
Freemanton	5 143
Howard's Point	9 157
Cumberland	7 164
VANDALIA	6 170
Mulberry Grove	9 179
Greenville	8 187
Hickory Grove	9 196
Collinsville	25 221
ST. LOUIS	16 237

(528) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Via New Albany.

To Martinsville	21	36
Bloomington	14	50
Marysville	8	58
Bedford	7	65
Sinking Spring	3	68
Spring Mill	5	73
Orleans	6	79
PAOLI	12	91
Hardinsburg	5	96
Fredericksburg	5	101
Palmyra	8	109
Greenville	12	121
New Albany	4	125
LOUISVILLE		

(529) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO FREDONIA.

To Paoli— (see No. 528) ...	79
Valene	10 89
Proctorsville.....	5 94
FREDONIA	13 107

(530) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO MADISON.*Madison & Indianapolis
Railroad.*

To Greenwood...	10
Franklin	10 26
Edinburg.....	10 30
Columbus.....	11 41
Elizabethtown...	7 48
Scipio.....	7 55
Vernon.....	9 64
Dupont.....	8 72
Wirt	9 81
MADISON.....	5 86

(531) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO CINCINNATI,*Via Napoleon.*

To Bethel	8
Pleasant View....	14 22
Brandywine.....	12 34
Shelbyville	6 40
St. Omar.....	11 51
Greensburg.....	10 61
NAPOLEON.....	12 73
Delaware.....	6 79
Laugherty.....	4 83
Manchester.....	7 90
Lawrenceburg ..	10 100
Elizabethtown, O.	6 106
Cleves.....	4 110
Dry Ridge.....	4 114
Cheviot	4 118
CINCINNATI.....	4 122

(532) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO CINCINNATI,*Via Brookville.*

To Sugar Creek..	15
Morristown.....	11 26
Rushville.....	14 40
New Salem.....	7 47
Andersonville...	4 51
Laurel.....	6 57
Metamora.....	5 62
BROOKVILLE...	7 69
Cedar Grove.....	7 76
New Trenton.....	5 81
Harrison, O.....	6 87
Clark's Store.....	4 91
Miami.....	4 95
Cheviot	6 101
CINCINNATI.....	4 105

(533) F'M INDIANAPOLIS
TO VEYAY.

To Napoleon— (see No. 531) ...	73
Versailles	10 83
Cross Plains.....	10 93
Pleasant.....	4 97
Mt. Sterling.....	8 105
VEYAY.....	3 108

(534) F'M MADISON TO
INDIANAPOLIS.*Madison & Indianapolis
Railroad.*

To Wirt	5
Dupont.....	9 14
Vernon.....	8 22
Scipio.....	9 31
Elizabethtown...	7 38
Columbus.....	7 45
Edinburg.....	11 56
Franklin.....	10 66
Greenwood.....	10 76
Wright's.....	5 81
INDIANAPOLIS...	5 86

(535) F'M EVANSVILLE
TO LOGANSFORT,*Via Vincennes, Terre
Haute, La Fayette, &
Delphi.*

To Sandersville ..	10
Princeton.....	20 30
Patoka.....	4 34
Dicksburg.....	8 42
VINCENNES.....	12 54
W. Union.....	15 69
Carlisle.....	8 77
Merom.....	12 89
Furman's Creek..	9 98
Prairie Creek.....	8 106
Prairieton.....	7 113
TERRE HAUTE...	7 120
Otter Creek	9 129
Clinton.....	6 135
Highland.....	10 145
Newport	6 151
Eugene.....	7 158
Perryville.....	7 165
COVINGTON.....	7 172
Portland.....	8 180
Williamsport.....	6 186
Attica.....	2 188
Shawnee Prairie..	5 193
West Point.....	8 201
LA FAYETTE.....	11 212
Battle Ground....	7 219
Americus.....	4 223
DELPHI.....	7 230
Tiptonport.....	6 236
Lockport.....	3 239
Amsterdam.....	5 244
LOGANSFORT....	7 251

(536) F'M EVANSVILLE
TO CHICAGO, Ill.

To Covington— (see No. 535) ...	172
DANVILLE, Ill....	12 184
North Fork.....	16 200
Milford.....	22 222
Iroquois.....	12 234
Bulbous Grove..	28 262
Rockville.....	6 268
Wilmington.....	10 278
JULIET.....	20 298
Lockport.....	5 303
Keokau.....	8 311
Des Plains.....	4 315
Flag Creek.....	6 321
Summit.....	4 325
CHICAGO.....	13 338

(537) FROM MOUTH OF
THE WABASH RIVER
TO LA FAYETTE.*Steamboat.*

To Grand Chain.	29
New Harmony...	19 48
Coffee Isl. Rapids	32 80
Mt. Carmel.....	10 90
Grand Rapids...	2 92
St. Francisville...	15 107
VINCENNES.....	18 125
Russellville.....	11 136
Merom.....	24 160
York.....	16 176
Darwin.....	11 187
TERRE HAUTE...	24 211
Harrison.....	5 216
Clinton.....	11 227
Montezuma.....	10 237
Westport.....	10 247
Perryville.....	15 262
Covington.....	6 268
WILLIAMSPORT..	16 284
La Grange.....	13 297
LA FAYETTE.....	13 310

(538) FROM MICHIGAN
CITY TO CINCINNATI,*Via Indianapolis.*

To Laporte.....	6
Plymouth.....	30 36
Sidney.....	8 44
Rochester.....	10 54
Meta.....	11 65
LOGANSFORT...	12 77
Carroll.....	13 90
Burlington.....	6 96
Middle Fork.....	5 101
Michigantown...	6 107
Kirk's Roads...	10 117
Northfield.....	12 129
Eagle Village.....	5 134
Augusta.....	6 140
INDIANAPOLIS...	9 149
CINCINNATI— (see No. 532) ...	105 254

39) F ^m DETROIT TO	
PORT HURON.	
o Roseville.....	7
t. Clemenos	11 18
ew Haven.....	7 25
olumbus.....	12 37
t. Clair.....	11 48
ORT HURON....	11 59

40) F ^m DETROIT TO	
SAGINAW.	

<i>Detroit & Pontiac R.R.</i>	
To Royal Oak....	14
Birmingham.....	5 19
ontiac.....	6 25
<i>Stage.</i>	
Waterford.....	7 32
Springfield.....	5 37
roveland.....	7 44
Stony Run.....	5 49
Grand Blanc.....	4 53
FLINT.....	8 61
Genesee.....	4 65
Thetford.....	7 72
Bridgeport.....	13 85
SAGINAW.....	12 97

(541) F ^m DETROIT TO	
GRAND HAVEN,	
<i>Via Ionia.</i>	

To Redford.....	13
Livonia.....	3 16
Farmington.....	4 20
Novi.....	5 25
Hicksville.....	4 29
Kensington.....	6 35
Brighton.....	7 42
Genoa.....	6 48
HOWELL.....	3 51
Cedar.....	8 59
Phelpstown.....	12 71
De Witt.....	15 86
Lyons.....	25 111
IONIA.....	7 118
Boston.....	10 128
Flat River.....	7 135
Ada.....	10 145
GRAND RAPIDS..	10 155
Grandville.....	7 162
Port Sheldon.....	25 187
GRAND HAVEN..	12 199

(542) F ^m DETROIT TO	
ST. JOSEPH'S,	

*Via Jackson, Marshall,
& Kalamazoo.*

Central Railroad.

To Dearbornville..	10
S. Nankin.....	5 15
S. Plymouth.....	8 23
Ypsilanti.....	7 30
ANN ARBOR.....	10 40
Scio.....	6 46

Dexter.....	6 52
Sylvan.....	7 59
Grass Lake.....	8 67
Leoni.....	4 71
JACKSON.....	8 79
Barry.....	6 85
Smithfield.....	7 92
Albion.....	5 97
Waterburg.....	3 100
Marengo.....	8 108
MARSHALL.....	5 113
Andover.....	7 120
Battle Creek.....	5 125
Charleston.....	8 133
Galesburg.....	4 137
Comstock.....	5 142
KALAMAZOO.....	4 146

<i>Stage.</i>	
Pawpaw.....	18 164
Kendall.....	8 172
Keelersville.....	8 180
Bainbridge.....	10 190
ST. JOSEPH'S....	10 200

(543) F ^m DETROIT TO	
NILES.	

To Ypsilanti—	
(see No. 542) ...	30
Pittsfield.....	5 35
Saline.....	5 40
Benton.....	5 45
Clinton.....	7 52
Iron Creek.....	5 57
Cambridge.....	9 66
Woodstock.....	7 73
Somerset.....	6 79
Moscow.....	9 88
Scipio.....	4 92
Sylvanus.....	5 97
Quincy.....	7 104
COLD WATER....	6 110
Branch.....	3 113
Batavia.....	4 117
Bronson's Prairie.	4 121
Prairie River.....	5 126
Freedom.....	5 131
Sherman.....	4 135
W. Sherman.....	5 140
White Pigeon.....	8 148
MOTTSTVILLE..	6 154
Union.....	6 160
Adamsville.....	7 167
Edwardsburg.....	5 172
Dover.....	3 175
NILES.....	7 182

(544) F ^m DETROIT TO	
CHICAGO.	

To Niles—	
(see No. 543) ...	182
Terre Coupee, Ia.	14 196
Hudson.....	5 201
Laporte.....	13 214
MICHIGAN CITY..	12 226
City West.....	17 243

Calumet, Ill.....	24 267
CHICAGO.....	12 279

(545) F ^m DETROIT TO	
TOLEDO.	

To Truago.....	13
Gibraltar.....	8 21
Brownstown.....	4 25
Brest.....	13 38
MONROE.....	5 43
La Salle.....	5 48
Erie.....	5 53
Manhattan, O....	9 62
TOLEDO.....	3 65

(546) F ^m DETROIT TO	
ADRIAN.	

To Clinton—	
(see No. 543) ...	52
Tecumseh.....	5 57
ADRIAN.....	10 67

(547) F ^m DETROIT TO	
BUFFALO.	

Steamboat.

To Sandusky, O..	75
Huron.....	10 85
Black River.....	20 105
CLEVELAND.....	27 132
Grand River.....	30 162
Ashtabula.....	30 192
Conneaut.....	14 206
ERIE, Pa.....	30 236
Portland, N. Y. ..	30 266
Dunkirk.....	16 282
BUFFALO.....	45 327

(548) F ^m DETROIT TO	
CHICAGO.	

To Ft. Gratiot...	72
Point au Barques	75 147
Thunder Bay Is.	75 222
Presque Isle.....	80 302
MACKINAC.....	6 367
Manitou Islands.	103 470
Milwaukie, Wis.	150 620
Racine.....	2 645
Southport.....	13 688
CHICAGO, Ill.	57 715

(549) F ^m DETROIT TO	
NILES.	

Southern Railroad.

To Ida.....	12
Somerfield.....	6 18
Deerfield.....	4 22
ADRIAN.....	12 34
Dover.....	7 41
Hudson.....	10 51
Pittsford.....	6 57
Florida.....	5 62
HILLSDALE.....	6 68

<i>Stage.</i>		(555) FROM SHAWNEE-	SALEM	11	7
Sylvanuss.....	8 76	TOWN TO VINCENNES.	Cato.....	18	8
Quincy.....	7 83	To New Haven ..	Maysville	18	10
Cold Water	6 89	Concord.....	Olney	25	13
NILES—		Carmi.....	Lawrenceville ..	22	15
(see No. 543) ...	72 161	Phillipstown	VINCENNES	9	16
(550) F'M TOLEDO, O.,		Graysville	(561) FR'M KASKASKIA		
TO NILES.		Mt. Carmel	TO ST. LOUIS.		
<i>Erie & Kalamazoo RR.</i>		Armstrong	To Prairie de		
To Whiteford	12	VINCENNES	Rocher.....	14	
Blissford, Mich....	11 23	(556) FROM SHAWNEE-	Waterloo	21	35
Palmyra.....	4 27	TOWN TO SPRING-	Columbia	8	45
ADRIAN	6 33	FIELD.	Cahokia.....	9	52
NILES—		To Duncanton ...	ST. LOUIS.....	3	55
(see No. 549) ...	127 160	McLeansboro'....	(562) FROM ALTON TO		
(551) FROM ADRIAN TO		Moore's Prairie... 32	JACKSONVILLE.		
JACKSON.		Mt. Vernon	To Brighton.....	12	
To Tecumseh	10	Jordan's Prairie..	Delaware	12	24
Clinton.....	5 15	SALEM	Fayette	8	32
Manchester.....	7 22	VANDALIA	Greenfield.....	3	35
Elba.....	4 26	Hurricane	Athensville.....	8	43
Napoleon	7 33	Hillsboro'	Williamsburg	10	53
Michigan Centre..	6 39	Zanesville.....	JACKSONVILLE...	10	63
JACKSON	5 44	SPRINGFIELD			
(552) FROM MARSHALL		(557) FROM SHAWNEE-	(563) F'M SPRINGFIELD		
TO MICHIGAN CITY,		TOWN TO ST. LOUIS.	TO CHICAGO,		
la.		To Cypressville... 7	Via Peoria.		
To Cedar Lake....	5	Equality	To Middletown ..	20	
Newton	8 13	Gallatin	Delevan.....	25	45
Athens	8 21	Frankfort	Dillon.....	8	53
Sherwood	4 25	Mt. Hawkins.....	Tremont.....	4	57
Port Pleasant.....	6 31	Nashville.....	Pekin	5	62
Nottaway.....	6 37	Pleasant Grove... 11	PEORIA.....	8	70
CENTREVILLE	5 42	Mascoutah	Rome	15	85
Mottville.....	16 58	Belleville.....	Chillicothe	3	88
Bristol, la.	6 64	ST. LOUIS.....	Lacon.....	14	102
Elkhart.....	8 72	(558) FROM GOLCONDA	Hennepin	17	119
Mishawaka	11 83	TO ST. LOUIS.	LA SALLE.....	15	134
South Bend	4 87	To Sarahville	Ottawa.....	15	149
Big Springs	30 117	Marion C. H.	Lisbon	21	170
MICHIGAN CITY..	12 129	Frankfort.....	Ausable.....	9	179
(553) F'M KALAMAZOO		ST. LOUIS—	JOLIET.....	13	192
TO GRAND RAPIDS.		(see No. 557) ...	Lockport.....	5	197
To Richland	11	(559) FROM SHAWNEE-	Keepateau	8	205
Fulton	4 15	TOWN TO CAPE GI-	Des Plaines.....	4	209
Yankee Springs ..	10 25	RARDEAU, Mo.	Flagg Creek.....	6	215
Middleville.....	8 33	To Mt. Airy.....	Summit	4	219
Ada.....	20 53	Vienna.....	CHICAGO	13	232
GRAND RAPIDS... 10	63	Mt. Pleasant	(564) F'M SPRINGFIELD		
(554) F'M KALAMAZOO		Jonesboro'	TO GALENA,		
TO GRAND HAVEN.		Clear Creek L'd'g	Via Peoria.		
To Plainville.....	11	CAPE GIRARDEAU 6	To Peoria—		
Otsego	4 15	(560) FR'M KASKASKIA	(see No. 563) ...		
Allegan	12 27	TO VINCENNES.	N. Hampton	20	90
Richmond.....	17 44	To Sparta.....	Providence.....	24	114
Saugatuck	8 52	Elkhorn	Scottsville.....	35	149
Port Sheldon	17 69	Nashville.....	Dixon's Ferry	12	161
GRAND HAVEN... 12	81	Walnut Hill.....	Buffalo Grove... 12	173	
			Cherry Grove	17	196
			Apple River.....	25	215
			GALENA.....	15	230

(565) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO LEWISTOWN.

To Salisbury	10
Petersburg.....	11 21
Sand Ridge.....	6 27
Havanna.....	18 45
Waterford.....	5 50
LEWISTOWN.....	5 55

(566) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO QUINCY.

<i>Railroad.</i>	
To Berlin	14
Jacksonville.....	19 33
Bethel.....	12 45
MEREDOSIA.....	8 53
<i>Stage.</i>	
Versailles.....	5 58
Mt. Sterling.....	14 72
Clayton.....	12 84
Columbus.....	12 96
QUINCY.....	15 111

(567) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO BURLINGTON, Io.

*Via Jacksonville and
Beardstown.*

<i>Railroad.</i>	
To Jacksonville ..	33
<i>Stage.</i>	
Arcadia.....	7 40
Bath.....	8 48
Beardstown.....	9 57
Rushville.....	12 69
Doddsville.....	11 80
Macomb.....	16 96
Muddy Lane.....	12 108
Bedford.....	5 113
Honey Creek.....	7 120
Shokokan.....	7 127
BURLINGTON.....	8 135

(568) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO F'T MADISON, Io.

Via Nauvoo.

To Rushville— (see No. 567) ...	69
Camden.....	12 81
Huntsville.....	8 89
Pulaski.....	5 94
Augusta.....	2 96
Plymouth.....	5 101
Carthage.....	14 115
Nauvoo.....	18 133
Appanoos.....	8 141
FORT MADISON..	2 143

(569) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO ST. LOUIS.

To Auburn.....	15
Carlinville.....	24 39
Lincoln.....	20 59
Paddock's Grove.	8 67
Edwardsville.....	7 74
ST. LOUIS.....	21 95

(570) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO SHAWNEETOWN.

To Zanesville	38
Hillsboro'	26 64
Hurricane.....	15 79
VANDALIA.....	12 91
Salem.....	25 116
Jordan's Prairie..	14 130
Mt. Vernon	8 138
Moore's Prairie....	14 152
McLeansboro' ...	13 165
Duncanton	16 181
SHAWNEETOWN ..	23 204

(571) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO CINCINNATI,

Via Indianapolis.

To Rochester.....	10
Taylorville.....	16 26
Shelbyville.....	34 60
Cochran's Grove ..	12 72
Paradise.....	9 81
Bethsaida.....	7 88
Charleston.....	8 96
Hitesville.....	12 108
Grandview.....	6 114
Paris.....	10 124
Elbridge.....	9 133
TERRE HAUTE ..	11 144
Van Buren.....	12 156
Harmony.....	7 163
Manhattan.....	8 171
Putnamsville.....	4 175
Mt. Meridian.....	6 181
Stilesville.....	8 189
Belleville.....	8 197
Plainfield.....	5 202
Bridgeport.....	6 208
INDIANAPOLIS ..	9 217
CINCINNATI— (see No. 532) ...	105 322

(572) F'M SPRINGFIELD
TO LA FAYETTE, Ia.

To Mechanicsb'rg ..	15
Decatur.....	25 40
Monticello.....	25 65
Urbana.....	22 87
Union.....	14 101
Danville.....	20 121
Covington, Ia.....	15 136
LA FAYETTE— (see No. 535) ...	40 176

(573) FROM JACKSON-
VILLE TO ST. LOUIS.

To Williamsburg..	10
Manchester.....	10 20
Whitehall.....	8 28
Carrollton.....	10 38
Kane.....	8 46
Jerseyville.....	5 51
Delhi.....	7 58
Alton.....	13 71
ST. LOUIS.....	24 95

(574) FROM PEORIA TO
CHICAGO.

(See No. 563)..... 1162

(575) FROM PEORIA TO
GALENA.

To N. Hampton..	20
Providence.....	24 44
Scottsville.....	35 79
Dixonsville.....	12 91
Buffalo Grove.....	12 103
Cherry Grove.....	17 120
Apple River.....	25 145
GALENA.....	15 160

(576) FROM PEORIA TO
BURLINGTON.

To Robin's Nest..	14
Charleston.....	7 21
French Creek.....	6 27
Trenton.....	8 35
KNOX C. H.....	10 45
Galesburg.....	5 50
Cold Brook.....	10 60
MONMOUTH.....	6 66
Oquawka.....	18 84
BURLINGTON, Io.	10 94

(577) FROM PEORIA TO
ST. LOUIS.

To Pekin.....	8
Tremont.....	5 13
Dillon.....	4 17
Delevan.....	8 25
Middletown.....	25 50
Springfield.....	20 70
ST. LOUIS— (see No. 569) ...	95 165

(578) F'M CHICAGO TO
MILWAUKEE, Wis.

To Dutchman's Point.....	12
Wheeling.....	4 16
Halfday.....	5 21
Libertyville.....	7 28
Abington.....	4 32
Little Fort.....	7 39
Otsego.....	8 47
Salona, Wis.....	7 54
Southport.....	7 61
Racine.....	11 72
Onk Creek.....	15 87
MILWAUKEE.....	10 97

(579) FR'M CHICAGO TO
MADISON, Wis.

To Rockford— (see No. 580) ...	85
Roscoe.....	13 98
Pecatonica.....	4 102
Beloit.....	4 106
Janesville.....	12 118
Union.....	21 139
MADISON.....	20 159

(580) F'M CHICAGO TO
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Via Galena.

To Cazenovia.....	11
Bloomington.....	12 23
Elgin.....	12 35
Udina.....	6 41
Hampshire.....	8 49
Coral.....	6 55
Marengo.....	4 59
Amesville.....	5 64
Belvidere.....	7 71
Cleveland.....	7 78
Rockford.....	7 85
Vanceburg.....	12 97
Silver Creek.....	9 106
Freeport.....	6 112
Burr-oak Grove..	13 125
Apple River.....	18 143
GALENA.....	15 158
Jamestown.....	18 176
Paris.....	8 184
Cassville.....	18 202
Patch Grove.....	12 214
PRAIRIEDUCHIEN	15 229

(581) F'M CHICAGO TO
ROCK ISLAND,
Via Dixon.

To Brush Hill....	18
Downer's Grove..	4 22
Napierville.....	6 28
Aurora.....	9 37
Sugar Grove.....	6 43
Acasta.....	7 50
Little Rock.....	3 53
Somonauk.....	6 59
Pawpaw Grove..	17 76
Inlet.....	16 92
Dixon.....	14 106
Sterling.....	5 111
Rock River Rapids.....	7 118
Lyndon.....	12 130
Crandall's Ferry..	11 141
ROCK ISLAND....	33 174

(582) F'M CHICAGO TO
ST. LOUIS,
Via Peoria & Springfield.

To Summit.....	13
Flag Creek.....	4 17
Des Plaines.....	6 23
Keepateau.....	4 27
Lockport.....	8 35
JOLIET.....	5 40
Au Sable.....	13 53
Lisbon.....	9 62
Ottawa.....	21 83
La Salle.....	15 98
Hennepin.....	15 113
Lacon.....	17 130
Chillicothe.....	14 144

Rome.....	3 147
PEORIA.....	15 162
Pekin.....	8 170
Tremont.....	5 175
Dillon.....	4 179
Delevan.....	8 187
Middletown.....	25 212
Springfield.....	20 232
St. Louis— (see No. 569)...	95 327

(583) F'M CHICAGO TO
SHAWNEETOWN.

To Summit.....	13
Flag Creek.....	4 17
Des Plaines.....	6 23
Keepateau.....	4 27
Lockport.....	8 35
JOLIET.....	5 40
Wilmington.....	20 60
Rockville.....	10 70
Bulbonus Grove..	6 76
Iroquois.....	28 104
Milford.....	12 116
North Fork.....	22 138
DANVILLE.....	16 154
Georgetown.....	10 164
Bloomfield.....	15 179
Paris.....	13 192
Marshall.....	16 208
Darwin.....	10 218
York.....	9 227
Hutsonsville..	5 232
Palestine.....	8 240
Russellville.....	15 245
VINCENNES.....	10 265
Armstrong.....	19 284
Mt. Carmel.....	10 294
Graysville.....	18 312
Phillipstown.....	9 321
Carmi.....	8 329
Concord.....	8 337
New Haven.....	6 343
SHAWNEETOWN..	17 360

(584) F'M CHICAGO TO
DETROIT.

To Calumet.....	12
City West, Ia....	24 36
MICHIGAN CITY..	17 53
Laporte.....	12 65
Hudson.....	13 78
Terre Coupee....	5 83
Niles.....	14 97
Edwardsburg.....	10 107
Adamsville.....	5 112
Union.....	7 119
MOTTSTVILLE..	6 125
White Pigeon....	6 131
W. Sherman.....	8 139
Sherman.....	5 144
Freedom.....	4 148
Prairie River.....	5 153
Bronson's Prairie.	5 158
Batavia.....	4 162
Branch.....	4 166

COLDWATER.....	3 169
Quincy.....	6 175
Sylvanus.....	7 182
Scipio.....	5 187
Moscow.....	4 191
Somerset.....	9 200
Woodstock.....	6 206
Cambridge.....	7 213
Iron Creek.....	9 222
Clinton.....	5 227
Benton.....	7 234
Saline.....	5 239
Pittsfield.....	5 244
YPSILANTI.....	5 249

Central Railroad.

S. Plymouth.....	7 256
S. Nankin.....	8 264
Dearborn.....	5 269
DETROIT.....	10 279

(585) FR'M GALENA TO
CHICAGO,
Via Rockford.

To Elizabeth, (or Apple River)...	15
Burr-oak Grove..	18 33
Freeport.....	13 46
Silver Creek.....	6 52
Vanceburg.....	9 61
ROCKFORD.....	12 73
Cleveland.....	7 80
Belvidere.....	7 87
Amesville.....	7 94
Marengo.....	5 99
Coral.....	4 103
Hampshire.....	6 109
Udina.....	8 117
Elgin.....	6 123
Bloomington.....	12 135
Cazenovia.....	12 147
CHICAGO.....	11 158

(586) FR'M GALENA TO
MADISON.

To Hazel Green..	9
Elk Grove.....	12 21
Belmont.....	7 28
Mineral Point...	12 40
Dodgeville.....	8 48
Ridgeway.....	9 57
Beaumont.....	10 67
MADISON.....	25 92

(587) FR'M GALENA TO
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

To Jamestown...	18
Paris.....	8 26
Cassville.....	18 44
Patch Grove.....	12 56
PRAIRIEDUCHIEN	15 71

(588) FR'M GALENA TO
DUBUQUE.

By Stage & Ferry	16
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(589) FR'M GALENA TO
ROCK ISLAND.

To Hanover.....	15
Savannah.....	14 29
Fulton.....	16 45
Albany.....	10 55
Cordova.....	13 68
Port Byron.....	6 74
Hampton.....	10 84
ROCK ISLAND.....	10 94

(590) F'M ROCK ISLAND
TO ST. LOUIS.

To Monmouth ...	42
Macomb.....	34 76
Doddsville.....	16 92
Rushville.....	11 103
Beardstown.....	12 115
Bath.....	9 124
Arcadia.....	8 132
Jacksonville.....	7 139
St. Louis—	
(see No. 573) ...	95 234

(591) F'M ROCK ISLAND
TO CHICAGO.

To Crandall's Fer- ry.....	33
Lyndon.....	11 44
Rock River Rap- ids.....	12 56
Sterling.....	7 63
Dixon.....	5 68
Inlet.....	14 82
Pawpaw Grove ..	16 98
Somonauk.....	17 115
Little Rock.....	6 121
Acasta.....	3 124
Sugar Grove.....	7 131
Aurora.....	6 137
Napierville.....	9 146
Downer's Grove..	6 152
Brush Hill.....	4 156
CHICAGO.....	18 174

(592) F'M ROCK ISLAND
TO MILWAUKEE.

To Dixon—	
(see No. 591) ...	68
Grand Detour....	6 74
Oregon City.....	9 83
Byron.....	11 94
Rockford.....	16 110
Roscoe.....	13 123
Pecatonica.....	4 127
Beloit.....	4 131
Janesville.....	12 143
Johnstown.....	12 155
Sugar Creek.....	12 167
Troy.....	8 175
Mukwanago.....	12 187
Vernon.....	5 192
New Berlin.....	6 198
Greenfield.....	4 202
MILWAUKEE.....	6 208

(593) F'M MILWAUKEE
TO CHICAGO.

To Onk Creek.....	10
Racine.....	15 25
Southport.....	11 36
Salona.....	7 43
Otsego, Ill.....	7 50
Little Fort.....	3 53
Abington.....	7 60
Libertyville.....	4 64
Halfday.....	7 71
Wheeling.....	5 76
Dutchman's Point	4 80
CHICAGO, Ill.	12 92

(594) FROM MOUTH OF
ILLINOIS RIVER TO
LA SALLE.

<i>Steamboat.</i>	
To Montezuma...	45
Naples.....	18 63
MEREDOSIA.....	7 70
Beardstown.....	15 85
Havanna.....	20 115
Pekin.....	23 145
PEORIA.....	9 154
Rome.....	13 167
Lacon.....	12 179
Hennepin.....	18 197
LA SALLE.....	15 212

(595) F'M MILWAUKEE
TO ROCK ISLAND.

To Greenfield	6
New Berlin.....	4 10
Vernon.....	6 16
Mukwanago.....	5 21
Troy.....	12 33
Sugar Creek.....	8 41
Johnston.....	12 53
Janesville.....	12 65
Beloit.....	12 77
Pecatonica.....	4 81
Roscoe.....	4 85
Rockford.....	13 98
Byron.....	16 114
Oregon City.....	11 125
Grand Detour....	9 134
Dixon.....	6 140
ROCK ISLAND.....	68 208

(596) F'M MILWAUKEE
TO MADISON.

To Prairie Village	15
Summit.....	15 30
Aztalan.....	20 50
Cottage Grove ...	9 59
MADISON.....	21 80

(597) F'M MADISON TO
FORT WINNEBAGO,

By Stage.....	1 40
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(598) F'M MADISON TO
GALENA.

To Beaumont	25
Ridgeway.....	10 35
Dodgeville.....	9 44
Mineral Point....	8 52
Belmont.....	12 64
Elk Grove.....	7 71
Hazel Green.....	12 83
GALENA.....	9 92

(599) F'M DUBUQUE TO
DAVENPORT.

To Andrew.....	28
De Witt.....	28 56
DAVENPORT.....	18 74

(600) F'M DAVENPORT
TO IOWA CITY.

To Rockingham..	5
Montpelier.....	12 17
Wyoming.....	5 22
Bloomington.....	7 29
Overman's Ferry..	11 40
W. Liberty.....	8 48
IOWA CITY.....	12 60

(601) F'M DAVENPORT
TO BURLINGTON.

To Bloomington..	29
Muscatine.....	11 40
Grandview.....	3 43
Wappello.....	9 52
Florence.....	7 59
Yellow Springs...	9 68
BURLINGTON.....	15 83

(602) F'M BURLINGTON
TO IOWA CITY.

To Yellow Springs	15
Florence.....	9 24
Wappello.....	7 31
Grandview.....	9 40
Muscatine.....	3 43
Bloomington.....	11 54
W. Liberty.....	19 73
IOWA CITY.....	12 85

(603) F'M BURLINGTON
TO ST. LOUIS.

To Augusta.....	11
FORT MADISON ..	11 22
Montrose.....	12 34
St. Francisville,	
Mo.....	11 45
Winterloo.....	6 51
Winchester.....	10 61
Monticello.....	15 76
Davis's Prairie ..	6 82
La Grange.....	9 91
PALMYRA.....	18 109
Hannibal.....	13 122

NEW LONDON ..	10 132
Frankfort	8 140
BOWLING GREEN	14 151
Auburn	20 174
Troy	12 186
Flint Hill	10 196
St. Peter's	14 210
ST. CHARLES	8 218
Owen's Station ..	6 224
Waltonham	6 229
ST. LOUIS	9 238

(604) F'M BURLINGTON
TO PEORIA.

To Oquawka	10
Monmouth	18 28
Cold Brook	6 34
Galesburg	10 44
Knox C. H.	5 49
Trenton	10 59
French Creek	8 67
Charleston	6 73
Robin's Nest	7 80
PEORIA	14 94

(605) F'M BURLINGTON
TO QUINCY.

To Augusta	11
Fort Madison	11 22
Appanoos, Ill. ...	2 24
Nauvoo	8 32
Des Moines	10 42
Warsaw	7 49
Green Plains	5 54
Lima	8 62
Ursa	8 70
QUINCY	10 80

(606) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO CHICAGO,

*Via Springfield, Ill.,
and Peoria.*

To Edwardsville ..	21
Paddock's Grove. 7	28
Lincoln	8 36
Carlinville	20 56
Auburn	24 80
Springfield	15 95
CHICAGO— (see No. 563)...	232 327

(607) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO GALENA.

*Via Springf'd, Peoria,
& Dixonville.*

To Springfield— (see No. 606) ...	95
GALENA— (see No. 564)...	230 325

(608) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO BURLINGTON, Io.

Via Jacksonville, Ill.

To Alton	24
Delhi	13 37

Jerseyville	7 44
Kaue	5 49
Carrollton	8 57
Whitehall	10 67
Manchester	8 75
Williamsburg	10 85
Jacksonville	10 95
BURLINGTON— (see No. 567)...	102 197

(609) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO IOWA CITY.

To Waltonham ..	9
Owen's Station ..	5 14
ST. CHARLES	6 20
St. Peter's	8 28
Flint Hill	14 42
Troy	10 52
Auburn	12 64
Bowling Green ..	20 84
Frankfort	14 98
New London	8 106
Hannibal	10 116
PALMYRA	13 129
La Grange	18 147
Davis's Prairie ..	9 156
Monticello	6 162
Winchester	15 177
Waterloo	10 187
St. Francisville ..	6 193
Montrose	11 204
FORT MADISON ..	12 216
Augusta	11 227
BURLINGTON	11 238
IOWA CITY— (see No. 602) ...	85 323

(610) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO FT. LEAVENW'TH,

*Via St. Charles, Fulton,
& Chariton.*

To Waltonham ..	9
Owen's Station ..	5 14
St. Charles	6 20
Stockland	12 32
Pond Fort	3 35
Hickory Grove ..	13 48
Warrenton	10 58
High Hill	9 67
Danville	17 84
Williamsburg ..	10 94
Jones's Tanyard ..	7 101
FULTON	8 109
Millersburg	12 121
Columbia	12 133
Decatur	18 151
Fayette	9 160
Glasgow	12 172
Chariton	2 174
Keytesville	15 189
Brunswick	11 200
Pleasant Park	9 209
Manlius	6 215
Carrollton	7 222
Round Grove	13 235

R chmond	14 249
Elkhorn	9 258
Fredericksburg ...	5 263
Liberty	13 276
Barry	10 286
Platt City	13 299
FORT LEAVEN- WORTH	8 307

(611) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO JEFFERSON CITY.

To Fulton— (see No. 610) ...	109
New Bloomfield ..	22 131
Hibernia	10 141
JEFFERSON CITY.	1 142

(612) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO INDEPENDENCE.

To Manchester ...	20
Fox Creek	14 34
Point Labadie ...	9 43
Union	12 55
Gasconade	37 92
Lucy's Creek	14 106
Lisle	12 118
JEFFERSON CITY.	10 128
Marion	15 143
Moniteau	5 148
Clark's Fork	15 163
BOONVILLE	10 173
La Mine	10 182
ARROW ROCK	12 195
Marshall	15 210
Grand Pass	16 226
Mt. Hope	8 234
Dover	7 241
LEXINGTON	11 252
Wellington	12 264
Fort Osage	16 280
INDEPENDENCE ..	12 292

(613) FROM ST. LOUIS
TO FT. SMITH, Ark.

*Via Caledonia and
Springfield.*

To Carondolet ...	6
Jefferson Barracks	5 11
Knott's Sulphur Springs	11 22
Clifton	4 26
Hillsboro'	15 41
Glenfinlas	10 51
Old Mines	9 60
Potosi	7 67
CALEDONIA	12 79
Harmony	15 94
Osage	15 109
Steelville	12 121
Maramec C. H. ...	12 133
Little Prairie	10 143
Little Piney	20 163
Pine Bluff	8 171
Wynesville	12 183
Bellefonte	11 194

Oakland	13 207
Cave Spring	8 215
Woodbury	10 225
Pleasant Prairie ..	12 237
Walnut Forest	13 250
SPRINGFIELD	8 258
Cane Creek	23 281
Cassville	27 308
Bentonville, Ark.	31 339
Fayetteville	22 361
Sweet Home	10 371
Cane Hill	6 377
Evansville	10 387
Van Buren	30 417
FORT SMITH	5 422

(614) F'M ST. LOUIS TO
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

Via Caledonia, Fredericktown, and Hicks' Ferry, Ark.

To Caledonia— (see No. 613) ...	79
Farmington	22 101
Mine La Motte... ..	4 105
Fredericktown ...	4 109
Greenville	35 144
Cane Creek	23 167
Jick's Ferry, Ark	27 194
Fourche Du Mas. .	14 208
Jackson	16 224
Smithville	15 239
Reed's Creek	15 254
Batesville	20 274
Seney C. H.	40 314
LITTLE ROCK ...	50 364

(615) F'M ST. LOUIS TO
NEW MADRID.

To Fredericktown (see No. 614) ...	109
Jackson	38 147
Cape Girardeau..	11 158
Spring Hill	6 164
Benton	9 173
Pleasant Plains... .	10 183
Ogden	8 191
NEW MADRID	23 214

(616) F'M ST. LOUIS TO
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Via Vincennes.

To Belleville, Ill..	14
Rock Spring	8 22
Lebanon	4 26
Aviston	11 37
Shoal Creek	6 43
Carlisle	9 52
SALEM	26 78
Cato	18 96
Maysville	18 114
Olney	25 139
Lawrenceville... .	22 161
VINCENNES, Ia. ...	9 170

Berryville	13 183
Washington	7 190
Mt. Pleasant	15 205
Columbiaville... ..	12 217
Paoli	16 233
Hardinsburg	12 245
Fredericksburg... .	5 250
Palmyra	5 255
Greenville	8 263
New Albany	12 275
LOUISVILLE	4 279

(617) F'M ST. LOUIS TO
INDIANAPOLIS,

Via Vandalia, Ill., & Terre Haute, Ia.

To Collinsville ...	16
Hickory Grove... .	25 41
Greenville	9 50
Mulberry Grove... .	8 58
VANDALIA	9 67
Cumberland	6 73
Howard's Point ..	7 80
Freemanton	9 89
Ewington	5 94
Woodbury	18 112
Greenup	7 119
Casey	10 129
Martinsville	6 135
Marshall	12 147
Livingston	4 151
TERRE HAUTE ..	13 164
Van Buren	12 176
Harmony	7 183
Manhattan	8 191
Putnamsville	4 195
Mt. Meridian	6 201
Stilesville	8 209
Belleville	8 217
Plainfield	5 222
Bridgeport	6 228
INDIANAPOLIS ...	9 237

(618) F'M ST. LOUIS TO
SANTA FE.

Stage.

TO INDEPENDENCE,
(see No. 612) ...

Caravan Route.

Westport	12 304
Round Grove	23 327
Narrows	30 357
110 Mile Creek ...	35 392
Bridge Creek	8 400
Big John Spring... .	40 440
Council Grove... .	2 442
Diamond Spring ..	15 457
Lost Spring	15 472
Cottonwood Cr'k. .	12 484
Turkey Creek	25 509
Little Arkansas ..	17 526
Cow Creek	20 546
Arkansas River ...	16 562
Walnut Creek	8 570
Ash Creek	19 589

Pawnee Fork	6 595
Coon Creek	33 628
Caches	36 664
Ford of Arkansas..	20 684
Sand Creek	50 734
Cimarron River ..	8 742
Middle Spring....	36 778
Willow Bar	26 804
Upper Spring	18 822
Cold Spring	5 827
McAfee's Creek... .	25 852
Rabbit-ear Creek..	20 872
Round Mound ...	8 880
Rock Creek	8 888
Point of Rocks ...	19 907
Rio Colorado	20 927
Ocate	6 933
Santa Clara	
Spring	21 954
Rio Mora	22 976
Rio Gallinas	20 996
Ojo de Bernal	
Spring	17 1013
San Miguel	6 1019
Pecos Village ...	23 1042
SANTA FE	25 1067

(619) F'M ST. LOUIS TO
ASTORIA, OREGON.

Steamboat.

To Kansas L'd'g, (m. of Kansas R.)	
(see page 227) ...	381

Emigrant Route.

Kansas River	
Crossing	75 456
Platte River	220 676
Forks of Platte River	115 791
Chimney Rock... .	155 946
Scott's Bluff	22 968
Fort Larimer	60 1028
Red Buttes	155 1183
Rock Independ- ence	50 1233
SOUTH PASS... ..	110 1343
Green River	70 1413
Beer Springs ...	190 1603
Fort Hall	50 1653
American Falls... .	22 1675
Fishing Falls... .	125 1800
Lewis R. Cross- ing	40 1840
Fort Boise	130 1970
Burnt River	70 2040
Grande Ronde... .	68 2108
Ft. Wallawalla... .	90 2198
Umatillah Riv... .	25 2223
John Day's R... .	70 2293
Falls River	20 2313
Dalles	20 2333
Cascades	45 2378
Fort Vancouver ..	55 2433
ASTORIA	100 2533

STEAMBOAT ROUTES

ON

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

(ROUTE 620)

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from Place to Place.	From								
		Pittsburg, Penn.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Louisville, Ken.	Mth. of Ohio Riv.	Memphis, Tenn.	Natchez, Miss.	New Orleans.	Mth. Mississippi R.	St. Louis, Mo.
PITTSBURG, Pa.	0	0	496	633	1004	1246	1743	2044	2149	1176
Middletown, "	12	12	484	621	992	1234	1731	2032	2137	1164
Economy, "	13	25	471	608	979	1221	1718	2019	2124	1151
Beaver, "	10	35	461	598	969	1211	1708	2009	2114	1141
Georgetown, "	16	51	445	582	953	1195	1692	1993	2098	1125
Liverpool, Ohio	3	54	442	579	950	1192	1689	1990	2095	1122
Wellsville, "	5	59	437	574	945	1187	1684	1985	2090	1117
Steubenville, "	21	80	416	553	924	1166	1663	1964	2069	1096
Wellsville, Va.	7	87	409	546	917	1159	1656	1957	2062	1089
Warren, O.	8	95	401	538	909	1151	1648	1949	2054	1081
WHEELING, Va.	9	104	392	529	900	1142	1639	1940	2045	1072
Bridgeport, O.	1	105	391	528	899	1141	1638	1939	2044	1071
Elizabethtown, Va.	12	117	379	516	887	1129	1626	1927	2032	1059
Lanesville, "	15	132	364	501	872	1114	1611	1912	2017	1044
Sistersville, "	22	154	342	479	850	1092	1589	1890	1995	1022
Grand View, Ohio	8	162	334	471	842	1084	1581	1882	1987	1014
Newport, "	17	179	317	454	825	1067	1564	1865	1970	997
MARIETTA, "	17	196	300	437	808	1050	1547	1848	1953	980
<i>Muskingum River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vienna, Va.	6	202	294	431	802	1044	1541	1842	1947	974
PARKERSBURG, "	7	209	287	424	795	1037	1534	1835	1940	967
<i>Little Kanawha River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Blannerhassett's Island.....	2	211	285	422	793	1035	1532	1833	1938	965
Troy, O.	10	221	275	412	783	1025	1522	1823	1928	955
Belleville, Va.	5	226	270	407	778	1020	1517	1818	1923	950
<i>Letart's Rapids</i>	38	264	232	369	740	982	1479	1780	1885	912
Pomeroy, O.	15	279	217	354	725	967	1464	1765	1870	897
Point Pleasant, Va.	17	296	200	337	708	950	1447	1748	1853	880
<i>Great Kanawha River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
GALLIPOLIS, Ohio	4	300	196	333	704	946	1443	1744	1849	876
<i>Raccoon Creek</i> , "	6	306	190	327	698	940	1437	1738	1843	870
Newcastle, "	9	315	181	318	689	931	1428	1729	1834	861
GUYANDOTTE, Va.	22	337	159	296	667	909	1406	1707	1812	839
<i>Guyandotte River</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burlington, O.	8	345	151	288	659	901	1398	1699	1804	831
<i>Big Sandy River</i> , Va. & Ky.	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cutletsburg, Ky.	1	349	147	284	655	897	1394	1695	1800	827
Hanging Rock, O.	14	363	133	270	641	883	1380	1681	1786	813

NAMES OF PLACES.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from Place to Place.	From Pittsburg, Penn.	From Cincinnati, Ohio.	From Louisville, Ken.	From Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From Natchez, Miss.	From New Orleans.	From Mth. Mississippi R.	From St. Louis, Mo.
Greenupsburg, Ky.	6	369	127	264	635	877	1374	1675	1780	801
<i>Little Sandy River</i> .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PORTSMOUTH, O.	22	391	105	242	613	855	1352	1653	1758	785
<i>Scioto River</i> .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockville, O.	16	407	89	226	597	839	1336	1637	1742	769
Vanceburg, Ky.	4	411	85	222	593	835	1332	1633	1738	765
Rome, O.	6	417	79	216	587	829	1326	1627	1732	759
Concord, Ky.	4	421	75	212	583	825	1322	1623	1728	755
Manchester, O.	8	429	67	204	575	817	1314	1615	1720	747
MAYSVILLE, Ky.	12	441	55	192	563	805	1302	1603	1708	735
Aberdeen, (opposite,) O. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ripley, O.	8	449	47	184	555	797	1294	1595	1700	727
Higginsport, O.	6	455	41	178	549	791	1288	1589	1694	721
Augusta, Ky.	3	458	38	175	546	788	1285	1586	1691	718
Neville, Ohio	8	466	30	167	538	780	1277	1578	1683	710
Moscow, "	4	470	26	163	534	776	1273	1574	1679	706
New Richmond, "	7	477	19	156	527	769	1266	1567	1672	699
<i>Little Miami River</i>	9	486	10	147	518	760	1257	1558	1663	690
Columbia, Ohio	5	491	5	142	513	755	1252	1553	1658	685
Fulton, "	3	494	2	139	510	752	1249	1550	1655	682
CINCINNATI, "	2	496	0	137	508	750	1247	1548	1653	680
Newport, " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Covington, (opposite,) Ky. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Bend, O.	16	512	16	121	492	734	1231	1532	1637	664
Lawrenceburg, Ia.	7	519	23	114	485	727	1224	1525	1630	657
Aurora, "	4	523	27	110	489	723	1220	1521	1626	653
Rising Sun, "	9	532	36	101	472	714	1211	1512	1617	644
Patriot, "	13	545	49	88	459	701	1198	1499	1604	631
Warsaw, Ky.	9	554	58	79	450	692	1189	1490	1595	622
New York, Ia.	1	555	59	78	449	691	1188	1489	1594	621
Vevay, "	9	564	68	69	440	682	1179	1480	1585	612
Ghent, (opposite,) Ky. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrollton, "	6	570	74	63	434	676	1173	1474	1579	606
<i>Mouth of Kentucky River</i> ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADISON, Ia.	15	585	89	48	419	661	1158	1459	1564	591
Milton, (opposite,) Ky. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London, Ia.	9	594	98	39	410	652	1149	1450	1555	582
Bethlehem, "	8	602	106	31	402	644	1141	1442	1547	574
Westport, Ky.	7	609	113	24	395	637	1134	1435	1540	567
Charleston, Ia.	7	616	120	17	388	630	1127	1428	1533	560
Utica, "	9	625	129	8	379	621	1118	1419	1524	551
Jeffersonville, "	7	632	136	1	372	614	1111	1412	1517	544
LOUISVILLE, Ky.	1	633	137	0	371	613	1110	1411	1516	543
Shippingsport, "	2	635	139	2	369	611	1108	1409	1514	541
Portland, "	1	636	140	3	368	610	1107	1408	1513	540
NEW ALBANY, (opposite,) Ia. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Salt River, Ky.</i>	20	656	160	23	348	590	1087	1388	1493	520
West Point, " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brandenburg, "	17	673	177	40	331	573	1070	1371	1476	503
Mauksport, Ia.	1	674	178	41	330	572	1069	1370	1475	502
Leavenworth, "	17	691	195	58	313	555	1052	1353	1458	485
Fredonia, "	3	694	198	61	310	552	1049	1350	1455	482
Rome, "	35	729	233	96	275	517	1014	1315	1420	447
Stevensport, Ky. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloverport, "	18	747	251	114	257	499	996	1297	1402	429

224 ROUTES ON THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from Place to Place.	From									
		Pittsburg, Penn.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Louisville, Ken.	Mth. of Ohio Riv.	Memphis, Tenn.	Natchez, Miss.	New Orleans.	Mth. Mississippi R.	St. Louis, Mo.	
Hawesville, Ky.	9	756	260	123	248	490	987	1288	1393	420	
Troy, Ia.	3	759	263	126	245	487	984	1285	1390	417	
Rockport,	16	775	279	142	229	471	968	1269	1374	401	
Owensboro', Ky.	9	784	288	151	220	462	959	1260	1365	392	
Green River,	27	811	315	178	193	435	932	1233	1338	365	
EVANSVILLE, Ia.	8	819	323	186	185	427	924	1225	1330	357	
Hendersonville, Ky.	10	829	333	196	175	417	914	1215	1320	347	
Mt. Vernon, Ia.	25	854	358	221	150	392	889	1190	1295	322	
Carthage, Ky.	14	868	372	235	136	378	875	1176	1281	308	
Wabash River.	6	874	378	241	130	372	869	1170	1275	302	
Raleigh, Ky.	6	880	384	247	124	366	863	1164	1269	296	
SHAWNEETOWN, Ill.	4	884	388	251	120	362	859	1160	1265	292	
Cave-in-Rock,	21	905	409	272	99	341	838	1139	1244	271	
Elizabethtown, "	8	913	417	280	91	333	830	1131	1236	263	
Golconda, "	12	925	429	292	79	321	818	1119	1224	251	
Cumberland River, Ky.	18	943	447	310	61	303	800	1101	1206	233	
SMITHLAND,											
Tennessee River	15	958	462	325	46	288	785	1086	1191	218	
Paducah, Ky.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fort Massac, Ill.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Caledonia, "	32	990	494	357	14	256	753	1054	1159	186	
Trinity, "	10	1000	504	367	4	246	743	1044	1149	176	
CAIRO, (at Mouth of Ohio R.)	4	1004	508	371	0	242	739	1040	1145	172	
Norfolk, Mo.	5	1009	513	376	5	237	734	1035	1140	177	
COLUMBUS, Ky.	13	1022	526	389	18	224	721	1022	1127	190	
Hickman,	15	1037	541	404	33	209	706	1007	1112	205	
NEW MADRID, Mo.	42	1079	583	446	75	167	664	965	1070	217	
Riddle's Point, "	10	1089	593	456	85	157	654	955	1060	257	
Little Prairie, "	20	1109	613	476	105	137	634	935	1040	277	
Obion River, Tenn.	29	1138	642	505	134	108	605	906	1011	306	
Ashport, "	8	1146	650	513	142	100	597	898	1003	314	
Osceola, Ark.	12	1158	662	525	154	88	585	886	991	326	
Fulton, Tenn.	10	1168	672	535	164	78	575	876	981	336	
Hatchie River.	10	1178	682	545	174	68	565	866	971	346	
Randolph, Tenn.	1	1179	683	546	175	67	564	865	970	347	
Greenock, Ark.	33	1212	716	579	208	34	531	832	937	380	
MEMPHIS, Tenn.	34	1246	750	613	242	0	497	798	903	414	
Fort Pickering, "	1	1247	751	614	243	1	496	797	902	415	
Norfolk, Miss.	10	1257	761	624	253	11	486	787	892	425	
Commerce, "	16	1273	777	640	269	27	470	771	876	441	
Walnut Bend, "	21	1294	798	661	290	48	449	750	855	462	
Peyton, "	10	1304	808	671	300	58	439	740	845	472	
St. Francis River	14	1318	822	685	314	72	425	726	831	486	
Sterling, Ark.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
HELENA,	10	1328	832	695	324	82	415	716	821	496	
Delta, Miss.	10	1338	842	705	334	92	405	706	811	506	
Old Town, Ark.	20	1358	862	725	354	112	385	686	791	526	
Victorin, Miss.	46	1404	908	771	400	158	339	640	745	572	
Montgomery's Point, Miss.	1	1405	909	772	401	159	338	639	744	573	
White River, Ark.	5	1410	914	777	406	164	333	634	739	578	
Arkansas River	14	1424	928	791	420	178	319	620	725	592	
NAPOLEON, Ark.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bolivar, Miss.	12	1436	940	803	432	190	307	608	713	604	
Cypress Bend, Miss.	10	1446	950	813	442	200	297	598	703	614	
Yellow Bend,	16	1462	966	829	458	216	281	582	687	630	

NAMES OF PLACES.		Distance from Place to Place.	From Pittsburg, Penn.	From Cincinnati, Ohio.	From Louisville, Ken.	From Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From Natchez, Miss.	From New Orleans.	From Mth. Mississippi R.	From St. Louis, Mo.
Columbia, Ark.....	27	1489	993	856	485	243	254	555	660	657	
Point Chicot,	5	1494	998	861	490	248	249	550	655	662	
American Bend, "	20	1514	1018	881	510	268	229	530	635	682	
Egg's Point, Miss.	5	1519	1023	886	515	273	224	525	630	687	
Grand Lake Landing, Ark....	12	1531	1035	898	527	285	212	513	618	699	
Princeton, Miss.	3	1534	1038	901	530	288	209	510	615	702	
Providence, La.....	29	1563	1067	930	559	317	180	481	586	731	
Pompin's Bend, ".....	15	1578	1082	945	574	332	165	466	571	746	
Miligan's Bend, ".....	26	1604	1108	971	600	358	139	440	545	772	
Yazoo River, Miss.	20	1624	1128	991	620	378	119	420	525	792	
VICKSBURG, ".....	12	1636	1140	1003	632	390	107	408	513	804	
Warrenton, ".....	10	1646	1150	1013	642	400	97	398	503	814	
Carthage, La.....	9	1655	1159	1022	651	409	88	389	494	823	
Big Black River, Miss.	36	1691	1195	1058	687	445	52	353	458	859	
GRAND GULF, ".....	1	1692	1196	1059	688	446	51	352	457	860	
Bruinsburg, ".....	10	1702	1206	1069	698	456	41	342	447	870	
Rodney, ".....	10	1712	1216	1079	708	466	31	332	437	880	
NATCHEZ, ".....	31	1743	1247	1110	739	497	0	301	406	911	
Vidalia, (opposite,) La.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Homochitto River, Miss.	44	1787	1291	1154	783	541	44	257	362	955	
Fort Adams, ".....	10	1797	1301	1164	793	551	54	247	352	965	
Red River, La.	11	1808	1312	1175	804	562	65	236	341	976	
Tunica Bend, Miss.	33	1841	1345	1208	837	595	98	203	308	1009	
ST. FRANCISVILLE, La.	27	1868	1372	1235	864	622	125	176	281	1036	
Point Coupée, (opposite)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Port Hudson.....	11	1879	1383	1246	875	633	136	165	270	1047	
Thomas' Point.....	8	1887	1391	1254	883	641	144	157	262	1055	
BATON ROUGE.....	17	1904	1408	1271	900	658	161	140	245	1072	
Bruly Landing.....	6	1910	1414	1277	906	664	167	134	239	1078	
Iberville Bayou	9	1919	1423	1286	915	673	176	125	230	1087	
Plaquemine	8	1927	1431	1294	923	681	184	117	222	1095	
St. Gabriel Church.....	10	1937	1441	1304	933	691	194	107	212	1105	
Louisiana Institute.....	12	1949	1453	1316	945	703	206	95	200	1117	
Bayou Lafourche	12	1961	1465	1328	957	715	218	83	188	1129	
DONALDSONVILLE	1	1962	1466	1329	958	716	219	82	187	1130	
Convent du Sacrament.....	12	1974	1478	1341	970	728	231	70	175	1142	
Jefferson College.....	4	1978	1482	1345	974	732	235	66	171	1146	
Bonnet Quarre Church.....	24	2002	1506	1369	998	756	259	42	147	1170	
Red Church.....	16	2018	1522	1385	1014	772	275	26	131	1186	
Carrollton.....	20	2038	1542	1405	1034	792	295	6	111	1206	
La Fayette.....	4	2042	1546	1409	1038	796	299	2	107	1210	
NEW ORLEANS	2	2044	1548	1411	1040	798	301	0	105	1212	
Battle Ground.....	4	2048	1552	1415	1044	802	305	4	101	1216	
Fort St. Leon.....	13	2061	1565	1428	1057	815	318	17	88	1229	
Fort St. Philip.....	56	2117	1621	1484	1113	871	374	73	32	1285	
Southeast Pass.....	22	2139	1643	1506	1135	893	396	95	10	1307	
BALIZE.....	10	2149	1653	1516	1145	903	406	105	0	1317	

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance From Place to Place.	(ROUTE 621)									
		From The Gulf of Mexico.	From New Orleans.	From Natchez, Miss.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From The Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From St. Louis, Mo.	From Burlington, Iowa.	From Prairie du Chien, Wis.	From Falls of St. Anthony.	
Falls of St. Anthony.....	0	2049	1944	1643	1146	904	732	510	248		
FORT SNELLING.....	7	2042	1937	1636	1139	897	725	503	241	7	
St. Peter's River.....											
Maiden's Rock.....	66	1976	1871	1570	1073	831	659	437	175	73	
Lake Pepin.....											
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.....	175	1801	1696	1395	898	656	484	262	0	248	
Wisconsin River.....	4	1797	1692	1391	894	652	480	258	4	252	
Cassville, Wis.....	25	1772	1667	1366	869	627	455	233	29	277	
Peru,.....	21	1751	1646	1345	848	606	434	212	50	298	
DUBUQUE, Iowa.....	8	1743	1638	1337	840	598	426	204	58	306	
Fever River, Ill.....	17	1726	1621	1320	823	581	409	187	75	323	
Bellview, Iowa.....	7	1719	1614	1313	816	574	402	180	82	350	
Savannah, Ill.....	19	1700	1595	1294	797	555	383	161	101	349	
Charleston, ".....	2	1698	1593	1292	795	553	381	159	103	351	
Lyons, ".....	15	1683	1578	1277	780	538	366	144	118	366	
New York, ".....	2	1681	1576	1275	778	536	364	142	120	368	
Albany, ".....	7	1674	1569	1268	771	529	357	135	127	375	
ROCK ISLAND.....											
Rock Island City.....	52	1622	1517	1216	719	477	305	83	179	427	
Rock River, Ill.....	1	1621	1516	1215	718	476	304	82	180	428	
Davenport, (opposite,) Iowa.....											
Bloomington,.....	27	1594	1489	1188	691	449	277	55	207	455	
New Boston, Ill.....	23	1571	1466	1165	668	426	254	32	230	478	
Oquawka,.....	19	1552	1447	1146	649	407	235	13	249	497	
BURLINGTON, Iowa.....	13	1539	1434	1133	636	394	222	0	262	510	
Madison,.....	22	1517	1412	1111	614	372	200	22	284	532	
Montrose, ".....	9	1508	1403	1102	605	363	191	31	293	541	
Nauvoo, Ill.....											
Keokuk, Iowa.....	12	1496	1391	1090	593	351	179	43	305	553	
Des Moines River.....											
Warsaw, Ill.....	4	1492	1387	1086	589	347	175	47	309	557	
Quincy, ".....	34	1458	1353	1052	555	313	141	81	343	591	
Hannibal, Mo.....	13	1447	1340	1039	542	300	128	94	356	604	
Louisiana, ".....	20	1425	1320	1019	522	280	108	114	376	624	
Clarksville, ".....	11	1414	1309	1008	511	269	97	120	387	635	
Hamburg, Ill.....	15	1399	1294	993	496	254	82	140	402	650	
Illinois River.....	41	1358	1253	952	455	213	41	181	443	691	
Grafton, Ill.....	2	1356	1251	950	453	211	39	183	445	693	
ALTON,.....	19	1337	1232	931	434	192	20	202	464	712	
Missouri River.....	2	1335	1230	929	432	190	18	204	466	714	
St. LOUIS, Mo.....	18	1317	1212	911	414	172	0	222	484	732	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	9	1308	1203	902	405	163	9	231	493	741	
Harrisonville, Ill.....	19	1289	1184	883	386	144	28	250	512	760	
Herculaneum, Mo.....	2	1287	1182	881	384	142	30	252	514	762	
Selma, ".....	4	1283	1178	877	380	138	34	256	518	766	
St. Genevieve, ".....	25	1258	1153	852	355	113	59	281	543	791	
Kaskaskia River, Ill.....											
Chester,.....	16	1242	1137	836	339	97	75	297	559	807	
Bainbridge, Mo.....	45	1197	1092	791	294	52	120	342	604	852	
Cape Girardeau, ".....	12	1185	1080	779	282	40	132	354	616	864	
Commerce, ".....	12	1173	1068	767	270	28	144	366	628	876	
CAIRO, (at Mouth of Ohio R.)	28	1145	1040	739	242	0	172	394	656	904	

DISTANCES ON THE MISSOURI RIVER,

FROM

COUNCIL BLUFFS TO THE GULF OF MEXICO

(ROUTE 622)

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from Place to Place.	From Council Bluffs.	From Gulf of Mexico.	From New Orleans.	From Natchez, Miss.	From Memphis, Tenn.	From Mth. of Ohio Riv.	From St. Louis, Mo.	From Cincinnati, Ohio.	From Pittsburg, Penn.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.....	0	0	2002	1897	1596	1099	857	685	1175	1671
Bellview Trading-house	40	40	1962	1857	1556	1059	817	645	1135	1631
Platte River.....	12	52	1950	1845	1544	1047	805	633	1123	1619
Five-barrel Island.....	15	67	1935	1830	1529	1032	790	618	1108	1604
Upper Oven Island.....	12	79	1923	1818	1517	1020	778	606	1096	1592
Lower Oven Island	4	83	1919	1814	1513	1016	774	602	1092	1588
Fair Sun Island	23	106	1896	1791	1490	993	751	579	1069	1565
Little Nemahaw River.....	16	122	1880	1775	1474	997	735	563	1053	1549
Nishnebotna River.....	12	134	1868	1763	1462	965	723	551	1041	1537
Grand Nemahaw River.....	25	159	1843	1738	1437	940	698	526	1016	1512
Wolf River.....	18	177	1825	1720	1419	922	680	508	998	1494
Mouth of Nodaway River....	16	193	1809	1704	1403	906	664	492	982	1478
St. Joseph.....	14	207	1795	1690	1389	892	650	478	968	1464
Weston	60	267	1735	1630	1329	832	590	418	908	1404
FORT LEVENWORTH.....	7	274	1728	1623	1322	825	583	411	901	1397
Little Platte River	20	294	1708	1603	1302	805	563	391	881	1377
Kansas River Landing	10	304	1698	1593	1292	795	553	381	871	1367
INDEPENDENCE, Mo.	12	316	1686	1581	1280	783	541	369	859	1355
Liberty Landing	3	319	1683	1578	1277	780	538	366	856	1352
Sibley.....	21	340	1662	1557	1256	759	517	345	835	1331
Camden.....	19	359	1643	1538	1237	740	498	326	816	1312
LEXINGTON.....	18	377	1625	1520	1219	722	480	308	798	1294
Grand River	50	427	1575	1470	1169	672	430	258	748	1244
Chariton	20	447	1555	1450	1149	652	410	238	728	1224
BOONVILLE	30	477	1525	1420	1119	622	380	208	698	1194
Franklin, (opposite) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockport.....	10	487	1515	1410	1109	612	370	198	688	1184
Mt. Vernon.....	10	497	1505	1400	1099	602	360	188	678	1174
Marion.....	17	514	1488	1383	1082	585	343	171	661	1157
JEFFERSON CITY	16	530	1472	1367	1066	569	327	155	645	1141
Osage River.....	10	540	1462	1357	1056	559	317	145	635	1131
Pinckney.....	51	591	1411	1306	1005	508	266	94	584	1080
Griswold, (opposite) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport	8	599	1403	1298	997	500	258	86	576	1072
ST. CHARLES.....	48	647	1355	1250	949	452	210	38	528	1024
Mouth of Missouri River ...	20	667	1335	1230	929	432	190	18	508	1004

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MAINE.

CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD

CANAL.

From Portland—			
To Sebago Pond	20½	30	50½
Long Pond.....	9½	30	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOW CANAL.

Around Bow Falls, Merri-			
mac River.....	3.4	m. l.	
CANAL ar'd Hookset Falls..	1.8		
“ “ Amoskeag “ ..	1	“	
“ “ Union “ ..	9	“	
“ “ Seawell's “ ..	1.4	“	

VERMONT.

BELLOWS FALLS CANAL....1.2 m. l.

There are two others, designed to overcome obstructions in the Connecticut River.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX CANAL.

Boston to Lowell.....27 m. l.

HAMPSHIRE & HAMPDEN CANAL.

Connecticut Line to Northampton.....22 m. l.

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

Providence to Worcester....45 m. l.

MONTAGUE CANAL.

Around Falls in Connecticut River.....3 m. l.

SOUTH HADLEY CANAL.

Around Falls at S. Hadley, Connecticut River.....2 m. l.

RHODE ISLAND.

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

Providence to Worcester....45 m. l.

CONNECTICUT.

FARMINGTON CANAL.

From New Haven to the nth line of the State56 m. l.
See Hampshire and Hampden Canal, Mass.

ENFIELD CANAL.

Connecticut River5½ m. l.

NEW YORK.

ERIE CANAL.

From ALBANY—			
To Port Schuyler	6	358	
West Troy.....	1	7	357
Junction Champlain Canal.	2	9	355
Cohoes	1	10	354
Lower Aqueduct.....	3	13	351
Willow Springs.....	6	19	345
Upper Aqueduct.....	7	26	338
SCHENECTADY.....	4	30	334
Rotterdam	9	39	325
Philip's Locks	5	44	320
Amsterdam	3	47	317
Schoharie Creek	5	52	312
Smithtown.....	2	54	310
Fultonville.....	3	57	307
Big Nose.....	7	64	300
Spraker's Basin	2	66	298
CANAJOHARIE	3	69	295
Fort Plain.....	3	72	292
St. Johnsville	5	77	287
East Canada Creek.....	4	81	283
Indian Castle.....	2	83	281
LITTLE FALLS	5	88	276
Herkimer	7	95	269
Frankfort	6	101	263
UTICA, (Junc. Chenango C.)	9	110	254
Whitesboro	4	114	250
Rome, (Junc. Black R. C.)	11	125	239
Wood Creek Aqueduct ...	2	127	237
Hawley's Basin	2	129	235
New London.....	3	132	232
Higgins, (Junction Oneida Lake Canal)	4	136	228
Oneida Creek	5	141	223
Canastota.....	5	146	218
New Boston.....	4	150	214
Chittenango.....	3	153	211
Kirkville	5	158	206
Manlius.....	4	162	202
SYRACUSE, (Junc. Oswego Canal)	9	171	193
Geddes	2	173	191
Camillus	6	179	185
Canton.....	5	184	180
Jordan	6	190	174
Weedsport.....	6	196	168
Port Byron.....	3	199	165
MONTEZUMA, (Junc. Cayuga and Seneca Canal).	6	205	159
Clyde	11	216	148
Lock Berlin.....	5	221	143
LYONS	4	225	139
Lockville	6	231	133
Port Gibson	4	235	129
PALMYRA	5	240	124
Wayneport	7	247	117

Fairport.....	5	252	112
Pittsford.....	7	239	105
ROCHESTER, (Junc. Gen- esee Valley Canal).....	10	269	95
Brockway's.....	10	279	85
Adams' Basin.....	5	284	80
BROCKPORT.....	5	289	75
Holley.....	5	294	70
Hulberton.....	4	298	66
ALBION.....	6	304	60
Eagle Harbor.....	3	307	57
Knowlesville.....	4	311	53
Medina.....	4	315	49
Middleport.....	6	321	43
Gosport.....	5	326	38
LOCKPORT.....	7	333	31
Pendleton.....	7	340	24
Tonawanda.....	12	352	12
BLACK ROCK.....	9	361	3
Buffalo.....	3	364	0

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

From Albany—	0	0	73
To WEST TROY.....	0	7	66
Junction.....	2	9	64
WATERFORD.....	3	12	61
Mechanicsville.....	8	20	53
Stillwater Village.....	4	24	49
Schuylerville.....	12	36	37
Fort Miller.....	5	41	32
Fort Edward.....	8	49	24
Glenn's Falls Feeder.....	2	51	22
Smith's Basin.....	6	57	16
Fort Ann.....	4	61	12
Comstock's Landing.....	4	65	8
WHITEHALL.....	8	73	0

CHENANGO CANAL.

From Utica—	0	0	97
To Clinton.....	0	9	88
Deansville.....	5	14	83
Oiskany Falls.....	5	19	78
Boucksville.....	5	24	73
HAMILTON.....	6	30	67
Sherburne.....	11	41	56
North Norwich.....	4	45	52
Norwich.....	6	51	46
OXFORD.....	9	60	37
Hayne's Mill.....	10	70	27
Green.....	4	74	23
Forks.....	8	82	15
Port Crane.....	7	89	8
BINGHAMTON.....	8	97	0

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

From Montezuma—	0	0	21
To Seneca River.....	0	5	16
Seneca Falls.....	5	10	11
Waterloo.....	4	14	7
GENEVA.....	7	21	0
Lateral Canal to E. Cayuga Village.....	2	23	

OSWEGO CANAL.

From SYRACUSE—	0	0	38
To SALINA.....	0	2	36
Liverpool.....	3	5	33

New Bridge.....	8	13	25
Phoenix.....	4	17	21
Fulton.....	10	27	11
Braddock's Rapid.....	4	31	7
OSWEGO.....	7	38	0

CHEMUNG CANAL.

From Seneca Lake—	0	0	33
To Havana.....	0	4	29
Millport.....	6	10	23
FAIRPORT.....	7	17	16
Elmira.....	6	23	10
Corning.....	10	33	0

Feeder, (Chemung Canal.)

FAIRPORT.....	0	17	16
Miller's Basin.....	7	24	9
Head of Feeder.....	7	31	2
Corning.....	2	33	0

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

From Dresden—	0	0	8
To Penn Yan.....	0	7	1
Crooked Lake.....	1	8	0

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

From Rochester—	0	0	52
To Scottsville.....	0	12	40
Sackett's Basin.....	10	22	30
MT. MORRIS.....	15	37	15
Shaker Settlement.....	4	41	11
DANSVILLE.....	11	52	0

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

From Eddyville—	0	0	108
To Greenkill.....	0	1	107
Hornbeck's Bridge.....	1	2	106
Head of Pond.....	1	3	105
Hardenburgh's Basin.....	1	4	104
Rosedale.....	2	6	102
Marble Quarries.....	2	8	100
Mechanicsville.....	1	9	99
Hasbrouk's Basin.....	1	10	98
Allegetville.....	3	13	95
Stonykill Aqueduct.....	3	16	92
Port Jackson.....	1	17	91
Middleport.....	4	21	87
Port Benjamin.....	3	24	84
Ellenville.....	4	28	80
Penny's Basin.....	4	32	76
Philipsport.....	2	34	74
Beatusburg.....	2	36	72
Sneed's Basin.....	5	41	67
Brownville.....	3	44	64
Tunnel Hill.....	3	47	61
Neversink Aqueduct.....	5	52	56
Port Jarvis.....	8	60	48
Bolton.....	4	64	44
Tucker's Aqueduct.....	7	71	37
Craigsville.....	4	75	33
Barryville.....	4	79	29
Delaware Dam.....	4	83	25

Pennsylvania Section.

Mouth of Lackawaxen.....	1	84	24
Rowlandville.....	5	89	19
Blue Eddy.....	3	92	
Punch Camp.....	4	96	

Jones' Rift	4	100	8
Newcastle	1	101	7
Beach Flat	3	104	4
HONESDALE	4	108	0

NEW JERSEY.

MORRIS CANAL.

From Jersey City—	0	0	102
To NEWARK	0	10	92
Bloomfield	7	17	85
PATERSON	8	25	77
Little Falls	5	30	72
Beavertown	6	36	66
Montville	4	40	62
Boonton, (Jersey Iron-w'ks)	2	42	60
Rockaway	6	48	54
Dover	4	52	50
Drakesville	7	59	43
Feeder, (Hopatcong Lake).	3	62	40
Stanhope	2	64	38
Old Andover	2	66	36
Saxon's Falls	3	69	33
Hackettstown	4	73	29
Andersontown	7	80	22
Port Colden	3	83	19
Washington	2	85	17
New Village	7	92	10
Greenwich	6	98	0
Green's Pond	0	98	4
Delaware River	2	100	1
EASTON, Pa.	1	102	0

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

From NEW BRUNSWICK—	0	0	43
To Boundbrook	0	7	36
Millstone	5	12	31
Griggstown	7	19	24
Rocky Hill	2	21	22
Kingston	2	23	20
Williamsburg	3	26	17
TRENTON	11	37	6
Bordentown	6	43	0

This Canal has a navigable feeder, 23 miles long, extending from Trenton to Saxtonsville, on the Delaware riv.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

Central Division.

From Columbia—	0	0	312
T. Marietta	0	3	309
Bainbridge	6	9	303
Falmouth	4	13	299
Middletown	4	17	295
High Spire T.	3	20	292
HARRISBURG	6	26	286
Blue Mountain Gap	5	31	281
Dauphin	3	34	278
Duncan's Island	7	41	271
Newport	10	51	261
Millerstown	8	59	253
Thompstontown	5	64	248
Mexico	7	71	241

Mifflintown	4	75	237
Lewistown	14	89	225
Waynesburg	14	103	209
Aughwick Falls	12	115	197
Huntingdon	17	132	180
Petersburg	7	139	173
Alexandria	7	146	166
Water Street	2	148	164
Yellow Springs	11	159	153
Frankstown	10	169	143
HOLLIDAYSBURG	3	172	146
<i>Allegheny & Portage RR.</i>			
Summit	11	183	129
Wilmore	12	195	117
Summer Hill	3	198	114
Johnstown	10	208	104
<i>Western Division.</i>			
Laurel Hill Gap	6	214	98
Lockport	10	224	88
Chesnut Hill	8	229	83
Blairsville	8	237	75
Sultzburg	16	23	59
Warrentown	12	265	47
Lechburg	10	275	37
Allegheny Aqueduct	3	278	34
Freeport	2	280	32
Tarentum	13	293	19
Sharpsburg	12	305	7
PITTSBURG	7	312	0

Susquehanna Division

Diverges from the main line at Duncan's Island, 15 miles above Harrisburg, and extends to Northumberland, 40 miles.

West Branch Division

Extends from Northumberland to Farrandsville, 75 miles, to the bituminous coal region.

North Branch Division

Extends from Northumberland to Lackawanna, 73 miles, reaching into the anthracite coal region.

Delaware Division

Extends from Bristol to Easton, 60 miles,—canal chiefly used for the transportation of coal.

The Beaver Division, Erie Extension, &c.,

Continue the line of Canal from Pittsburgh to Erie, a distance of 136 m.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Canals and Locks, producing slack water navigation—from Philadelphia to Port Carbon, 108 miles.

LEHIGH NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Like the Schuylkill Navigation Co., is used for a descending navigation,—from the Great Falls to Easton distance, 84 miles.

UNION CANAL

Extends from Reading to Middletown, on the Susquehanna river; distance, 82 miles.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL

Extends from Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, Susquehanna river, to Havre de Grace, Md.; distance, 45 miles.

DELAWARE.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

From Delaware City to Back Creek, Md.; distance, 14 miles.

MARYLAND.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Completed from Georgetown, D. C., to Hancock, 136 miles. At the south end it has been extended to Alexandria, a distance of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

VIRGINIA.

JAMES RIVER CANAL

Extends along the river from Richmond to Lynchburg; distance, 146 miles.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL

Extends from Deep Creek to Joice's Creek, a branch of Pascotank river, entering Albemarle sound, N. C.—23 miles long.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WELDON CANAL

Extends around the falls of the Roanoke, from Weldon to Blakely,—length, 12 miles.

CLUBFOOT AND HARLAW CANAL,

Near Beaufort $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SANTEE CANAL

Extends from Charleston to Santee river, 22 miles.

WINYAW CANAL,

From Win yaw bay to a branch of Santee river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The navigation of the *Catawba river* has been improved by 5 short canals, having an aggregate length of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

GEORGIA.

BRUNSWICK CANAL

Extends from Brunswick to the Altamaha river, 12 miles.

ALABAMA.

MUSCLE SHOALS CANAL

Is designed to overcome an obstruction in the Tennessee river—length, $35\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

HUNTSVILLE CANAL.

From Huntsville to Triana, on Tennessee river,—length, 16 miles.

LOUISIANA.

BARATARIA CANAL.

It extends from New Orleans to Bayou Terre Bonne,—21 miles of canal, and 25 of lake and stream navigation.

LAKE VERRET CANAL

Extends from La Fourche Bayou to Lake Verret, 9 miles.

ORLEANS BANK CANAL

Extends from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain, a distance of 6 miles.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL.

It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and sufficiently capacious for the passage of the largest steamboats, which cannot pass the Rapids, except in the seasons of high floods.

Kentucky River Navigation,

Licking River Navigation, and

Green River Navigation,

Are improvements in the above rivers, by means of locks and dams.

OHIO.

OHIO CANAL.

From Cleveland—	0	0	309
To Rathbun's Lock.....	0	5	304
Mill Creek	4	9	300
Tinker's Creek.....	4	13	296
Pinery Feeder.....	4	17	292
Boston	4	21	288
Peninsula	3	24	285
Niles.....	6	30	279
Old Portage.....	2	32	277
North Akron.....	5	37	272
South Akron.....	1	38	271
New Portage.....	6	44	265
Wolf Creek Lock.....	3	47	262

Clinton.....	5	52	257
Fulton.....	4	56	23
Wellman's Mills.....	5	61	248
Massillon.....	4	65	244
Navarre and Bethlehem.....	6	71	238
Bolivar.....	9	80	229
Zoar.....	3	83	226
Jennings' Bridge.....	3	86	223
Dover.....	7	93	216
Lockport.....	4	97	212
Newcastle.....	2	99	210
Trenton.....	4	103	205
Gnadenhutten.....	5	108	201
Port Washington.....	4	112	197
Newcomerstown.....	6	118	191
Evansburg.....	4	122	187
Lewisville.....	10	132	177
Roscoe.....	3	135	174
Adams' Mill.....	10	145	164
Webbsport.....	4	149	160
Hartford's.....	3	152	157
Fruzersburg.....	3	155	154
Nashport.....	6	161	148
Licking Dam.....	5	166	143
Lickingtown.....	4	170	139
Newark.....	6	176	133
Granville Feeder.....	5	181	128
Hebron.....	4	185	124
Licking Summit.....	4	189	120
Millersport.....	2	191	118
Baltimore.....	5	196	113
Havensport.....	6	202	107
Carroll.....	2	204	105
Lockville.....	2	206	103
Waterloo.....	3	209	100
Raynesport.....	5	214	95
Lockbourne.....	7	221	88
Holmes' Landing.....	3	224	85
Millport and Bloomfield.....	4	228	81
Circleville.....	8	236	73
Westfall.....	5	241	68
Yellowbud.....	5	246	63
Deer Creek.....	4	250	59
Andersonville.....	2	252	57
Clinton Mills.....	4	256	53
Chillicothe.....	2	258	51
Tomlinson's.....	6	264	45
Stony Creek.....	3	267	42
Head of Big Bottom.....	2	269	40
Sharonville.....	7	276	33
Waverly.....	4	280	29
Trimble's Bridge.....	3	283	26
Jasper.....	3	286	23
Howard's Lock.....	5	291	18
Cutter's Station.....	3	294	15
Brush Creek.....	7	301	8
PORTSMOUTH.....	8	309	0

WALHONDING CANAL.

From Roscoe—	0	0	2
To Crooked Run Bridge ...	0	2	2
Walhonding Dam.....	4	6	19
Warsaw.....	2	8	1
Darling's Bridge.....	3	11	14
Butler's Lower Crossing ...	2	13	12
Butler's Upper Crossing....	2	15	10

Walhonding (town).....	3	18	7
Cummings' Bridge.....	3	21	4
Mohican Dam.....	2	23	2
ROCHESTER.....	2	25	0

HOCKING CANAL.

From Carroll—	0	0	56
To Lancaster.....	0	9	47
Reams' Mills.....	5	14	42
Rush Creek.....	2	16	40
Green's Mill.....	6	22	34
Hocking Falls.....	5	27	29
Logan.....	1	28	28
Pattonsville.....	6	34	22
Seven-mile Run.....	2	36	20
Nelsonville.....	5	41	15
Monday Creek.....	3	44	12
Chaucey.....	5	49	7
ATHENS.....	7	56	0

MIAMI CANAL.

From Cincinnati—	0	0	66
To Lockland.....	0	12	54
Hamilton Side-cut.....	16	28	38
Middletown.....	13	41	25
Franklin.....	6	47	19
Miamisburg.....	6	53	13
Carrollton.....	3	56	10
Alexandria.....	1	57	9
DAYTON.....	8	65	1
In and out of Hamilton Basin.....	1	66	0

MIAMI CANAL EXTENSION.

From Dayton—	0	0	115
To Tippecanoe.....	0	14	101
Troy.....	7	21	94
Piqua.....	9	30	85
Loramie's Feeder.....	3	33	82
Lockport.....	3	36	79
Newport.....	12	48	67
Berlin.....	5	53	62
Minster.....	3	56	59
Bremen.....	3	57	56
St. Mary's Feeder.....	5	55	50
St. Mary's.....	2	57	48
Deep Cut.....	13	60	35
JUNCTION*.....	35	115	0

* See Wabash and Erie Canal, Ia.

WARREN COUNTY CANAL.

From Lebanon—	0	0	19
To Whitehill's Mills.....	0	4	15
Union Village Landing....	4	8	11
Middletown.....	11	19	0

SIDNEY FEEDER.

From Lockport—	0	0	13
To Sidney.....	0	8	5
PORT JEFFERSON.....	5	13	0

ST. MARY'S FEEDER.

From St. Mary's Feeder—	0	0	11
To East Bank.....	0	3	8
Montezuma.....	7	10	1
CELINA.....	1	11	0

MUSKINGUM IMPROVEMENT.

From Dresden—	0	0	91
To Simm's Creek	0	6	85
Zanesville.....	10	16	75
Taylor'sville and Duncan's Falls	10	26	65
Rokeby and Eagleport.....	10	36	55
M'Connellsville and Malta.....	7	43	48
Windsor	10	53	38
Luke's Chute	5	58	33
Beverly and Waterford	10	68	23
Lowell	11	79	12
Devoll's	7	86	5
MARIETTA and HARMAR ..	5	91	0

INDIANA.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

From Manhattan, Ohio—	0	0	88
To Toledo.....	0	4	84
Port Miami	8	12	76
Maumee City	1	13	75
Waterville	5	18	70
Otsego	7	25	63
Providence.....	5	30	58
Damascus.....	6	36	52
Napoleon	8	44	44
Florida	8	52	35
Independence	5	57	31
DEFIANCE	4	61	27
Junction.....	9	70	18
Reservoir.....	11	81	7
Antwerp	3	84	4
State Line	4	88	0
<i>Indiana Division.</i>			
State Line	0	0	143
Indiana City, Ia.....	0	3	140
Fairport.....	2	5	138
Lewiston.....	3	8	135
FORT WAYNE	12	20	123
Aboité	12	32	111
Huntington ..	16	48	95

Utica.....	9	57	86
La Gros.....	5	62	81
Wabash.....	6	68	75
Peru.....	15	83	60
Lewisburg	8	91	52
LOGANSPORT	8	99	44
Amsterdam	9	108	35
Lockport.....	6	114	29
Carrollton.....	6	120	23
DELPHI	5	125	18
Americus	8	133	10
LA FAYETTE	10	143	0

WHITEWATER CANAL.

From Lawrenceburg—	0	0	68
To Hardingsburg.....	0	21	65
Elizabethtown	31	6	62
Harrison	8	14	54
New Trenton.....	6	20	48
BROOKVILLE	11	31	37
Laurel City	14	45	23
Connorsville.....	10	55	13
CAMBRIDGE	13	68	0

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

From CHICAGO—	0	0	100
To Canalport	0	4	96
Summit.....	8	12	88
Des Plaines	19	22	78
Keepotaw	5	27	73
Lockport.....	5	32	68
JOLIET.....	6	38	62
Dupage River.....	10	48	52
Dresden.....	4	52	48
Morrisiana	9	61	39
Clarkson	4	65	35
Marseilles	12	77	23
Ottawa.....	8	85	15
Utica.....	9	94	6
LA SALLE.....	4	98	2
Peru.....	2	100	0

THE RATES AT WHICH FOREIGN MONEY OR CURRENCY

IS TAKEN AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

Franc of France and Belgium.....	\$0.18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Newfoundland, and Canada.....	\$4.00
Florin of Netherlands..	0.40 $\frac{6}{10}$	Pagoda of India.....	1.84
do. of Southern States		Real Vellon of Spain.....	0.05
of Germany.....	0.40	do. Plate of Spain.....	0.10
Guilder of Netherlands..	0.40	Rupee of British India....	0.44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Livre Tournois of France	0.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Specie Dollar of Denmark	1.05
Lira of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom.....	0.16	Rix Dollar or Thaler of Prussia and the Northern States of Germany.....	0.69
Lira of Sardinia.....	0.18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Rix Dollar of Bremen.....	0.78 $\frac{3}{4}$
do. of Tuscany.....	0.16	Rouble, silver, of Russia..	0.75
Milrea of Portugal.....	1.12	Specie Dollar of Sweden and Norway.....	1.06
do. of Azores.....	0.83 $\frac{1}{4}$	Florin of Austria.....	0.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marc Banco of Hamburg	0.35	Ducat of Naples.....	0.80
Pound Sterling of Great Britain.....	4.84	Ounce of Sicily.....	2.40
Pound Sterling of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,		Tale of China.....	1.48
		Leghorn Livres.....	0.16

CURRENCIES BY USAGE,

When a Consular Certificate of the real value or Rate of Exchange is not attached to the Invoice.

Current Marc.....	\$0.28	Livre of Neufchatel.....	\$0.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crown of Tuscany.....	1.05	Paper Rouble varies from 4 roubles 65 copecks to 4 roubles 84 copecks to the dollar.	
Florin of Prussia.....	0.22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rix Dollar of Saxony.....	0.69
do. of Basle.....	0.41	do. Rhenish.....	0.60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Florence Livre....	0.15	Swiss Livre.....	0.27
Geneva Livre.....	0.21	Scuda of Malta.....	0.40
Jamaica Pound.....	5.00	Turkish Piastre.....	0.05
Leghorn Dollar.....	0.90		
Livre of Catalonia.....	0.53 $\frac{1}{2}$		

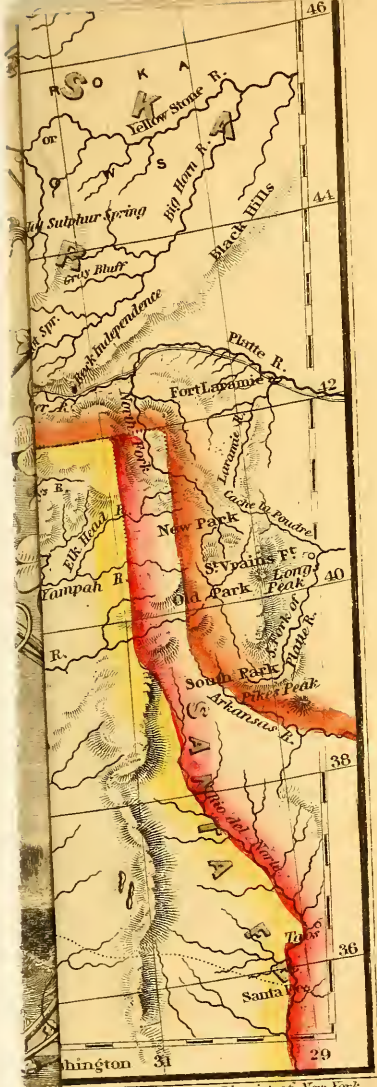
VALUE OF FOREIGN GOLD COINS IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Sovereigns of Gr. Britain	\$4.83	Napoleons.....	\$3.83
Doubloons, Spanish.....	16.00	10 Thalers.....	7.82
do. Patriot.....	15.60	10 Guilders.....	4.00

VALUE OF AMERICAN COIN IN FOREIGN CURRENCY.

English—Sterling.			French.			German.		
	s.	d.		fr.	sous.		guild.	stiv.
One dollar =	4	6 1-2	One dollar =	5	7	One dollar =	2	12
Half a dollar =	2	3 1-4	Half a dollar =	2	13	Half a dollar =	1	6
25 cent piece =	1	1 5-8	25 cent piece =	1	6 3-4	25 cent piece =	0	12
10 cent piece =	0	5 1-2	10 cent piece =	0	10 6-8	10 cent piece =	0	4 7-8
5 cent piece =	0	2 3-4	5 cent piece =	0	5 3-8	5 cent piece =	0	2 3-8

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